







# AKHA - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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AKHA - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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Data Paper: Number 70  
Southeast Asia Program  
Department of Asian Studies  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York  
14850  
July 1968

Price \$3.50



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SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM 1968



## FOREWORD

We welcome this third volume in the Linguistics Series of the Southeast Asia Program's Data Papers as another contribution in our efforts to make available long needed data on the lesser known languages of the area. Paul Lewis is one of the very few who have extensive knowledge of Akha and we are in his debt for preparing this dictionary.

Mr. Lewis notes that his main purpose was to provide an aid to learning the languages, but certainly all linguists interested in the Tibeto-Burman languages will find this dictionary indispensable. For their purposes some will no doubt prefer a different transcription and Mr. Lewis has provided sufficient information in his introduction to make this possible. He has also recently published an article which provides some additional information: "Akha Phonology", Anthropological Linguistics, vol. 10, No. 2 (1968). These contributions will surely be of great assistance in expanding knowledge both of Akha and of the Tibeto-Burman languages in general.

Ithaca, New York  
June 1968

Robert B. Jones, Jr.



## PREFACE

Data for this dictionary has been gathered while I served as a missionary with the Burma Baptist Convention, under the auspices of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. I began learning the language in 1949 while living in Pangwai, Kengtung State. From that time until the time I left Burma in 1966, I have worked on this dictionary as my other duties have allowed.

I was able to devote major portions of time to it during most of 1965, thanks to a grant I received from the Human Relations Area File to carry on cultural investigations among the Akha people. Many specialized terms not found in this dictionary will be found in the notes I have written, and am still writing, for the Human Relations Area Files.

The primary purpose I have in preparing this dictionary is to aid English speakers who want to learn the Akha language and something of Akha culture. Furthermore, I hope that it might be of some aid to the governments of Burma, Laos, and Thailand, especially as they try to bring the Akha people into the full life of their respective countries. If the dictionary can be of use to any Akhas as well, I will be most gratified.

Special thanks are due to the many informants who worked so patiently with me, and to the late Sala Mose Heh who helped with transcription of texts, filing, and checking.

I am also most grateful to Professor Robert B. Jones, Jr., and the Southeast Asia Program for making the publication of this dictionary possible.



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## INTRODUCTION

The People: The Akha (Ekaw, or Kaw) people live in Southern Yunnan, China, Kengtung State in Eastern Burma, the Northwestern area of Laos, and Northern Thailand.

It is impossible to know just how many Akhas there are, but I would estimate their total number to be between three hundred thousand and half a million.

Their language is in the Lolo branch of the Tibeto-Burman languages.

The Dialect: This dictionary is of the Jeu, g'oe, (Puli) dialect, as it is spoken in Central and Central-eastern Kengtung State. This is the dialect which all Akhas I have met recognize as the "standard" dialect of Akha. Other Akhas usually know enough of the Jeu, g'oe, dialect so that they can communicate without any special trouble with the Jeu, g'oe, speaker, although they may speak with an accent.

Various features of the Akha language as spoken in Thailand may be different from the Akha in this dictionary. But for the most part words included in this dictionary represent, with some predictable phonetic changes, their speech as well.

When there are two ways of saying a word in the Jeu, g'oe, dialect, and when one of those ways is clearly preferred, I indicate which is preferred by the majority of speakers with 'pf.'.

## AKHA PHONOLOGY

The Consonants: There are 26 consonant phonemes in Akha. There are no consonant clusters. The digraphs that are used are merely for convenience.

There are 14 voiced consonants whose quality is not altered significantly by the quality of the following vowels. They are:

/b/ voiced bilabial stop (ba la, ba, ma)



- /by/ palatalized voiced bilabial stop (bya-eu, bya^~eu)
- /d/ voiced alveolar stop (da\_~eu, da^~eu)
- /g/ voiced velar stop (ga\_~eu, ga^~eu)
- /dz/ voiced alveolar affricate (dza\_~eu, dzañ~eu)
- /z/ voiced alveolar fricative, with the apex of the tongue pointed slightly upward, and a little further back than in English (za-eu, za\_~eu)
- /y/ voiced alveopalatal fricative, with the apex of the tongue pointing slightly downward (ya\_~eu, ya\_~eu)
- /ɣ/ a voiced velar fricative, written g' (g'a\_~eu, g'a\_~eu)
- /m/ bilabial voiced nasal (a\_~ma, ma^~eu)
- /my/ palatalized bilabial voiced nasal (mya\_~eu, mya^~eu)
- /n/ voiced alveolar nasal (na\_~eu, na\_~eu)
- /ny/ palatalized voiced alveolar nasal (nya-eu, nya\_~nyeu^~eu)
- /ŋ/ voiced velar nasal, written ng (nga\_~eu, nga\_~nga\_~)
- /l/ voiced alveolar lateral (la^~eu, a\_~la\_~)
- /ʔ/ initial glottal stop, represented by the absence of a consonant before the initial vowel in the orthography (a\_~da, u^~lah^~eu)

There are 9 consonants whose quality is determined by the quality of the following vowel. The consonant is aspirated when followed by an oral vowel, and unaspirated when followed by a laryngealized vowel, as a general rule.

- /p/ voiceless bilabial stop (pa\_~ - aspirated, pa\_~ - unaspirated)
- /py/ palatalized voiceless bilabial stop (pya\_~ - aspirated, pya\_~ - unaspirated)
- /t/ voiceless alveolar stop (ta\_~ - aspirated, ta\_~ - unaspirated)

- /k/ voiceless velar stop (kaṽ - aspirated, kaḥ - unaspirated)
- /ts/ voiceless alveolar affricate (tsaṽ - aspirated, tsaḥ - unaspirated)
- /c/ voiceless alveopalatal affricate (caṽ - aspirated, caḥ - unaspirated)
- /s/ voiceless alveolar fricative (saṽ - aspirated, saḥ - unaspirated)
- /ʃ/ voiceless alveopalatal fricative, written sh (shaṽ - aspirated, shaḥ - unaspirated)
- /x/ voiceless velar fricative, written k' (k'aṽ - aspirated, k'aḥ - unaspirated)

There is one voiced consonant whose quality is determined by the quality of the following vowel:

- /j/ voiced alveopalatal affricate. It has no palatalization when followed by an oral vowel (jaṽ). It is palatalized when followed by a laryngealized vowel (jaḥ).

There is one consonant which occurs only with oral vowels:

- /h/ voiceless glottal fricative (ha-eu)

There is one consonant which occurs in a few words borrowed from Shan:

- /v/ voiced labiodental fricative (saḥ pawṽ viṽ - but most say 'saḥ pawṽ biṽ')

The Vowels: There are 13 vowels in Akha. Nine of them occur as either oral or laryngealized vowels. Four of them occur only as oral vowels. The oral vowels are characterized by an expanded pharyngeal cavity, with no restriction of the passage of air. The laryngealized vowels are characterized by faucalization and laryngealization, with a glottal stop at the end when the syllable occurs in an utterance final position.

The vowels that occur both in oral and laryngealized form are:

- /i/ high front unrounded (ciṽ-eu, ciḥ nyawaḥ)



- /ɛ/ lower-mid front unrounded, written eh (ceh-eu, ceh<sup>^</sup>-eu)
- /ø/ higher-mid front rounded vowel, written oe (oe-eu, a<sup>˘</sup> coeŋ<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- /a/ low central unrounded (ca<sup>˘</sup>-eu, ca<sub>˘</sub>-eu)
- /u/ high back rounded (cu-eu, cu<sub>˘</sub>-eu)
- /o/ higher-mid back rounded vowel (co<sub>˘</sub>-eu, yaw co<sub>˘</sub>)
- /ɔ/ lower-mid back rounded vowel, written aw (caw<sub>˘</sub>, caw<sup>^</sup>-eu)
- /ɪ/ high back unrounded vowel, written ui (da<sup>˘</sup> cui<sup>˘</sup>, ui cuiŋ<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- /ɐ/ higher-mid back unrounded vowel, written eu (ceu<sub>˘</sub>, ceu<sub>˘</sub>-eu)

The vowels which regularly occur only in the oral form are:

- /e/ higher-mid front unrounded (le-eu). There is one instance where it occurs in the laryngealized form (bi<sub>˘</sub> le<sub>˘</sub>-eu).
- /-m/ syllabic m, which seems to occupy the low front unrounded category in the Akha pattern (gm<sub>˘</sub>-eu)
- /ʉ/ high front rounded, written oi (coi<sub>˘</sub> doi)
- /ɔ̃/ low back unrounded and slightly nasalized, written ah (mah<sub>˘</sub>)

There are three diphthongs that occur in some words borrowed from Shan. They are usually oral in quality, although sometimes when the Shan ends with an unreleased stop, some Akhas give the vowel a laryngealized quality. Akhas treat these diphthongs in the same way they treat vowel enclitics (CVV), with the exception that in the diphthongs, the tone is always the same on both segments.

- /ao/ a diphthong with a sequence of /a/ and /o/ (bao<sub>˘</sub>, leu<sup>˘</sup> kao<sub>˘</sub>)
- /ai/ a diphthong with a sequence of /a/ and /i/ (sai<sub>˘</sub>)

/am/ a diphthong with a sequence of /a/ and syllabic m (a<sup>˥</sup> ya<sub>m</sub><sup>˥</sup>, ga<sub>m</sub><sup>˥</sup>-eu)

The Tones: Oral vowels occur on three level tones:

/˥/ a high tone (a<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup>)

/ / a mid tone (no tone mark) (ba la)

/˥˥/ a low tone (ba<sub>˥</sub> yu<sub>˥˥</sub>)

Laryngealized vowels occur on two level tones:

/˥˥/ a mid tone (ba<sup>˥˥</sup> k'ot)

/˥˥˥/ a low tone (ba<sub>˥˥˥</sub>-eu)

The tones of oral vowels tend to be on a level pitch. When an oral vowel on a high tone is in the utterance final position, however, it may drop some. Also, oral vowels on a low tone tend to rise slightly when they are in the utterance final position. There is sometimes a glottal stop when the oral vowels are in the utterance final position, with any of the tones.

Certain series of tones in close juncture tend to change the tonal pattern. The most common of these is where there are three contiguous syllables all on the low tone. The middle syllable goes to a mid tone, as in [A<sub>˥</sub> ka daw<sub>˥</sub>]. It is written phonemically, however, in the dictionary, /A<sub>˥</sub> ka<sub>˥</sub> daw<sub>˥</sub>/. When there are three syllables in a row, and the tone is high for all three, the middle syllable tends to drop to somewhere between the high and mid tones, as in /a<sup>˥</sup> ha<sup>˥</sup> ga<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup>/.

When various types of reduplication take place and there are four syllables in a row, a different type of tonal change takes place. For example:

yaw<sub>˥</sub> ha (becomes) yaw<sub>˥</sub> ha<sup>˥</sup> yaw<sub>˥</sub> ha

ti<sub>˥</sub> g'a<sub>˥</sub> (becomes) ti<sub>˥</sub> g'a<sub>˥</sub> ti<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sub>˥</sub>

noet<sub>˥</sub> dui-eu (becomes) noe<sub>˥</sub> dui noe<sub>˥</sub> dui<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu

Since these are not always predictable, they are written in the dictionary the way they occur in speech.



The Arrangement of the Alphabet: The dictionary follows the normal order of the English alphabet:

a, ah, aw, b, by, c, d, dz, e, eh, eu, g, g', h,  
i, j, k, k', l, -m (syllabic m), m, my, n, ng, ny,  
o, oe, oi, p, py, s, sh, t, ts, u, ui, y, z

For the tones the order is:

a<sup>˘</sup> - high oral vowel  
a - mid oral vowel  
a<sub>˘</sub> - low oral vowel  
a<sup>ˆ</sup> - mid laryngealized vowel  
a<sub>ˆ</sub> - low laryngealized vowel

I have further made a division within each letter between consonant+ oral vowel, and consonant+ laryngealized vowel. Thus, under /t/, for example:

ta<sup>˘</sup>, ta, ta<sub>˘</sub>, tah<sup>˘</sup>, tah, tah<sub>˘</sub>, taw<sup>˘</sup>, taw, taw<sub>˘</sub>....  
through all of the oral vowels. Then:

ta<sup>ˆ</sup> ta<sub>ˆ</sub>, taw<sup>ˆ</sup>, taw<sub>ˆ</sub>, and the other laryngealized vowels. This is just for the initial syllable, however. For the second and following syllables, they are alphabetized:

a<sup>˘</sup>, a, a<sub>˘</sub>, a<sup>ˆ</sup>, a<sub>ˆ</sub>

Where there are two syllables the same, with the exception that one has a hyphen indicating that it is a bound form, the syllable without the hyphen is written first: pa<sub>˘</sub> -pa<sub>˘</sub>

There are a very few instances where voiceless consonants occurring with oral vowels are unaspirated. In a few words borrowed from Shan this occurs, i.e. leu<sup>˘</sup> ce<sup>˘</sup>. It also occurs in the names of certain birds, where they seek to mimic the call, i.e. ceh<sup>˘</sup> leh<sub>˘</sub>. To show that these are unaspirated the consonant is underlined:

leu<sup>˘</sup> ce<sup>˘</sup>, ceh<sup>˘</sup> leh<sub>˘</sub>, etc.

Their arrangement in the alphabet is with the oral vowels.

## AKHA GRAMMAR

Word Formation: The grammar of the Akha language is basically similar to other Tibeto-Burman languages.

It has a CV pattern. The main exception to this is when there is a clitic composed of only a vowel. Then it is written CV-V (ma<sup>˥</sup>-i<sub>˨</sub>). The reason for the hyphen is to show there is no glottal stop.

The three main parts of speech in Akha are: verbs, nouns, and particles.

### 1. VERBS

Full verbs: Full verbs are generally of one syllable, with a verb clitic following in close juncture, as,

maw<sup>˥</sup>-eu      to see

There are some verbs with more than one syllable, as,

soet<sub>˥</sub> kaw<sup>˥</sup>-eu      to mark a line

All verbs occur in this dictionary with the clitic /-eu/. There is no sign in the dictionary to indicate that it is a verb, since the clitic shows this.

Full verbs often occur in combination with other full verbs. In such cases the clitic comes only after the second verb:

po<sup>˥</sup> maw<sup>˥</sup>-eu      to search (and) find

Not all full verbs can combine with other verbs, however, and when they do combine, the order in which they occur is fixed. Therefore the principle verb combinations which occur are included in this dictionary only under the entry for the first verb of the combination.

Verb Couplets: Verb couplets are made up of two complementary full verbs, both of which retain their clitics. They are usually used in more formal speech, or when the speaker wants to express something in a more poetic fashion.

Sometimes the verbs in the couplet may occur separately as well:

g'oẽ-eu gã-eu to love

In some couplets, however, the second verb cannot be used apart from the couplet:

ngeh̃-eu tm̃̃-eu to speak

Verb couplets are indicated by the abbreviation (VC)n

Verb Reduplication: Verbs are often reduplicated for intensification:

iñ ĩ ĩ iñ̃-eh̃ going and going (for a long time)

When verbs are reduplicated, it is only the last occurrence that has the clitic form. Reduplicated forms are not listed in this dictionary.

Noun-verb Combinations: ab-b In Akha it is quite common to have a verb which is the same as the last syllable of a noun:

ã dzah̃ a bundle

ã dzah̃ dzah̃-eu to bundle a bundle

This second form is included in the dictionary under both:

añ dzah̃ dzah̃-eu

- dzah̃-eu, ã dzah̃ -

The hyphens indicate that the ordinary occurrence is:

añ dzah̃ dzah̃-eu

When verb prefixes occur with these forms, they always occur before the verb:

ã dzah̃ bi dzah̃-eu

There are a limited number of words which are formed in this general way from adjectives:

yaw deh̃ deh̃-eu to be alive

These are filed in the dictionary under two headings, in the same manner as described above:

yaw deh̃ deh̃-eu

- deh̃-eu, yaw deh̃ -



Noun-verb Combinations: ab-c There are certain fairly specialized verbs in Akha which can only occur with certain nouns, but they are not the same as any part of the noun, and their meaning, in combination with the noun, is different from what it is when the verbs stand along. For example:

da<sup>ˈ</sup>-eu to finish up a court case

ya<sub>ˌ</sub> yeh da<sup>ˈ</sup>-eu to break off the opium habit

So both:

ya<sub>ˌ</sub> yeh da<sup>ˈˈ</sup>-eu

- da<sup>ˈˈ</sup>-eu, ya<sub>ˌ</sub> yeh -

are filed.

Verb Prefixes: There are certain verb prefixes which occur before the verb. They occur in open juncture with the verb. They are written with a hyphen following, which indicates that they can never stand alone:

la<sup>ˆ</sup> - (VP) to do... (la<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu - to make wet)

The abbreviation used is (VP).

Secondary Verbs: Secondary verbs follow the main verb:

eh<sup>ˈ</sup> neh<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu to tell someone

When there is a verb couplet, the secondary verb must follow each of the two verbs:

ngeh<sub>ˌ</sub> la<sub>ˌ</sub> tm<sup>ˈ</sup> la<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu to say (to me)

There are sometimes two or more such secondary verbs that occur together:

eh<sup>ˈ</sup> neh<sub>ˌ</sub> la<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu to tell me

Secondary verbs take clitics in the same way full verbs do.

In the dictionary secondary verbs are written:

(verb) la<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu (SV) shows that the action is directed toward the speaker (eh<sup>ˈ</sup> la<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu - said to me)

The abbreviation used is (SV)t

Verb Suffixes: Suffixes occur with certain verbs to form substantive verbs. For example:

jaw<sup>~</sup>-eu to live

jaw<sup>~</sup> du<sub>~</sub> the place where one lives

Therefore, '- du<sub>~</sub>' is filed in the dictionary thus:

du<sub>~</sub> (VS) indicates a place where something is located habitually, or a place for something

The abbreviation is (VS)n

Adverbs: There are two main ways of forming adverbs in Akha. One is to add the clitic '-eh<sup>~</sup>' to the end of an adjective:

yaw mui<sub>~</sub>-eh<sup>~</sup> good, well

For intensification purposes, there can also be a reduplication of the verb base:

yaw mui<sub>~</sub> mui<sub>~</sub>-eh<sup>~</sup> very well

The second way is to have a verb base with the clitic '- ni', or its contracted form '-i', at the end:

ci<sup>~</sup> jaw<sub>~</sub> ni to be filthy

bya ceh<sup>^</sup>-i to be clear, to shine forth

## 2. NOUNS

Ordinary Nouns: Many nouns are of one syllable:

pu a village

Others are of two syllables:

pu za<sub>~</sub> villagers (lit. 'children of the village')

This disyllabic noun can be broken down into its constituent parts:

pu village

za<sub>~</sub> child, people

There are other disyllabic nouns which cannot be broken down:

ca<sup>~</sup> gaw<sub>~</sub> a mosquito

There are also three and four syllable nouns.

I do not indicate ordinary nouns in any special way in the dictionary, except that most of them will be followed by their proper classifier.

Noun Couplets: Noun couplets are made up of two complementary nouns. In most cases the second noun cannot be used apart from the couplet:

a˘ k'oŋ a˘ la the season, the time of year

The abbreviation is (NC)n

Noun Reduplication: Nouns are often reduplicated for intensification. There are four main ways in which they reduplicate.

a. In one or two syllable nouns, the main syllable (which is the second in two syllable nouns), is reduplicated, and another syllable is added to indicate the direction in which the intensification is going:

a˘ ma˘ a group

a˘ ma˘ ma˘ ma a very large group

a˘ ma˘ ma˘ lah the whole group

a˘ ma˘ ma˘ za˘ a small group

This type of reduplication is not shown in the dictionary, although the final syllables (- ma, - lah, etc.) are included.

b. In the formation of some four syllable nouns, there is reduplication of the first syllable:

nuiˆ pyaˆ nuiˆ ya˘ a soybean field

c. In some four syllable nouns, there is the reduplication of the second syllable:

nga˘ sha˘ sha˘ koˆ dried fish

d. Sometimes four syllable nouns are developed from a verb couplet with a reduplicated connecting syllable:

i˘ deh˘ i˘ ceh an argument

The verb couplet is:

deh˘-eu ceh-eu to argue

Since the formation of the types found in the last three examples is selective, the more common forms are included in this dictionary.

Interrogative Nouns: There are three types:

a. Type one asks a question that demands an explanation, such as "who", "why", "how". Thus the interrogative noun 'a<sub>1</sub> je<sub>1</sub> -', must be followed with a verb, or with 'miă neh' (because)<sub>1</sub> or its equivalent.

A<sub>1</sub> je<sub>1</sub> geu<sub>1</sub> maw<sub>1</sub> nya. What do you want?

A<sub>1</sub> je<sub>1</sub> mi<sup>1</sup> neh ma<sub>1</sub> i<sup>1</sup> maw<sub>1</sub> nya. Why don't you want to go?

b. Type two asks a question that wants to know the number, 'a<sup>1</sup> mya<sup>1</sup>' (how much)<sub>1</sub> or person, 'a<sub>1</sub> su<sup>1</sup> -' (who)<sub>1</sub> or which particular item, 'a<sub>1</sub> geu -' (which)<sub>1</sub>

The first two examples above are followed by classifiers in the question as well as the answer:

a<sup>1</sup> mya<sup>1</sup> mawă how many animals?

a<sub>1</sub> su<sup>1</sup> g'a<sub>1</sub> what person?

The third example may use a classifier, but it can also take nouns, especially those that have to do with time, place, and people. The form used in the question will usually be used in the answer:

A<sub>1</sub> geu ga<sup>1</sup> le de<sub>1</sub>. Where did you go?

K'oeă ga<sup>1</sup> le de<sub>1</sub>. I went over there.

c. Type three asks questions that have to do with the shape or size of something:

A<sup>1</sup> hui ahă de. How big is it?

The abbreviation for interrogative nouns is (IN)<sub>1</sub>

Noun Suffix: Certain suffixes follow nouns, and are in close juncture with the nouns they follow:

-ahă (a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sub>1</sub>-ahă he, as the receiver of the action)



-eu<sub>˩</sub> (a<sub>˩</sub> yaw<sub>˩</sub> -eu<sub>˩</sub> his)  
 g'eh (a<sub>˩</sub> yaw<sub>˩</sub> g'eh he also)

The abbreviation is (NS)t

Numerals: The numbers 1-10 are recorded in the dictionary, as well as the terms for hundred, thousand, ten thousand, and thus to a billion.

In much of their weighing and measuring, the Akhas follow the Shan system. For example, ti<sub>˩</sub> mui<sup>˥</sup>, when used for measuring rice, does not mean ten thousand measures, but ten.

The higher numbers are found in their proverbs, but are either understood poorly, or are used in a different way than we would use them.

When counting, numbers one (ti<sub>˩</sub>), and two (nyi<sub>˩</sub>), are different than when they are used with classifiers, when they become: ti<sub>˩</sub> -, nyi<sub>˩</sub> -. Also, the tone of the number three (sm<sup>˥</sup>) is high when the following classifier is low (sm<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sub>˩</sub>), but low when the classifier is mid or high (sm<sub>˩</sub> maw<sup>˥</sup>).

1 - ti <sub>˩</sub> (ti <sub>˩</sub> -)	11 - tse <sup>˥</sup> ti <sub>˩</sub>
2 - nyi <sub>˩</sub> (nyi <sub>˩</sub> -)	12 - tse <sup>˥</sup> nyi <sub>˩</sub>
3 - sm <sup>˥</sup> (sm <sup>˥</sup> maw <sup>˥</sup> )	13 - tse <sup>˥</sup> sm <sup>˥</sup>
4 - oe <sub>˩</sub>	20 - nyi <sub>˩</sub> tse <sup>˥</sup>
5 - nga <sup>˥</sup>	21 - nyi <sub>˩</sub> tse <sup>˥</sup> ti <sub>˩</sub>
6 - ko <sub>˩</sub>	30 - sm <sub>˩</sub> tse <sup>˥</sup>
7 - shi <sub>˩</sub>	35 - sm <sub>˩</sub> tse <sup>˥</sup> nga <sub>˩</sub>
8 - yeh <sub>˩</sub>	49 - oe <sub>˩</sub> tse <sup>˥</sup> g'oe <sub>˩</sub>
9 - g'oe <sub>˩</sub>	90 - g'oe <sub>˩</sub> tse <sup>˥</sup>
10 - tse <sup>˥</sup>	99 - g'oe <sub>˩</sub> tse <sup>˥</sup> g'oe <sub>˩</sub>
	100 - ti <sub>˩</sub> ya <sup>˥</sup>
	200 - nyi <sub>˩</sub> ya <sup>˥</sup>
	1,000 - ti <sub>˩</sub> he <sup>˥</sup>

10,000 - ti, mui<sup>ˇ</sup>  
 100,000 - ti, seh  
 1,000,000 - ti, lam,  
 10,000,000 - ti, dui  
 100,000,000 - ti, tah<sup>ˇ</sup>  
 1,000,000,000 - ti, myeh<sup>ˇ</sup>

Classifiers: Classifiers occur after nouns. In this dictionary the classifier, or classifiers, for each noun is not given. There are many common ones which would merely complicate the entries if they were all included:

g'a, for all people  
 maw<sup>ŋ</sup> for all animals and insects  
 baw<sup>ˇ</sup> for trees (unless a specialized term is used)

Where the classifier is either uncommon, or is not evident, it is included in a parenthesis following the noun:

mah, taw, (hm,) a lock

The classifier occurs immediately after a numeral:

ti, g'a, one person  
 nyi, maw<sup>ŋ</sup> two animals  
 sm<sup>ˇ</sup> si, three (round things)

They also occur immediately after such questions as:

a<sup>ŋ</sup> mya<sup>ŋ</sup> - how many...? (a<sup>ˇ</sup> mya<sup>^</sup> g'a,, a<sup>ˇ</sup> mya<sup>^</sup>  
 maw<sup>ŋ</sup>; a<sup>ˇ</sup> mya<sup>ŋ</sup> si,, etc.)

Classifiers also occur with:

k'oe<sup>ˇ</sup> that (k'oe<sup>ˇ</sup> g'a,, k'oe<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup>, etc.)  
 heu this (heu g'a,, heu maw<sup>ŋ</sup>, etc.)  
 teu that closer to you than me (teu g'a,, teu maw<sup>ŋ</sup>,  
 etc.)

There can also be a combination of these with numerals:

tsaw<sup>ˇ</sup> ha, k'oe<sup>ˇ</sup> oe, g'a, those four people

If an adjective is included:

tsaw<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>˩</sub> yaw mui<sub>˩</sub> k'oe<sup>˥</sup> ko<sub>˩</sub> g'a<sub>˩</sub>    those six good  
people

Rarely classifiers follow a noun without a numeral:

a<sub>˩</sub> yaw<sub>˩</sub> g'a<sub>˩</sub>    he, that person

The most commonly used classifiers appear in the dictionary apart from nouns, with the abbreviation (CL)t

There are instances where the classifier used will change the meaning of the noun. For example:

seh<sup>˥</sup> gu<sub>˩</sub> ti<sub>˩</sub> baw<sup>˥</sup>    -    an onion stem

seh<sup>˥</sup> gu<sub>˩</sub> ti<sub>˩</sub> baw<sub>˩</sub>    -    a cluster of onions

seh<sup>˥</sup> gu<sub>˩</sub> ti<sub>˩</sub> si<sub>˩</sub>    -    the bulb part of the onion

Weights and Measures: There are certain classifiers that usually do not appear with nouns, but only with a numeral. For the most part these have to do with:

weights - jaw<sub>˩</sub>-i, ka<sup>˥</sup>, etc.

measures - pu<sub>˩˩</sub> peh<sub>˩˩</sub>, jo<sub>˩˩</sub>, etc.

money - bya<sup>˥</sup>, ceh<sup>˥</sup>, mo<sub>˩</sub>, etc.

large numbers - ya<sup>˥</sup>, he<sup>˥</sup>, lam<sub>˩˩</sub> etc.

time - ti<sub>˩</sub> k'eh<sub>˩</sub>, ti<sub>˩</sub> po<sup>˥</sup>, etc.

other - ti<sub>˩</sub> da, ti<sub>˩</sub> taw ti<sub>˩</sub> na, etc.

The classifiers that can be used with any number are written as classifiers, with the abbreviation (WM) - for weights and measures. The classifiers that always occur with 'ti<sub>˩˩</sub>' (one)t occur in the dictionary under 'ti<sub>˩</sub> -'.

The abbreviation for classifiers is (CL)t

Adjectives: The commonest way of forming adjectives is to have the syllable /yaw/ followed by a verb base, but with no clitic:

yaw mui<sub>˩</sub>    well    (as, do it well)

When the verb is a couplet, /yaw/ occurs before both verbs:

yaw mui, yaw shaw<sup>~</sup>    holy, pure    (lit.  $\eta$  good-clean)

Unless there is some exception, adjectives which are formed in this way are not specially indicated in this dictionary.

Not all verb forms can be made into adjectives. For example, /yaw/ may not be combined with such verb bases as /dza<sub>1</sub>/ (to eat), or /pyeu<sub>1</sub>/ (to be).

Reduplication of the verb stem within the adjective indicates intensification:

yaw du<sub>1</sub> du<sub>1</sub>-eh<sup>~</sup>    to the very limit

Only special instances of this are listed in the dictionary.

### 3. PARTICLES

Final Particles: There are over 100 final particles and combinations of final particles. Since two or even three such final particles can sometimes be used together, this makes the number of possibilities seem larger than it actually is. Final particles can be divided into the following classes:

a. For declarative sentences. This category includes the following statements: positive, negative, uncertain, a statement of likelihood, and intention of purpose.

b. For imperative sentences. This category includes positive, negative, and inclusive.

c. For interrogative sentences. This includes asking for a yes or no answer, and asking for an explanation answer.

d. Auxiliary particles, which are optional. These tend to add flavor to the statement. With the exception of 'je<sup>~</sup>', and some of the auxiliary particles used with



questions, these particles always follow the final particles. Sometimes more than one is used in a sentence.

The first three classes of final particles listed above (a, b, c) are abbreviated (FP). The auxiliary particles are abbreviated (FAP).

Subordinating Particles: Subordinating particles, such as 'if' (na<sup>ˇ</sup>), 'but' (k'taw<sub>Λ</sub>), etc., occur with verbs, and make the clause they occur with a subordinate clause. The abbreviation for these is (SP).

Interjections: These particles generally occur alone, and not as part of a longer utterance:

A<sub>Λ</sub> heu<sup>ˇ</sup>. Oh my!

Most of them are exclamations of: surprise, fear, pain, and delight.

The abbreviation is (IP).



## ABBREVIATIONS

B = Borrowed (not fully assimilated as yet)

CLt= Classifier

FAP = Final Auxiliary Particle

FP = Final Particle

Imp. = Impolite (not used in polite conversation, and in taboo relationships)

IN = Interrogative Noun

IP = Interjection Particle

lit. = literally

med. = medicine

NC = Noun Couplet

NS = Noun Suffix

pf. = preferred

r. = referent (term used in referring to a kinsman)

SP = Subordinating Particle

SV = Secondary Verb

v. = vocative (used in direct address to kinsman)

v. & r. = used for both vocative and referent

VC = Verb Couplet

VP = Verb Prefix

VS = Verb Suffix

WM = Weights and Measures (including money and distance)

VERBS occur with the clitic -eu. (unmarked)

ADJECTIVES occur with /yaw/ + verb base, or verbt+ -eh<sup>v</sup>.  
(unmarked)

NOUNS constitute the rest (unmarked).

a

-a<sup>ˇ</sup> (FP) used in; negative declarative statements to emphasize a person will not do it, and in questions asking for an explanatory answer, especially when the questioner is a bit perplexed or disturbed

a<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sup>ˇ</sup> (ba<sup>ˇˇ</sup>) a shadow, or a picture

a<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sup>ˇ</sup> deh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to take a photograph (a<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sup>ˇ</sup> di<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu)

a<sup>ˇ</sup> bah (bah) the growth that comes up in a field that has been cleared and had rice planted, such as broom grass, little trees, etc.

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> (baw<sup>ˇˇ</sup>) a tree

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji (ji) a single seedling

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> ya<sup>ˇ</sup> (tsah<sub>ˇ</sub>) a large area of virgin forest

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> baw gu<sup>ˇ</sup> (gu<sup>ˇ</sup>) a dead tree (a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sup>^</sup> gu<sup>ˇ</sup>)

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> daw<sub>ˇ</sub> g'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> (g'ah<sub>ˇ</sub>) a tree that starts growing up straight, then grows parallel to the ground, and then once again grows up straight

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> daw<sub>ˇ</sub> g'm (baw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a leaning tree

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sub>ˇ</sub> za<sub>ˇ</sub> (baw<sup>ˇˇ</sup>, kah<sub>ˇ</sub>) a smallish tree, that is still standing, about three feet high, and two to six inches in diameter

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sub>ˇ</sub> pya<sup>ˇ</sup> (pya<sup>ˇˇ</sup>) dry twigs, with no leaves

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sub>ˇ</sub> ka<sub>ˇ</sub> (ka<sub>ˇ</sub>) a tree crotch

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sub>ˇ</sub> mya<sup>h</sup> (mya<sup>h</sup>)<sup>n</sup> a knot in a tree

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sub>ˇ</sub> tsm<sup>ˇ</sup> (tsm<sup>ˇˇ</sup>) two trees that grow up together

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> neh<sub>ˇ</sub> (maw<sup>ˇˇ</sup>) a tree spirit

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> sa<sub>ˇ</sub> k'a<sup>^</sup> a dense jungle, or dense growth of trees

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> tsui<sub>ˇ</sub> je<sub>ˇ</sub> a broad forest region, with a large expanse of trees

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> u<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub> the top of a tree

a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sub>ˇ</sub> (baw<sub>ˇ</sub>) a stalk, or flower stem

a<sup>ˇ</sup> beh<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of bamboo

a<sup>ˇ</sup> beh<sup>^</sup> (beh<sup>^</sup>) a general term for bean



añ beu^ (beu^)  
a large, flat black seed, used by the children in playing games

a^ beu^ beu^~eu to "shoot" the large black seeds along the ground, done by children when playing

a^ beu^ ci^ ni (ni) a climber with long pods, has black seeds children play with (see above)n They also eat the seeds if prepared properly.

añ beu^ ci^ teu^ a smaller type of climber than above

a^ beuñ geu^~eu to "shoot" the large black seeds (same as a^ beuñ beuñ~eu)

a^ bo^ bo^~eu to pop a cereal, as corn, sorghum, etc.

a^ bo^ (bo^)  
1. a design sewn on clothing  
2. a written letter

a^ bo^ bo^~eu 1. to sew a design on clothing  
2. to write something

A^ boe^ za^ a general term for the 'Hill Shan' (Tai loi)n Palaung, and other members of the Mon-Khmer tribes - except the Was

añ boe^ a^ mawñ (maw^)  
small bugs and insects

añ bu bu~eu to make a bilabial trill, as a baby

añ bui (kahñ)  
a blanket

a^ bui bui gui~eu to decide by repeating a rhyme to see who will be 'it' in a game of hide and seek (a^ bui do^ gui~eu)

a^ bui dm~eu to pull a blanket up over one when going to sleep

a^ bui g'eu dzeh~eu for one to pull a blanket off of someone else

a^ bui sheu dzeh~eu for one to throw off the blanket which is covering him

a^ bya^ bya^~eu to sew a design on cloth (much the same as a^ bo^ bo^~eu)

a^ bye^ (bye^)  
a shoot from a tree

a^ bye^ a^ cehñ ceh^~eu to make sour bamboo shoots

- a<sup>˥</sup> bym<sub>˥</sub> (bym<sub>˥</sub>) the point where the plant is coming to  
a head in the blossom (ceh<sup>˥</sup> g'o<sup>˥</sup> bym<sub>˥</sub> - paddy to  
be heading up)
- a<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> the left side (la<sub>˥</sub> ca<sup>˥</sup>)
- a<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> k'aw<sub>˥</sub> an oyster
- a<sup>˥</sup> caê (ca<sup>˥</sup>) a rope, string, cord
- a<sup>˥</sup> caê ba<sup>˥</sup> k'oê (k'o<sup>˥</sup>) a rope made of tree bark
- a<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> k'ah<sup>˥</sup> (k'ah<sup>˥</sup>) a loop of cord or rope, as  
they fix in their snares
- a<sup>˥</sup> caê ca<sup>˥</sup> k'ah<sup>˥</sup> k'ah<sup>˥</sup>-eu to make the loop of cord  
or rope (as above)
- a<sup>˥</sup> caê caê luê (luê) a loop of string or cord, as they  
prepare it to keep it, or to carry in their shoulder  
bags
- a<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> lu<sup>˥</sup> lu<sup>˥</sup>-eu to make the above loop
- a<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> tsaw<sub>˥</sub> ni<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sup>˥</sup>-eu to jump rope (in play)
- a<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> yeu<sub>˥</sub>-eu 1. to make a rope or cord by twisting  
2. to twist a rope or cord
- a<sup>˥</sup> cehê (cehê) a line of something, as a line of  
people, a line in a book, etc.
- a<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub> a type of bamboo which has little barbs on it,  
they eat the shoots
- a<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub> (cu<sub>˥</sub>) the bud of a plant
- a<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub> cu<sub>˥</sub>-eu for a plant to bud
- a<sup>˥</sup> cui<sup>˥</sup> a little (ui cuiê - pf.)
- a<sup>˥</sup> da<sup>˥</sup> (da<sup>˥</sup>) (B) a standard in school
- a<sup>˥</sup> da<sub>˥</sub> a medium sized tree with soft, yellow fruit that  
they either play with or eat. There is a hard kind  
they use for fish poison.
- a<sup>˥</sup> dah<sub>˥</sub> beh-eu to begin something, as when making mats  
(the use is restricted)
- a<sup>˥</sup> de<sup>˥</sup> le<sup>˥</sup> k'ah (k'ah) a rainbow (bu<sup>˥</sup> de<sup>˥</sup> le<sup>˥</sup> k'ah)
- a<sup>˥</sup> deu<sup>˥</sup> (deu<sup>˥</sup>) a section, or a portion, as of a river,  
a road, etc.

a˘ doˆ (r., sometimes v.) what male or female calls  
older brother (cf. bu˘ doˆ)

aă doeă doeă˘-eu for a baby to have a runny bowel move-  
ment

a˘ du corn (ti˘ du - an ear of corn)

a˘ du a˘ boe˘ (mawă) a corn earworm

a˘ du du gah˘ corn grown especially to feed animals

a˘ du du mi˘ mi˘-eu for the leaves of the cornstalks  
to dry up and get yellow

a˘ du du myaˆ (myaˆ) the kernel of a corn seed

aă du du nyawă the type of corn they plant for eating

a˘ du du yaă (kawă) a corn field

a˘ dui ma˘ inclusive we (cf. a˘ dui maă)

aă dui nyaă we two, in direct address (a˘ dui nya˘,  
aă nya˘)

a˘ dzahă a bundle of something, as paddy, straw, etc.

a˘ dzah˘ dzah˘-eu to tie up into a bundle

aă dzehă something extra, something left over (u˘  
dzehă)

aă dzi˘ 1. sap in a tree, esp. a useful kind  
2. seminal fluid

a˘ dzi˘ deuˆ doˆ-eu to tap a tree

aă dzuiă dzuiă-eu to itch

a˘ eu˘ (si˘) a kind of wild yam very poor people dig  
and eat, often mixing it with rice when they eat it

aă eu˘ eu˘-eu to belch

aă gah˘ a type of plant from which they make handles  
for brooms. In the joint is black substance they  
use for stomach ache medicine.

a˘ gah˘ aă byehă (mawă) a type of grub or caterpillar  
that lives in the above plant

a˘ gah˘ ci˘ yaw˘ (maw˘) white-browed rufous piculet

aă gu an even number

- a<sup>ˋ</sup> gu gui-eu to count by even numbers (2,4,6, etc.)
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> g'eh<sup>ˋ</sup> the physical build and appearance of people and animals. One must not use in scoldy way.
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> g'eh<sup>ˋ</sup> g'eh<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu 1. a good looking person or animal, 2. one who is faithful to one's word, and listens to what others say ('good looking' in conduct)
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> g'eh<sup>ˋ</sup> ma<sub>ˋ</sub> tsa<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu not a good shape, as when one has a goiter, crooked leg, is hunchbacked, etc.
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> g'eh<sup>ˋ</sup> tsa<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to have a good shape, good form, no goiter or the like
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> g'eu<sup>ˋ</sup> a<sub>ˋ</sub> ju<sub>ˋ</sub> (maw<sup>ˋ</sup>) a dark caterpillar with a red head which attacks their paddy. They fear it very much. They will make offerings of chickens and pigs if they find it in their paddy fields.
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> g'm taw<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu for a baby to coo and make noises
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> g'oe g'oe gui-eu one child holds his hand palm down, with the other children holding their fingers so as to touch his palm. He recites a rhyme and at the end grabs a finger, and that child is 'it' for the game.
- añ ha<sub>ˋ</sub> heuñ<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to yawn
- añ hah<sup>ˋ</sup> (maw<sup>ˋ</sup>) a wildcat
- añ hah<sup>ˋ</sup> dah<sub>ˋ</sub> (maw<sup>ˋ</sup>) a large type of wildcat
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> hah<sup>ˋ</sup> ga<sup>ˋ</sup> caw (maw<sup>ˋ</sup>) an animal like a wildcat, but with a very long body
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup> (hm<sup>ˋ</sup>) a mushroom (generic term)
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup> ja<sup>ˋ</sup> (hmñ) a type of ground mushroom
- añ hm<sup>ˋ</sup> ja<sup>ˋ</sup> law (hm<sup>ˋ</sup>) a type of ground mushroom
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> hmñ ji<sup>ˋ</sup> (hm<sup>ˋ</sup>) a type of ground mushroom
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup> leu<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu for mushrooms to sprout
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup> meh<sub>ˋ</sub> leh<sub>ˋ</sub> (hm<sup>ˋ</sup>) a type of ground mushroom
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup> ne<sup>ˋ</sup> (hm<sup>ˋ</sup>) a red variety of ground mushroom
- a<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sub>ˋ</sub> (hm<sup>ˋ</sup>) a generic term for mushrooms that grow on logs



- a<sup>ˇ</sup> hm<sup>ˇ</sup> pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> (hm<sup>ˇ</sup>) a type of ground mushroom
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> hm<sup>ˇ</sup> shui<sup>ˇ</sup> (hm<sup>ˇ</sup>) a type of ground mushroom
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> hm<sup>ˇ</sup> tsi (hm<sup>ˇ</sup>) a type of mushroom that grows on logs
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ho (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) an ant (generic)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ho caw<sub>ˇ</sub> gaw<sub>ˇ</sub> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a type of large ant, not many  
in a group, brownish in color
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ho ci<sup>ˇ</sup> sheh<sup>ˇ</sup> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a very small red ant, they go  
in large groups
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ho daw<sub>ˇ</sub> leu<sup>ˇ</sup> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a small type of red ant, their  
rear ends stick up in the air
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ho la<sub>ˇ</sub> kaw<sub>ˇ</sub> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a black ant, not too large
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ho la<sub>ˇ</sub> tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a black ant, the sting is not  
very painful
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ho pa<sub>ˇ</sub> deh<sub>ˇ</sub> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a blackish ant that stings
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ho sheh<sup>ˇ</sup> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a type of small ant
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ho tah<sub>ˇ</sub> kui<sub>ˇ</sub> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a little black ant that makes  
hard, black nests on the side of a tree
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> hu long ago
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> hu ba long ago, sometimes used for longer period  
of time than the above
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> hui - (IN) how big?
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> jeh<sub>ˇ</sub> (jeh<sub>ˇ</sub>) a piece of something, like meat, fruit
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> jeu<sub>ˇ</sub> (jeu<sub>ˇ</sub>) a clan (tsaw<sup>ˇ</sup> jeu<sub>ˇ</sub>)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> jeu<sub>ˇ</sub> a<sup>ˇ</sup> ca (ti<sub>ˇ</sub> jeu<sub>ˇ</sub> ti<sub>ˇ</sub> ca) (NC) a clan (a<sup>ˇ</sup> jeu<sub>ˇ</sub>  
a<sup>ˇ</sup> keu, a<sup>ˇ</sup> keu)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a generic term for bird
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> a descriptive term for any red bird
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> shui<sup>ˇ</sup> golden-headed babbler
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> je<sub>ˇ</sub> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a small parakeet
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> ta<sub>ˇ</sub> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) yellow-eyed flycatcher-warbler
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> teh<sub>ˇ</sub> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) dull slaty-bellied ground war-  
bler
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> ya u<sup>ˆ</sup> a bird's egg (though usually give the  
name of the bird, as ja<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sub>ˇ</sub> u<sup>ˆ</sup>, etc.)

- aʔ juʋ ya (B) government
- Aʋ kaʋ the Kachin tribe
- aʋ ka (mawʋʋ) a crab
- aʋ ka daʋ g'awʔ (mawʋ) a very small, flattened, crab-like animal, lives in water. They eat it.
- aʋ ka dat k'a^ a jungle tree, they eat the fruit
- aʋ ka ka u^ a pomegranate (aʋ ka u, ceh,)
- aʋ ka ngaw,-eu to hunt for crabs (turning rocks over)
- aʔ ka, - - bi katʋ-~~eu~~ to make (a certain amount) of space between two things
- aʋ ka, ka-~~eu~~ 1. to have a division  
2. to be a go-between for two people who are in a taboo relation with each other
- aʋ kahʋ (kahʋʋ) a thread made by a spider
- aʋ kahʋ kahʋ tsoe,-eu to weave a web (a spider)
- aʋ kawʋ the framework of a structure (no roof or walls)
- aʋ kawʋ kawʋ-~~eu~~ to put up the framework of a structure  
(nymʋ kawʔ kawʋ-~~eu~~ - for a house)
- aʋ kawʔ (kaw^) a line, as on the ground, one's hand, etc.
- aʔ kaw^ sheu-~~eu~~ to make a line
- Aʋ kuiʋ the Akhui branch of the Akha tribe
- aʋ k'a, a type of bamboo, they eat the shoots, but since it is bitter (k'a,) must mix with other things
- aʋ k'a, je, daw, ragweed
- aʋ k'a^ dawʔ-~~eu~~ to prepare things, as for a journey, or some special task
- aʋ k'aw, (k'aw,) an empty shell (ya u^ k'aw, - an empty chicken egg shell)
- aʋ k'oʋ (k'oʋ) a lump
- aʋ k'o^ the skin of fruit, the shell, as of nuts
- aʋ k'o, (k'o,) a year
- aʋ k'o, aʔ la the season, the time of year (NC)
- aʔ laʋ (B) the original price (used in trading esp.)

- a<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> sm<sup>˥</sup>-eu (B) to lose in trading (i.e., not even to get the original price back)
- a<sup>˥</sup> la<sub>˥</sub> ja<sub>˥</sub> shi<sup>˥</sup> a lion
- a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> a snake
- a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> g'aw (g'aw) a shed snake skin
- a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> bah<sup>˥</sup> bah<sup>˥</sup>-eu for two snakes to be entwined (to see this is a 'bad oment')
- a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> nyoe<sup>˥</sup> a green snake (painful when bites)
- a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> shmɛ doe<sub>˥</sub> a snake with a short tail (perhaps a type of glass snake)
- a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> ui<sup>˥</sup> kaw<sup>˥</sup> any of the type of garter snake variety
- a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> ui<sup>˥</sup> nat a cobra (a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> i<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup>)
- a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> ui<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup> mi<sub>˥</sub> dah<sub>˥</sub> a type of cobra (not as vicious as the one above)
- a<sup>˥</sup> law (law) a section between two joints, as in bamboo and sugar cane
- aɛ lawɛ (law<sup>˥</sup>ɛ a 'room', a section of the house marked by a division
- a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> taw law<sup>˥</sup>-eu to put up a wall to make a 'room'
- a<sup>˥</sup> le (FP) used with negative sentences as an auxiliary to add emphasis
- a<sup>˥</sup> leh<sub>˥</sub> ba<sub>˥</sub> a type of plant, they use the stems for making parts to their weaving device (seh<sub>˥</sub>)
- a<sup>˥</sup> leh<sub>˥</sub> tu<sup>˥</sup> a type of plant, they use the stems to weave thatch grass around when they weave thatch shingles
- a<sup>˥</sup> li<sup>˥</sup> kui<sub>˥</sub> dah<sub>˥</sub> (kah<sub>˥</sub>, hm<sub>˥</sub>) a type of scale for weighing things, one end has the place for the item to be weighed, the other end has marks indicating weight
- aɛ lm<sup>˥</sup> (lm<sup>˥</sup>) a fathom, an arm's breadth (outstretched)
- a<sup>˥</sup> lo<sup>˥</sup> (IP) an exclamatory particle, 'Oh my!'
- a<sup>˥</sup> lu (maw<sup>˥</sup>ɛ a butterfly (generic)
- a<sup>˥</sup> lu bya<sub>˥</sub> a striped butterfly
- a<sup>˥</sup> lu ja<sub>˥</sub> bo<sub>˥</sub> any large type of butterfly or moth

- a<sup>ˇ</sup> lu mi<sub>˥</sub> tsa<sub>˥</sub> a type of butterfly
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> lu nym<sup>ˇ</sup> lo<sub>˥</sub> any large type of moth, esp. the kind that has the 'eye' on the wings (lit.‡ 'house guarding butterfly')
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> lu shui<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of butterfly seen around water esp.
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> lu tsa<sub>˥</sub> a type of butterfly that comes from a white grub that lives in bamboo (k'a<sub>˥</sub> boe<sub>˥</sub>)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ma<sup>ˇ</sup> the right, as right hand, right side (la<sub>˥</sub> ma<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ma<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of bamboo, they eat the shoots
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ma<sub>˥</sub> (ma<sub>˥</sub>) a group
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ma<sub>˥</sub> a<sup>ˇ</sup> mu<sup>ˇ</sup> (NC) a group
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> mah - (IN) how long? (in distance), how far?
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) an insect, bug
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> bya<sub>˥</sub> (see ji<sup>ˇ</sup> mui<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> meut<sup>˥</sup> a<sup>ˇ</sup> seh myriads (litt, tens and hundreds of thousands)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sup>ˇ</sup> a cat (a<sub>˥</sub> mi<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sup>ˇ</sup> ja tsi<sup>ˇ</sup> (see ja<sup>ˇ</sup> tsi<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sup>ˇ</sup> nui<sup>ˇ</sup> gaw<sub>˥</sub> a type of vine, they eat the whitish root
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sup>ˇ</sup> za dm<sub>˥</sub> a board-box trap for rats, with a lid that crushes them when they hit the spring (ho ca<sub>˥</sub> za dm<sub>˥</sub>)
- a<sup>˥</sup> mo<sub>˥</sub> (B) tax (a<sup>ˇ</sup> mo<sub>˥</sub> ta<sub>˥</sub> neh<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu - to give taxes)
- a<sup>˥</sup> mu<sup>˥</sup> (mu<sup>ˇ</sup>) a group (ba<sub>˥</sub> ma<sub>˥</sub>, ba<sub>˥</sub> ma<sub>˥</sub> ba<sub>˥</sub> mu<sup>˥</sup>, a<sup>ˇ</sup> ma<sub>˥</sub>)
- a<sup>˥</sup> mya<sup>˥</sup> - (IN) how many?, how much?
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> myah - (IN) when did?, when will?
- a<sup>˥</sup> myo<sub>˥</sub> a monkey (generic)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> myo<sub>˥</sub> daw<sub>˥</sub> g'a the ischial callosity of monkeys (they use for medicine sometimes)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> myo<sub>˥</sub> dzoe<sub>˥</sub> maw<sub>˥</sub> the head monkey in a herd of monkeys
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> myo<sub>˥</sub> jaw<sub>˥</sub> ne<sup>˥</sup> a red-bottomed monkey
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> myo<sub>˥</sub> je<sub>˥</sub> k'a<sup>ˇ</sup> a monkey with a whitish face

- at myo<sub>Λ</sub> k'a<sub>t</sub> a young female monkey, no offspring yet
- at myo<sub>Λ</sub> k'a<sub>Λ</sub> a ferocious type of monkey (similar to the verbet)
- a<sup>✓</sup> myo<sub>Λ</sub> ka<sub>Λ</sub> k'teh<sub>Λ</sub> a climber that grows in the jungle, they eat the fruit
- a<sup>✓</sup> myo<sub>Λ</sub> myo<sub>Λ</sub> bu<sub>Λ</sub> a male monkey
- a<sup>✓</sup> myo<sub>Λ</sub> myo<sub>Λ</sub> k'oe<sub>Λ</sub> a red-faced monkey
- a<sup>h</sup> myo<sub>Λ</sub> myo<sub>Λ</sub> na<sup>^</sup> a gibbon (a<sup>✓</sup> myo<sub>Λ</sub> na<sup>^</sup>)
- a<sup>✓</sup> myo<sub>Λ</sub> myo<sub>Λ</sub> nyoe<sup>✓</sup> a wooly monkey (grey with a long tail) (a<sup>✓</sup> myo<sub>Λ</sub> nyoe<sup>✓</sup>)
- a<sup>✓</sup> myo<sub>Λ</sub> myo<sub>Λ</sub> pyu<sup>✓</sup> a whitish monkey, the Akha women wear fur from this monkey on their headdress
- a<sup>✓</sup> nat - (IN) how much?
- a<sup>✓</sup> na<sup>^</sup> ... k'aw<sub>t</sub> no matter how... (A<sup>✓</sup> na<sup>^</sup> sha<sub>Λ</sub> k'aw<sub>Λ</sub>...  
No matter how difficult...)
- a<sup>✓</sup> nah afterward, later (in time)
- a<sup>✓</sup> nah (nah) a day
- a<sup>✓</sup> nah a<sup>✓</sup> yam<sub>Λ</sub> (NC) the season, the time of year
- a<sup>✓</sup> ne<sub>Λ</sub> (ne<sub>Λ</sub>) a small strip of bamboo used in thatching a house etc.
- a<sup>✓</sup> ne<sub>Λ</sub> a<sup>✓</sup> ca<sup>^</sup> ca<sup>^</sup>-eu to prepare the above
- at ne<sub>Λ</sub> ne<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to cut bamboo strips for thatching etc.
- at neh a shoot from a tree
- at no<sub>Λ</sub> ya-eu (B) to be finalized (a<sup>✓</sup> nm<sub>Λ</sub> ya-eu)
- a<sup>✓</sup> nui<sup>^</sup> (nui<sup>^</sup>) a seed or bean
- a<sup>✓</sup> nui<sup>^</sup> pah<sub>Λ</sub> a peanut (la<sub>Λ</sub> bui<sub>Λ</sub> nui<sup>^</sup> pah<sub>Λ</sub> nui<sup>^</sup> pah<sub>Λ</sub>)
- a<sup>✓</sup> nya<sub>Λ</sub> we two, used in direct address
- a<sup>✓</sup> nyo<sup>^</sup> generic term for rataan
- a<sup>✓</sup> pa<sub>Λ</sub> (pa<sub>Λ</sub>) a leaf
- a<sup>✓</sup> pa<sub>Λ</sub> mi<sup>✓</sup> bu<sub>Λ</sub> a pile of leaves, stack of leaves
- a<sup>✓</sup> pa<sub>Λ</sub> mit bu<sub>Λ</sub> k'aw<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to make a thick bed of leaves for a person to lie on when injured or the like

- a˘ pa˘ pa˘ ku˘ dry leaves on the ground (pa˘ ku˘)
- a˘ pa˘ pa˘ g'ahʔ mature leaves (lit.ʔ 'hard')
- a˘ pa˘ pa˘ neh˘ young, tender leaves (lit.ʔ 'softt')
- a˘ pa˘ pa˘ shuiʔ old, yellowish leaves, ready to fall
- aʔ pah˘ a type of jungle plant that looks like sugar  
cane. They put the fluffy part in mattresses.
- aʔ po˘ a fuzzy, cottony blossom
- a˘ poe˘ the cost, expense
- a˘ poe˘ tsehˆ-eu for there to be a sufficient amount  
of money to make the transaction
- a˘ poe˘ yaw k'aˆ to be expensive
- a˘ poe˘ yaw ya˘ to be cheap
- a˘ pu˘ (pu˘˘) a cluster
- a˘ pya˘ beuˆ-eu to shoot at a target
- a˘ pya (maw˘˘) a cockroach
- a˘ pya˘ (pya˘˘) a branch, of either a tree or vine
- a˘ pya˘ pya˘˘-eu to be sick with a fever
- a˘ pyaw˘ direction, side (Ja˘ leh˘ baw-eu a˘ pyaw˘  
ma˘ tsa˘˘-a. The direction the wind was blowing was  
wrong.ʔ)
- a˘ pyeh˘ a type of bamboo, they eat the shootst
- a˘ sa˘ sa˘˘-eu the very last (as person, time, etc.ʔ)
- a˘ saˆ the fuzz on a plant (as on the bark, or on  
fruit, or on a leaf)
- a˘ saˆ leht˘˘-eu for fuzz to form on a plant
- a˘ saˆ sat˘˘-eu to have an itch caused by fuzz on a plant
- aʔ sehʔ (seh˘˘) a part of the body
- a˘ seh˘ dah˘˘-eu to be missing some part of the bodyt
- a˘ seh˘ lo˘˘-eu to have all the parts of the body
- a˘ si˘ (si˘˘) fruit (generic)
- a˘ si˘ a˘ bawʔ (baw˘˘) a fruit tree
- a˘ si˘ a˘ lu (NC) fruit



- a<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> aw<sub>˩</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for fruit to ripen
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> ma<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to have smallpox
- añ si<sub>ˇ</sub> mañ na<sup>ˇ</sup> tsaw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to vaccinate against smallpox (añ si<sub>ˇ</sub> tsawñ<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> tomato (ma k<sup>ˈ</sup>eu<sup>ˇ</sup> sm<sub>˩</sub>, a<sup>ˇ</sup> keu<sup>ˇ</sup> tsaw<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sub>˩˩</sub>,  
a<sub>˩</sub> ma ja<sup>ˆ</sup> bo<sup>ˇ</sup>, ma<sup>ˇ</sup> k<sup>ˈ</sup>eu leuñ si<sub>˩</sub>)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> pya<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to pick fruit
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> taw<sup>ˆ</sup> ma na<sup>ˇ</sup> do<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu<sub>˩</sub> tsawñ ha<sub>˩</sub> one who has had  
smallpox and recovered
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> tawñ ma na<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to have smallpox
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> tsawñ<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to vaccinate against smallpox (a<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub>  
mañ nañ tsawñ<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> taw cehñ a type of vine, they use the bark for fish  
poison
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> te<sub>˩</sub> an odd number
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> te<sub>˩</sub> gui-eu to count by odd numbers (1,3,5,7, etc.)
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> to<sub>˩</sub> (kah<sub>˩</sub>) a reed, it grows near water
- añ to<sub>˩</sub> baw<sub>˩</sub> law (law) a small section of reed, esp.  
that used in ceremonies having to do with liquor
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> tsah<sup>ˇ</sup> (tsah<sup>ˇ</sup>) a place, an area
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> tsui<sub>˩</sub> (tsui<sub>˩</sub>) a joint in bamboo, sugar cane, etc.
- añ u<sup>ˇ</sup> the central, soft section of melon-like vege-  
tables, and the inner layer of bamboo
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ya<sup>ˇ</sup> (yañ) a hundred
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ya<sub>˩</sub> (B) authority, esp. in a political sense
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ya<sup>ˆ</sup> (ya<sup>ˆ</sup>) a flattish object, often round, as rice  
cakes
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> yañ ya<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to make flattish cakes or the like
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ya<sub>˩</sub> time, sometimes season
- añ ya<sub>˩</sub> a<sup>ˇ</sup> law (NC) time, sometimes season
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> ya<sub>˩</sub> yeh<sub>˩</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for the time to be ripe, proper
- añ ye ye-eu to count by cycles, 13+12+12+12+12, etc.
- a<sup>ˇ</sup> yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> hui<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu (B) to be important (a<sup>ˇ</sup> yeñ hui<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu,  
zah<sup>ˇ</sup> k<sup>ˈ</sup>eh<sub>˩</sub> yaw k<sup>ˈ</sup>a<sup>ˆ</sup>-ehñ hui<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu)

- a<sup>˥</sup> yeh<sup>˥</sup> (yeh<sup>˥</sup>) a flower (Imp. in embarrassing relation)
- a<sup>˥</sup> yeh<sup>˥</sup> a<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub> cu<sub>˥</sub>-eu for a flower to bud
- a<sup>˥</sup> yeh<sup>˥</sup> a<sup>˥</sup> po<sub>˥</sub> (po<sub>˥</sub>) a flower blossom
- a<sup>˥</sup> yeh<sup>˥</sup> geu<sub>˥</sub>-eu to wear a flower on one's body (Imp. in embarrassing relation)
- a<sup>˥</sup> yeh<sup>˥</sup> heh<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu for a woman to menstruate
- a<sup>˥</sup> yeh<sup>˥</sup> po<sub>˥</sub>-eu for a flower to blossom, or flower
- a<sup>˥</sup> yoe<sub>˥</sub> (nui<sup>˥</sup>) a seed (generic)
- a<sup>˥</sup> za<sup>˥</sup> sha<sup>˥</sup>-eu to locate a place to do something by looking for it (as a place to make a field, build a house, etc.)
- a<sup>˥</sup> zah<sup>˥</sup> the part of the banana stalk that comes out of the base (nga zah<sup>˥˥</sup>)
- a<sup>˥</sup> zi<sup>˥</sup> a type of red bulb, shaped like an avocado, that grows in the jungle. People dig and eat it when they are real hungry.
- a (FP) This is used in; positive declarative statements pointing up what must be done, or speaking of someone not present, or in a direct statement to someone present telling him what he must do, also in negative declarative statements, in statements of intention to of purpose, and rarely in a question that asks for an explanation answer
- a ba<sup>˥</sup> neh<sub>˥</sub>-eu to turn over to someone (a neh<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu)
- a ba ka-eu children esp. do this when they 'defeat' someone, by rounding their lips, placing their hand before their mouth and making an Indian war whoop
- a kaw<sub>˥</sub>-a<sub>˥</sub> (B) permission
- a lu<sup>˥</sup> si<sub>˥</sub> (B) potato
- a ma lo<sup>˥</sup> (B) a member of parliament, a big government official
- a ma tse<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu (B) to elect the above
- a neh<sub>˥</sub>-eu to turn over to someone (a ba<sup>˥</sup> neh<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu)
- a she<sup>˥</sup> (FP) This occurs with statements where the speaker shows his intention of doing something immediately (similar to -u).

- a<sub>1</sub> - sometimes used for 'ta<sub>1</sub>' (don't)
- a<sub>1</sub> (FP) used with negative statements, esp. when speaking of oneself
- a<sub>1</sub> (NS) 1. subject indicator (a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sub>1</sub>-a<sub>1</sub> - he, as the subject of the discourse)  
2. a particle of direct address (bu<sup>~</sup>-a<sub>1</sub> - daughter!)
- a<sub>1</sub> baw<sup>~</sup> 1. a generic term for old men  
2. (v. & r.) what male and female call their paternal or maternal grandfather. Anyone that a man can call 'oe<sub>1</sub> pa<sub>1</sub>' or 'oe<sub>1</sub> ma<sup>~</sup> will call him 'a<sub>1</sub> baw<sup>~</sup>'.
- a<sub>1</sub> baw<sup>~</sup> Ja deh a cultural hero of their legends
- a<sub>1</sub> baw<sup>~</sup> Ja deh peh<sup>~</sup> k'ah<sub>1</sub> a poetic way of describing a silk jacket
- a<sub>1</sub> beu<sub>1</sub> tseh<sub>1</sub>-eu a game boys play (bui<sub>1</sub> bui<sub>1</sub> tseh<sub>1</sub>-eu)
- a<sub>1</sub> bu<sup>~</sup> (g'a<sub>1</sub>, bu<sup>~</sup>) a girl, sometimes woman's daughter
- a<sub>1</sub> bu<sub>1</sub> certain male animals, esp. used for goats, both domesticated and wild
- a<sub>1</sub> beh<sub>1</sub> the vulva (very impolite)
- a<sub>1</sub> bui<sup>~</sup> a<sup>~</sup> baw<sup>~</sup> (baw<sup>~</sup>) a type of tree, they like the wood for making ax handles
- a<sub>1</sub> byah<sup>~</sup> a friend from the Shans, or some other tribe, esp. from the Mon-Khmer
- a<sub>1</sub> byah<sub>1</sub> 1. a girl or woman who cannot talk, also used when scolding someone for a mistake  
2. a tadpole
- a<sub>1</sub> byah<sub>1</sub> beh<sup>~</sup> ma when a tadpole gets big, just before becoming a frog
- a<sub>1</sub> cah (v. & r.) mother's sister's children of both sexes
- a<sub>1</sub> caw<sub>1</sub> others, someone else
- a<sub>1</sub> caw<sub>1</sub>-eu<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> o<sup>^</sup> jaw<sup>~</sup>-eu a polite way of saying a woman is pregnant (lit., 'living under another')
- a<sub>1</sub> caw<sub>1</sub> su<sup>~</sup> ta<sub>1</sub> dzeh<sub>1</sub>-eu to be more skilled than others
- a<sub>1</sub> ceh<sub>1</sub> (v. & r.) male and female call brother's daughters and daughter-in-laws by this term

- a<sub>ˊ</sub> ceu<sub>ˊ</sub> a type of grass-like plant that has little seeds, which they pop and eat, often with honey
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> ci<sub>ˊ</sub> a<sub>ˊ</sub> ca<sub>ˊ</sub> a stinkbug
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> ci<sub>ˊ</sub> ceu-eu a type of singing where they welcome people from other villages who have come for an important funeral
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> ci<sub>ˊ</sub> cu for people to be very quiet (so as not to frighten deer when hunting, or not to let out secret)
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> ci<sub>ˊ</sub> (ya<sup>ˆ</sup>) a soy bean cake
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> ci<sub>ˊ</sub> ni to be wet, moist (as the end of a pig's snout)
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> coe<sub>ˊ</sub> (coe<sub>ˊ</sub>) a females breast
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> ecoe<sub>ˊ</sub> coe<sub>ˊ</sub> si<sub>ˊ</sub> (si<sub>ˊ</sub>) the teat of the breast
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> coe<sub>ˊ</sub> daw<sub>ˊ</sub> za<sub>ˊ</sub> a nursing child
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> coe<sub>ˊ</sub> g'eh<sup>ˆ</sup> la<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu for a child to be at the point where he can be weaned
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> coe<sub>ˊ</sub> ma<sub>ˊ</sub> pa<sub>ˊ</sub> daw<sub>ˊ</sub> to be weaned
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> cui<sub>ˊ</sub> a<sub>ˊ</sub> cui<sub>ˊ</sub> (IP) an exclamation when something is very hot and one touches it
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> da (g'a<sub>ˊ</sub>, da) (v. & r.) father
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> da da k'a<sub>ˊ</sub> a young father (not an elder yet)
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> da da nyi<sub>ˊ</sub> a stepfather
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> da da ta<sub>ˊ</sub> a common father (as when two siblings have a common father but different mothers)
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> da yaw dzah<sub>ˊ</sub> 'the daddy of them all' as a bull in a herd he has sired
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> (dah<sub>ˊ</sub>) a wing
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> k'a<sup>ˆ</sup> the long wing feathers of a chicken or some other bird
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> deu<sub>ˊ</sub> salt (children's language, sa<sub>ˊ</sub> deu<sub>ˊ</sub> is pf.)
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> di<sub>ˊ</sub> really, truly
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> di<sub>ˊ</sub> a<sub>ˊ</sub> ma<sub>ˊ</sub> (NC) really, truly
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> do (IP) exclamation (esp. Meung Yawng)
- a<sub>ˊ</sub> du<sub>ˊ</sub> (v. & r.) male and female will call older brother's sons and son-in-laws this

- a<sub>1</sub> dui inclusive we (truly inclusive in that it includes both those present and absent)
- a<sub>1</sub> dui ma<sub>1</sub> inclusive we (see above)
- a<sub>1</sub> dui nya<sub>1</sub> we two (a<sup>1</sup> dui nya<sub>1</sub>, a<sup>1</sup> nya<sub>1</sub>)
- a<sub>1</sub> dzaw<sub>1</sub> (g'a<sub>1</sub>) a boy or man who cannot talk, also used when scolding a man or boy for a dumb mistake
- a<sub>1</sub> dzaw<sub>1</sub> a<sup>1</sup> gah (NC) same as above, but stronger
- a<sub>1</sub>-eu to be wet, damp
- a<sub>1</sub> ga<sup>1</sup> - (IN) where?
- a<sub>1</sub> gah (gah) a thorn
- a<sub>1</sub> gah baw du<sup>1</sup> a thorn bush
- a<sub>1</sub> gah gah ya<sup>1</sup> a thorny patch, a section with nothing but thorn bushes
- a<sub>1</sub> gah g'e<sub>1</sub>u la<sup>1</sup>-eu for thorns to catch on clothes
- a<sub>1</sub> gah lu<sub>1</sub> ceh<sup>1</sup> raspberries
- a<sub>1</sub> gah naw<sub>1</sub> tsaw<sup>1</sup>-eu to step on a thorn, and it enters one's foot
- a<sub>1</sub> gaw<sup>1</sup> (maw<sup>1</sup>) a bedbug
- a<sub>1</sub> geu (IN) which? (a<sub>1</sub> geu g'a<sub>1</sub> - which person)
- a<sub>1</sub> gui<sup>1</sup> (si<sub>1</sub>) a star
- a<sub>1</sub> gui<sup>1</sup> sm<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>1</sup> iŋ<sup>1</sup>-eu a shooting star that flashes across the sky
- a<sub>1</sub> gui<sup>1</sup> tseh<sub>1</sub>-eu star-shine
- a<sub>1</sub> gui<sub>1</sub> lui<sub>1</sub> ma a<sup>1</sup> baw<sup>1</sup> a type of tree that gives one a rash
- a<sub>1</sub> g'ah<sup>1</sup> (g'a<sub>1</sub>) the middle child in a family with several children
- a<sub>1</sub> g'aw<sub>1</sub> (g'aw<sub>1</sub>, kah<sup>1</sup>) a needle (for sewing)
- a<sub>1</sub> g'aw<sub>1</sub> g'aw<sub>1</sub> na<sub>1</sub> the eye of a needle (a<sub>1</sub> g'aw<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> na<sub>1</sub>)
- a<sub>1</sub> g'aw<sub>1</sub> kah<sup>1</sup> mi si<sup>1</sup>-eu to thread a needle
- a<sub>1</sub> g'm<sup>1</sup> a<sub>1</sub> k'aŋ a jungle tree, they eat the fruit

- a<sub>✓</sub> g'o<sub>✓</sub> g'o<sub>✓</sub>-eu to chew betel (lu pa<sub>✓</sub> g'o<sub>✓</sub>-eu - pf.)
- a<sub>✓</sub> g'oe (v. & r.t) what a male or female calls one's  
mother's brothers (esp. older) and their sons
- a<sub>✓</sub> g'oe oe-eu<sub>✓</sub> a polite way of saying lightning strikes  
something
- a<sub>✓</sub> ha ma<sub>✓</sub> they, esp. when referring to a specific group,  
and a group that is not present
- a<sub>✓</sub> ha meh<sup>✓</sup> nm<sup>✓</sup> they, brothers and sisters (espt when  
they are not present)
- a<sub>✓</sub> ha nya<sub>✓</sub> they two (when not present)
- a<sub>✓</sub> heu<sup>✓</sup> (IP) an exclamation
- a<sub>✓</sub> ho ho-eu a type of chanting that praises the rice,  
they do when planting the rice
- a<sub>✓</sub> i<sub>✓</sub> (maw<sup>✓</sup>) a type of termite that lives in underground  
nests that cannot be seen - unless it falls in
- a<sub>✓</sub> i<sub>✓</sub> ku<sub>✓</sub> peh<sub>✓</sub> a termite 'cup' they make to lure birds
- a<sub>✓</sub> i<sub>✓</sub> na<sup>✓</sup> the type of termite that comes out and flies  
when it first rains (they usually say, i<sub>✓</sub> na<sup>✓</sup>)
- a<sub>✓</sub> i<sub>✓</sub> tsa<sub>✓</sub> pah<sub>✓</sub> (pah<sub>✓</sub>) a termite nest that is under-  
ground and cannot be seen - unless it falls in
- a<sub>✓</sub> ja<sub>✓</sub> ja<sub>✓</sub>-eu 1. to seek to irritate someone, esp.  
another adult  
2. to keep changing what one has told someone
- a<sub>✓</sub> je<sub>✓</sub> (maw<sup>✓</sup>) a generic term for cicadas
- a<sub>✓</sub> je<sub>✓</sub> - (IN) what is it?
- a<sub>✓</sub> je<sub>✓</sub> k'o<sup>✓</sup> ca<sub>✓</sub> annual cicada
- a<sub>✓</sub> je<sub>✓</sub> k'o<sup>✓</sup> sit a small type of cicada
- a<sub>✓</sub> je<sub>✓</sub> lu<sub>✓</sub> je<sub>✓</sub> all kinds of things
- a<sub>✓</sub> je<sub>✓</sub> mi<sup>✓</sup> neh - (IN) why?
- a<sub>✓</sub> je<sub>✓</sub> shaw shaw a type of cicada that calls when they  
are planting paddy (the call is, 'shaw, shaw')
- a<sub>✓</sub> jo<sup>✓</sup>-eh<sup>✓</sup> - (IN) how?
- a<sub>✓</sub> jo<sup>✓</sup> k'aw<sub>✓</sub> no matter what, however it is (A<sub>✓</sub> jo<sup>✓</sup>  
k'aw<sub>✓</sub>, le keu<sup>✓</sup>-aw<sub>✓</sub> No matter what, go all the way.)



- a<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> a generic term for caterpillar or larva
- a<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> a<sup>u</sup> toě an inchworm, or any kind of larva that  
"measures" as it goes along
- aə ju<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>u</sup> myah a dragonfly
- aə ju<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> beh<sup>u</sup> a cocoon (a<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> a<sup>u</sup> beh<sup>u</sup>)
- a<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> beh<sup>u</sup> beh<sup>u</sup>-eu to make a cocoon
- aə ju<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> leh<sub>u</sub> tussock moth larva
- a<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> ma<sup>u</sup> shuiě a very large brown caterpillar, if  
they step on this kind have painful swelling for  
month or two (a<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> law<sup>u</sup> ma aə shui<sup>u</sup>)
- a<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> na<sup>u</sup>-eu to have pain, sometimes swelling, from  
contacting certain caterpillars
- a<sub>u</sub> ka<sup>u</sup> afterward (in time)
- aə ka<sup>u</sup> jaw next week
- a<sub>u</sub> ka<sup>u</sup> ka<sup>u</sup> zi<sup>u</sup> the next generation, sometimes used  
with the idea of the end of time
- a<sub>u</sub> ka<sup>u</sup> na<sub>u</sub> ya<sub>u</sub> k'o<sub>u</sub> next year (na<sub>u</sub> ya<sub>u</sub> k'o<sub>u</sub>)
- a<sub>u</sub> kaə si<sub>u</sub> poe<sub>u</sub> apple
- A<sub>u</sub> kaə za<sub>u</sub> the Akha people
- a<sub>u</sub> kaə a person who cannot speak clearly because of a  
bad impediment, a mumblor
- a<sub>u</sub> kui<sup>u</sup> (kui<sup>u</sup>, pyaw<sub>u</sub>) the foot, sometimes also leg
- aə kui<sup>u</sup> aə la<sub>u</sub> yaw pya<sup>u</sup> for hands and feet to be quick  
(doing work, that is)
- aə kui<sup>u</sup> bah<sup>u</sup> k'aē k'aē-eu for the muscles in the calf  
of one's leg to be sore from overuse
- a<sub>u</sub> kui<sup>u</sup> baw<sup>u</sup> law the leg (baw<sup>u</sup> law)
- a<sub>u</sub> kui<sup>u</sup> g'ah-eu for one's leg to become stiff
- a<sub>u</sub> kui<sup>u</sup> kui<sup>u</sup> buiē bui<sup>u</sup>-eu for one's leg to 'go to  
sleep', become numb
- a<sub>u</sub> kui<sup>u</sup> kui<sup>u</sup> ma the big toe (kui<sup>u</sup> ma)
- a<sub>u</sub> kui<sup>u</sup> kui<sup>u</sup> nui<sub>u</sub> the heel of one's foot

- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sup>˥</sup> k'eh<sub>1</sub>-eu to break one's leg
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sup>˥</sup> k'o<sup>˥</sup> beh<sup>˥</sup> (beh<sup>˥</sup>) the calf of one's leg (a<sub>1</sub> kui<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> beh<sup>˥</sup>)
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sup>˥</sup> paw<sub>1</sub> tsui<sub>1</sub> (tsui<sub>1</sub>) the knee
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sup>˥</sup> peh<sub>1</sub> zat (zat) a footprint
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sup>˥</sup> peh<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> (za<sub>1</sub>) the sole of the foot
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sup>˥</sup> sha<sub>1</sub> pya<sub>1</sub> (pya<sub>1</sub>) the thigh, the upper leg
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> a dog
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> byu<sub>1</sub> a fuzzy haired dog
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> hu<sup>˥</sup> a male dog
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> ma a female dog
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> mu<sup>˥</sup> a slick haired dog
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> u<sub>1</sub> a mad dog, a rabid dog
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> meh<sub>1</sub> la<sup>˥</sup> a smartweed bush, they eat the fruit
- a<sub>1</sub> kui<sub>1</sub> tseh<sub>1</sub>-eu for a dog to bark
- a<sub>1</sub> k'o<sub>1</sub> (v. & r.) what a male and female will call  
fatherts sisters
- a<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> (la<sub>1</sub>) the arm, the hand
- a<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub>-ah<sup>˥</sup> toe<sub>1</sub> haw-eu to feel the wrist or palm of  
sick person to see what spirit afflicting him
- a<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> ba<sub>1</sub> da<sup>˥</sup>-eu to lay one's hands on something
- a<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> deh<sub>1</sub> to<sup>˥</sup>-eu to place hand down, as when crawling
- a<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> g'ah-eu for the arm to be stiff or tired
- a<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> bui<sup>˥</sup> bui<sup>˥</sup>-eu for one's arm to 'go to sleep',  
to become numb
- a<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> tu<sup>˥</sup> teh<sub>1</sub>-eu to clench one's hand (into a fist)
- a<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> (za<sub>1</sub>) the palm of the hand (la<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub>)
- a<sub>1</sub> law<sub>1</sub> a<sup>˥</sup> baw<sup>˥</sup> a type of tree, they eat the fruit
- a<sub>1</sub> leh<sub>1</sub> (IN) where? (A<sub>1</sub> leh<sub>1</sub> naw<sub>1</sub> da a<sub>1</sub> ga<sup>˥</sup> i<sup>˥</sup> da<sub>1</sub>  
Where has your dad gone, huh?)
- a<sub>1</sub> leh<sub>1</sub> (FP) (see -a<sub>1</sub> neh<sub>1</sub>)

- a<sub>1</sub> li (g'a<sub>1</sub>, li) boy, son
- a<sub>1</sub> li<sub>1</sub> gui-eu to multiply, as in arith.
- a<sub>1</sub> lm<sub>1</sub> g'aw<sup>~</sup> maw<sup>~</sup> one's physical features, one's body
- a<sub>1</sub> lm<sub>1</sub> mui<sub>1</sub>-eu said of young people who have grown very fast, of strapping young men (a<sub>1</sub> lm<sub>1</sub> yaw meh<sup>~</sup>)
- a<sub>1</sub> lm<sub>1</sub> yaw meh<sup>~</sup> (same as above)
- a<sub>1</sub> lm<sub>1</sub> yaw tsui<sup>^</sup> a small, weak body
- a<sub>1</sub> loe<sub>1</sub> (loe<sub>1</sub>) the penis
- a<sub>1</sub> loe<sub>1</sub> ceh loe<sub>1</sub>-eu to rape a person
- a<sub>1</sub> loe<sub>1</sub> loe<sub>1</sub>-eu to have intercourse (impolite way of saying it)
- a<sub>1</sub> loe<sub>1</sub> ta<sup>~</sup>-eu for the penis to become erect
- a<sub>1</sub> ma 1. mother  
2. a general term for females
- a<sub>1</sub> ma ma nyi<sup>~</sup> (r. only) a step-mother (v. is, a<sub>1</sub> ma)
- a<sub>1</sub> ma ma ta<sub>1</sub> a common mother (as when two siblings have a common mother but different fathers)
- a<sub>1</sub> ma yaw dzah<sup>~</sup> 'the mother of them all', as a cow who has produced lots of offspring, most of the herd
- a<sub>1</sub> ma<sub>1</sub> a horse fly
- a<sub>1</sub> ma<sub>1</sub> ceh a smallish, black fly, stings people (ci<sup>~</sup> ha<sub>1</sub> a<sub>1</sub> ma<sub>1</sub>)
- a<sub>1</sub> ma<sub>1</sub> geu<sub>1</sub> a large type of fly with spotted wings, and a sting that causes violent itching
- a<sub>1</sub> mah<sup>~</sup> (r.) a girl refers to her brothers this way
- a<sub>1</sub> mah<sup>~</sup> a<sub>1</sub> da (NC) (same as above)
- a<sub>1</sub> mah<sup>~</sup> mah<sup>~</sup> dzah<sup>~</sup> one's wife's brothers, both older and younger
- a<sub>1</sub> maw<sub>1</sub> (v. & r.n) what a male will call his wife's mother and father (tsaw<sup>~</sup> maw<sub>1</sub>)
- a<sub>1</sub> meh<sup>~</sup> k'eh<sub>1</sub> ta a jungle climber, they eat the fruit

- a<sub>1</sub> mui (v. & r.) what male and female speakers call father's younger brother's wife, mother's older brother's wife and the daughters of that union, mother's younger sister and her husband. A male will also call younger brother's wife this, and a female will call husband's younger brother's wife thist
- a<sub>1</sub> mui ja<sub>1</sub> nyi<sub>1</sub> a firefly
- a<sub>1</sub> mui leh<sub>1</sub>-o<sub>1</sub> a European bluethroat, and a common rubythroat
- a<sub>1</sub> mui mui-eu for small children to play by acting parts
- a<sub>1</sub> myah lu<sub>1</sub> always
- a<sub>1</sub> myah myah - every - (a<sub>1</sub> myah myah shaw<sub>1</sub>-a<sub>1</sub>, every morning)
- a<sub>1</sub> na<sup>~</sup>-i<sub>1</sub> (IP) an exclamation from pain
- a<sub>1</sub> nah a<sub>1</sub> dze<sup>~</sup> etc., and other things too (a<sub>1</sub> nah dze<sup>~</sup> in rapid speech)
- a<sub>1</sub> nah<sub>1</sub> (k'o<sup>~</sup>) a piece of the clay they eat
- a<sub>1</sub> neh<sub>1</sub> (FP) where is...t, where are...? Same as -a<sub>1</sub> leh<sub>1</sub> (Caw<sub>1</sub> k'oe<sup>~</sup> deu<sub>1</sub> a<sub>1</sub> neh<sub>1</sub>, Where are those people?)
- a<sub>1</sub> nm<sup>~</sup> (usually r.) what girls whose fathers are brothers call each other (a<sub>1</sub> yeh<sup>~</sup>)
- a<sub>1</sub> ngeu<sup>~</sup> lu<sub>1</sub>-u<sup>~</sup> never mind, it can't be helped (eh<sub>1</sub> ngeu<sup>~</sup> lu<sub>1</sub>-u<sup>~</sup>, eh<sub>1</sub> ngeu<sup>~</sup>-i)
- a<sub>1</sub> nya<sub>1</sub> they two (when present)
- a<sub>1</sub> nya<sub>1</sub> dze<sup>~</sup> za<sub>1</sub> the two of them, husband and wife
- a<sub>1</sub> nya<sub>1</sub> ma za<sub>1</sub> the two of them, mother and child
- a<sub>1</sub> nya<sub>1</sub> nm<sup>~</sup> the two of them, siblings
- a<sub>1</sub> nyi<sup>~</sup> (v. & r.) what male or female calls younger brother and younger sister's husband. Female uses term for; younger sister, husband's younger bro., husband's younger sister and husbandt Male uses for younger sister's husband. Male or female use for spouse's brother's children, except the wife calls her husband's older brother's daughter-in-law 'a<sub>1</sub> tsu'.

a<sub>1</sub> nyi<sup>ˋ</sup> pi-eu    polite way of saying a woman is pregnant

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub>    a water buffalo

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> ca<sub>1</sub>    buffalo dung (a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> ce<sub>1</sub> a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> ke<sub>1</sub>)

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> k'a<sup>ˋ</sup>    a young female water buffalo (no offspring  
as yet)

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> la<sub>1</sub> hi<sup>ˋ</sup>    a buffalo bull

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> ma    a water buffalo cow

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> lah    a buffalo wallow, a pool where they  
go into the water

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> pyu<sup>ˋ</sup>    a white water buffalo

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sub>1</sub> sheh<sup>ˋ</sup> maw<sup>ˋ</sup>    a buffalo louse

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sup>ˆ</sup>    a snail (a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sup>ˆ</sup> lo<sup>ˆ</sup>)

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sup>ˆ</sup> nyo<sup>ˆ</sup> ma    a large, brownish snail they find in  
their paddy terraces. They eat it.

a<sub>1</sub> nyo<sup>ˆ</sup> nyo<sup>ˆ</sup> sheh<sup>ˋ</sup> za<sub>1</sub>    a very small kind of snail

a<sub>1</sub> o<sub>1</sub> lo<sub>1</sub> ma    a spider (a<sub>1</sub> g'o<sub>1</sub> lo<sub>1</sub> ma, a<sub>1</sub> g'o<sub>1</sub> lo<sub>1</sub>  
ma, a<sub>1</sub> o<sub>1</sub> lo<sub>1</sub> ma)

a<sub>1</sub> pa je<sub>1</sub> - (IN)    what? (a<sub>1</sub> je<sub>1</sub> - )

a<sub>1</sub> pi<sub>1</sub>    1. a generic term for an old woman  
2. (v. & r.) what male or female call paternal and  
maternal grandmother. Also, anyone that a woman  
can call 'oe<sub>1</sub> pa<sub>1</sub>' or 'oe<sub>1</sub> ma' will call her this.

a<sub>1</sub> pi<sub>1</sub> a<sub>1</sub> baw<sup>ˋ</sup>    a general term for grandparents

a<sub>1</sub> pi<sub>1</sub> na<sub>1</sub> k'o<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup>    a type of mushroom

a<sub>1</sub> pi<sub>1</sub> pi<sub>1</sub> ta<sub>1</sub>    'mother of us all', in their legends

a<sub>1</sub> pi<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> maw<sub>1</sub>    an old woman, more descriptive than  
simply 'a<sub>1</sub> pi<sub>1</sub>'

a<sub>1</sub> poe<sup>ˋ</sup>    the male of all fowls, as well as barking deer

a<sub>1</sub> poe<sup>ˋ</sup> poe<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu    'to act like a rooster' (when a woman  
tries to boss others, and acts like a man)

a<sub>1</sub> poe<sub>1</sub> (v. & r.)    male or female call great-grandfather  
this

a<sub>1</sub> poe<sub>1</sub> a<sub>1</sub> da    a type of spider

- a. poe. daw. oe<sup>ˋ</sup> a legend, also a story (usually the type that deals with their history or religion)
- a. poe. law<sup>ˋ</sup> dza<sup>ˋ</sup> food which has been offered to the ancestors
- a. poe. law<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu the ancestor offering they make twelve times (some just nine) a year to the ancestors
- a. poe. law<sup>ˋ</sup> gah<sub>ˋ</sub> (hm<sub>ˋ</sub>) the small woven containers used in the ancestor offering to hold the rice cake
- a. poe. law<sup>ˋ</sup> g'aw<sup>ˆ</sup> (hm<sub>ˋ</sub>) the small woven container used in the ancestor offering to hold the cooked rice
- a. poe. law<sup>ˋ</sup> jeh (jeh) the small table used to put the food offerings on in the ancestor offerings
- a. poe. mi. yeh<sup>ˋˋ</sup> 'Godh, a deified ancestor figure, considered all-powerful
- a. poe. paw<sub>ˋ</sub> law<sub>ˋ</sub> (law<sub>ˋ</sub>) the ancestor altar and accessories kept on the wall of the woman's side of house, which is their tie with ancestors and spirit of rice
- a. poe. paw<sub>ˋ</sub> law<sub>ˋ</sub> pu<sub>ˋ</sub> tu<sup>ˋ</sup> a special basket in which to carry their ancestor altar when they move, they also keep valuables in it since others are afraid to open
- a. poe. seu-eu to get the 'spirit of a mystical, Messianic type religion, which in practice leads to revolt against the Shans or government
- a. su<sup>ˋ</sup> - (IN) who? (a. su<sup>ˋ</sup> g'a<sub>ˋ</sub> - which person?)
- a. shah<sub>ˋ</sub> (v. & r.) what male or female calls father's sister's husband and older sister's husband, and what female calls husband's older sister's husband
- a. sheh<sub>ˋ</sub> sheh<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to eat a lot of curry, not much rice
- a. shi<sub>ˋ</sub> do<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for a woman to menstruate - very impolite
- a. tah<sup>ˋ</sup> tah<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu for a girl to be 'opened up' by intercourse and impregnated sufficiently with semen so that she can grow into a mature woman
- a. tsu (v.) male and female call older brother's wife and son's wife this. A female also calls her husband's older brother's daughter-in-law this.



a<sub>1</sub> ui<sub>1</sub> (v. & r.) what a male or female speaker calls father's older brother and older brother's wife, and mother's older sister and her husband. Also, a female calls her husband's older brother and his wife this.

a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sup>^</sup> yaw<sub>1</sub> he, she, or it alone, without any help from others

a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sub>1</sub> he, she

a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sub>1</sub> - - a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sub>1</sub> every -- (a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sub>1</sub> nah a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sub>1</sub> - every day)

a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sub>1</sub> ma<sub>1</sub> they

a<sub>1</sub> yaw<sub>1</sub> nya<sub>1</sub> they two (when present)

a<sub>1</sub> yeh<sub>1</sub> a leech

a<sub>1</sub> yui<sub>1</sub> 1. (r.) male and female refer to older brother by this term

2. (v. & r.) females, and sometimes males, call older sister this, females call husband's older sister this, and males call wife's older brother this

a<sub>1</sub> yui<sub>1</sub> a<sub>1</sub> tsu deu<sub>1</sub> one's elders, both men and women (all of them are older than speaker) in family

a<sub>1</sub> yui<sub>1</sub> yui<sub>1</sub> sa<sub>1</sub> the eldest in the family (first-born)

a<sub>1</sub> za za-ehñ 1. slowly, deliberately  
2. quietly

a<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> (v. & r.) what a male or female calls daughter's husband

a<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> a pig

a<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> caw<sup>^</sup>-i<sup>v</sup>-eu a polite way of saying that 'animal rejects' (je<sub>1</sub> caw<sup>^</sup>) were born to a sow, and all must be killed

a<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> g'aw<sub>1</sub> mi<sub>1</sub> tsui<sub>1</sub>-eu to castrate a boar (then called, a<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> pa<sub>1</sub>)

a<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> k'a<sup>v</sup> a young sow that has not had a litter yet

a<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> lehñ-eu to look for one's pigs that have wandered off

a<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> ma (ma) a sow

- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> pa<sub>u</sub> a castrated boar
- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> pi<sup>u</sup> an uncastrated boar
- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> seh<sub>u</sub> pu<sub>u</sub>-eu to kill a pig and feast the elders  
for some wrong one has done (a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> pu<sub>u</sub>-eu)
- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> sheh<sup>u</sup> mawă a pig louse
- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> u<sup>u</sup> dzaw<sub>u</sub> pork sausage
- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> leh<sub>u</sub>āeu when one hunts one's sow in the  
jungle after she has had her litter
- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> shi<sup>u</sup> shi<sup>u</sup>-eu for pigs to die of a plague
- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> peh<sup>u</sup> what the owner says, in anger, to the  
sow that has had 'animal rejects' (je<sub>u</sub> caw<sup>u</sup>)
- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> g'aw-eu for pigs to be born (ti<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub>  
g'aw-eu - one litter)
- a<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> k'a<sup>u</sup>-eu for a sow to be pregnant
- a<sub>u</sub> zaw<sup>u</sup> (v. & r.) what a male speaker and his wife  
would call father's younger brother
- a<sub>u</sub> zeu<sup>u</sup> a type of tree they can make 'soap' from

ah

-ah<sup>ˇ</sup> (NS) indicates the object, or the place

ah<sup>ˇ</sup> bi<sub>ˇ</sub> Jerdon's bush chat (a type of bird)

ah<sup>ˇ</sup> du<sub>ˇ</sub> the place where something is put, or kept

ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to contain something (as in a box) or to have something (as money and smaller things), but never used for liquids to be present

(verb) ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu used with other verbs to show that something small is put into something else in some way (beu<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, cawā ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ci<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, coeā ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, daw<sup>ˆ</sup> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, di<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ga ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, g'o<sup>ˆ</sup> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, jeh<sup>ˆ</sup> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, joe ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ku<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, k'a<sup>ˇ</sup> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, nawā ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, nm<sub>ˆ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, nyeh<sub>ˆ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, pi ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, seu<sup>ˆ</sup> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, soeā ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, sha ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, shawā ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, shehā ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, tah<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, tawā ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, tse<sup>ˇ</sup> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, etc.)

- ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, nui zah<sub>ˇ</sub> - to think ahead to what will be needed, and prepare thoroughly for it

ah<sup>ˇ</sup> ja<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sub>ˇ</sub> pyaw scarlet minivet (ah<sup>ˇ</sup> ja<sub>ˇ</sub> paw)

ah<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sub>ˆ</sub> daw the mint plant

ah<sup>ˇ</sup> paw a tree, they sometimes put the flower into rice to make it yellow, and to add fragrant flavor

ah<sup>ˇ</sup> paw k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> similar to above tree, use branches and leaves to beat into water to poison fish

ah<sub>ˇ</sub> dzeh-eu to sell off (get rid of it by selling)

ah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to sell something

(verb) ah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu used with other verbs with the idea of selling (ba<sub>ˆ</sub> ah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, da<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, nyeh<sub>ˆ</sub> ah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, etc.)

ah<sub>ˇ</sub> jeu<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to sell for a profit

ah<sub>ˇ</sub> k'aā<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to sell at an expensive rate

ah<sub>ˇ</sub> k'o<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to sell back

aw

-aw<sup>˘</sup> clitic used with verbs, to show more is to follow  
(somewhat like 'and')

aw bya<sup>ˆ</sup> aw bya<sup>ˆ</sup>-eh<sup>˘</sup> oe-eu to go in a crouch, bent  
over, as when someone is hiding

- aw-eu, u<sub>˘</sub> yeh<sup>˘</sup> - to be protected from the rain

aw k'o<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to bend over, as when weeding

aw law<sup>ˆ</sup> law<sup>ˆ</sup>-eh<sup>˘</sup> slowly, deliberately

aw-m<sub>˘</sub> aw (see da-m<sub>˘</sub> da)

-aw<sub>˘</sub> (FP) used in the following statements; positive  
imperative<sub>˘</sub> and negative imperative

aw<sub>˘</sub> caw<sup>ˆ</sup> caw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eh<sup>˘</sup> for great hopes to be spoiled

aw<sub>˘</sub>-i<sup>˘</sup>-eu for blisters to form<sub>˘</sub> as from burns

aw<sub>˘</sub> ka ni for a sore to be runny, messy, horrible to  
look at

aw<sub>ˆ</sub>-a<sub>ˆ</sub> a crow

aw<sub>ˆ</sub>-a<sub>ˆ</sub> teh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu a game of 'crow<sub>ˆ</sub> they play with two  
sides, trying to touch the head or foot of someone  
on the other side and get back over their back  
line before being caught

aw<sub>ˆ</sub> la<sup>˘</sup>-eu to ripen (as fruit)

b

(verb) ba<sup>~</sup>-eu shows that there is no set purpose, nothing serious in what is being done (daw<sup>~</sup> ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, dza<sub>~</sub> ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, eh<sup>~</sup> ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, haw ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, jaw<sup>~</sup> ba<sup>~</sup> ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, ka<sup>~</sup> la<sup>~</sup> ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, m<sup>~</sup> ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, etc.)

- ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, ba la - for the moon to be waning
- ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, la<sup>~</sup> ba<sup>~</sup> - for the soul to leave the body
- ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, oe<sup>~</sup> m<sup>~</sup> - to have a wedding and feast
- ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, pyu<sup>~</sup> la<sup>~</sup> - for the 'soul' of money to leave
- ba<sup>~</sup>-eu, ya<sub>~</sub> yeh - to mix opium in preparation for smoking it

ba<sup>~</sup> ga neh<sub>~</sub> a 'system' of spirits that some shamans follow (see below, and meut<sub>~</sub> lu<sub>~</sub> neh<sub>~</sub>)

ba<sup>~</sup> ga<sub>~</sub> neh<sub>~</sub> a 'system' of spirits that some shamans follow (see above, and meut<sub>~</sub> lu<sub>~</sub> neh<sub>~</sub>)

ba<sup>~</sup> k'a<sub>~</sub> (k'a<sub>~</sub>) the bamboo pieces which form an X at the end of the roof

ba<sup>~</sup> la<sup>~</sup> the other side, as the other side of the speaker, or the other side of some object

ba<sup>~</sup> za<sub>~</sub> a hidden place

ba ceut<sub>~</sub> ni to be white (similar to pyu<sup>~</sup> deu<sub>~</sub> ni)

ba-eu to roast meat by putting it near the fire

- ba-eu, mi<sub>~</sub> ba - to warm oneself by a fire

(verb) ba ga<sub>~</sub>-eu to have heard -- (eh<sup>~</sup> ba ga<sub>~</sub>-eu - heard that it was said, shi<sup>~</sup> ba ga<sub>~</sub>-eu - heard that he died, etc.)

ba go<sub>~</sub>-e<sup>~</sup> a peacock-pheasant

ba ji<sub>~</sub> a blacksmith (ba<sup>^</sup> ji<sub>~</sub>)

ba ka ba la-eh<sup>~</sup> g'eh-eu for pressing matters to come up so one cannot do what originally intended

ba la (si<sub>~</sub>) 1. the moon  
2. a month

ba la ba<sup>~</sup> le<sup>~</sup>-eu for the moon to be waning

ba la keu<sub>~</sub> dza<sub>~</sub>-eu for the moon to eclipse (ba la la keu<sub>~</sub> dza<sub>~</sub>-eu)

- ba la la loê a full moon
- ba la la lo^ la^-eu for the moon to become full
- ba la la shui, the new moon
- ba la la zah zah-eu polite way of saying that a woman  
has not menstruated the last two or three months
- ba la maw^-eu for a woman's menstrual period to be long
- ba la tseh,-eu for the moon to shine
- ba la tsehê le^-eu for the moon to wane into a new moon
- ba po,-eu to roast by the fire until it swells up
- ba, a term used for 80 old coin, when speaking of fines  
or the Akha religion
- ba, (B) (WM) a measuring tin used by the Shans, said  
to hold 80 ticals (half of it - nga, ya^)
- ba, ba^ la^ tseh, praying mantis (nym, pya^ tseh,, m,  
paê tsa^ tseh,, mah, pa, tsa^ tseh,, mah, pa, dui^  
tseh,, etc.ø)
- ba, ba (pyaw,) the cheek
- ba, da neh because
- ba,-eu, g'a, - to be weak (lit., 'strength thin')
- ba, g'a (g'a) a steep slope
- ba, ja, (B) (hm,) a mouth harp
- ba, ja, baw-eu (B) to play (blow) a mouth harp
- ba, lehë ni to be thin, as paper
- ba, lu^ the fat part on the side of the neck of pigs
- ba, ngeu^ (ngeu^) the jaw (of humans and animals)
- ba, nyeh nyeh-eu for girls to sway back and forth as  
they sing
- ba, pyuë naë ca^ a type of bamboo gopher with a white  
stripe down forehead and nose
- ba, sheh^ sideburns (ba, sheh^ shehê lahë)
- ba, shehê tso,-eu to wear sideburns (ba, sheh^ sheh^-  
eu, ba, sheh^ shehê lah^ ta,-eu)



ba<sub>2</sub> taw<sup>^</sup> na<sup>^</sup>-eu for the cheek or side of the face to  
be swollen and painful

ba<sub>2</sub> yu<sub>2</sub> belly fat, esp. from pigs

- bah<sup>^</sup> (CL) when a rope or string is frayed, and only  
one strand left, call it ti<sub>2</sub> bah<sup>^</sup> (one strand)

bah the sound of something falling, "plop" (Bah  
leh<sup>^</sup> co<sub>2</sub> dzeh le-eu<sub>2</sub> meh. Fell down, "plop".)

bah<sub>2</sub> (bah<sub>2</sub>) a nest, or animal lair

- bah<sub>2</sub> (CL) used for the following categories  
1. containers (i<sup>^</sup> bah<sub>2</sub>, ji<sup>^</sup> ba<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub>, haw<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub>  
bah<sub>2</sub>, ka<sup>^</sup> mya<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub>, kui<sup>^</sup> bah<sub>2</sub>, etc.)  
2. other items (la<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub>, yu<sub>2</sub> za<sup>^</sup> bui bah<sub>2</sub>, bah<sub>2</sub>  
deu<sup>^</sup> ha<sub>2</sub> ha<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub>, etc.)

bah<sub>2</sub>-eu 1. troublesome, to make trouble  
2. to make a mistake

- bah<sub>2</sub>-eu, bah<sub>2</sub> - to make a nest or lair

(verb) bah<sub>2</sub>-eu used with other verbs to show a mistake  
was made (bo<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub>-eu, jah<sup>^</sup> bah<sub>2</sub>-eu, noe<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub>-eu,  
ga<sup>^</sup> bah<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub>-eu, law<sup>^</sup> bah<sub>2</sub>-eu, sheu<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub>-eu, etc.)

- bah<sub>2</sub>-eu, kui<sup>^</sup> bah<sub>2</sub> - to wear leggings (for females)

bah<sub>2</sub>-eu mu<sup>^</sup>-eu (VC) to make mistakes, sometimes implies  
adultery

bah<sub>2</sub> jaw<sup>^</sup> deh-eu 1. to beat two sections of bamboo to-  
gether to scare away birds and rodents, esp. when  
the rice is heading  
2. to swing two bamboos together (a child at each  
end) while another jumps in and out and tries not  
to get caught

bah<sub>2</sub> keu<sup>^</sup> (keu<sup>^</sup>) a box, a container

bah<sub>2</sub> meh<sup>^</sup> deu<sup>^</sup>-eu to make a noise maker, run by water,  
to keep animals out of ripening paddy fields

bah<sub>2</sub> pyeh<sup>^</sup> (pyeh<sup>^</sup>) a rack-like framework inside the  
paddy steamers to keep the rice from falling

bah<sub>2</sub> ye pyeh<sup>^</sup>-eu the final ceremony in a rice field  
when they tear apart the field spirit hut (k'm<sub>2</sub>  
pi<sub>2</sub>) (bah<sub>2</sub> yoe pyeh<sup>^</sup>-eu, bah<sub>2</sub> ye ye-eu)

bah<sub>2</sub> zeu<sup>^</sup> the post to which they tie the water buffalo  
when they kill it for a dead elder

- bao, (B) power, authority  
 - baw<sup>ˇ</sup> (CL) a stem, tree, bamboo  
 baw<sup>ˇ</sup> cah cah-eu to go hunting for game in the jungle  
 baw<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw, jaw, -eu to kill a tree by ringing it, as when  
 it is in one's field or garden  
 baw<sup>ˇ</sup> k'ah<sup>ˇ</sup> one's lap  
 baw<sup>ˇ</sup> law (law) the leg (a, kuiñ baw<sup>ˇ</sup> law)  
 baw<sup>ˇ</sup> na, daw la<sup>ˋ</sup>eu, when the horn of a water buffalo  
 becomes as long or longer than its ear  
 baw<sup>ˇ</sup> tsah, jungle, uninhabited area  
 baw<sup>ˇ</sup> tsah, baw<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sup>ˇ</sup> (NC) jungle (flowery expression)  
 baw (baw) a blacksmith bellows  
 baw-a, (FP) used in a statement which shows likeli-  
 hood, or warns of something (baw-m<sup>ˇ</sup>, nm-m<sup>ˇ</sup>, -m)  
 baw baw-eu to pump the blacksmith's bellows  
 baw de<sup>ˇ</sup> le-eu, ready to give birth, time for delivery  
 - baw do, -eu, mi, dza, - to start a fire (by blowing)  
 baw du<sup>ˇ</sup> (du<sup>ˇ</sup>) the lower part of a chicken leg, the  
 actual leg part  
 baw du<sup>ˆ</sup> (duñ) a bush  
 baw dui<sup>ˇ</sup> (si,) a bladder (also used for a ball)  
 baw dui<sup>ˇ</sup> behñ-eu to play soccer  
 baw dui<sup>ˇ</sup> teh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to play volley ball  
 baw dzeh-eu for the wind to blow something off  
 - baw dzeh-eu, na, beh<sup>ˇ</sup> - to blow one's nose by hold-  
 ing one nostril closed and blowing  
 baw-eu 1. to be born (not too polite)n  
 2. to blow, as the wind, or to blow a pipe  
 3. to have something, used for fairly permanent items  
 (house, parents, wife, field, village, scar, etc.)  
 - baw-eu, boe, - for a person to be sickly, thin, run  
 down  
 - baw-eu, cawñ cawñ - to seek for a friend to do some-  
 thing with one (as to go hunting, go to Kengtung)

- baw-eu, cehñ - to fan away the chaff after threshing paddy
- baw-eu, gui, lah, - to have value, worth, luck
- baw-eu, nymñ miñ - to be married and living in one's own home (polite way to say it)
- baw-eu, pya - for a person to be sickly, thin, run-down
- baw-eu, sm<sup>✓</sup> mui, smñ baw - to be rich
- baw-eu, yaw du, - for there to be substance, for there to be an actual case, etc.
- baw-eu, yaw zeu - to respect
- baw-eu, zi<sup>✓</sup> - to have a long life
- baw gaw, (see tsui, yeh<sup>✓</sup>)
- baw guñ (gu<sup>✓</sup>) a dead tree (ba<sup>^</sup> gu<sup>✓</sup>)
- baw gu<sup>✓</sup> gu<sup>✓</sup>-iñ-eu for a tree to die (while still standing)
- baw ha, (B) a man who has divorced his wife
- baw lam (B) a cycle officer, over several villages (sa, ma, tiñ - pf.ñ)
- baw le (FP) indicates the possibility, or probability, of something happening
- baw le za le-eu (VC) to get and acquire
- baw-m<sup>✓</sup> (see baw-a,)
- baw ma (si,) the stomach
- baw mi<sup>^</sup>-eu, mi, dza, - to blow a fire out
- baw muiñ (B) a kind of honorary headman, but under the village headman (bu, mui,)
- baw nm, (nm,) new sprouts on limbs, esp. those that have been cut off, or are from the stump of a tree
- baw nm, nmñ-eu for the above to sprout
- baw ngaw,ñeu, pu<sup>✓</sup> ngaw, - for something (as a tree) to be uprooted by the wind
- baw nyeh-eu to flutter in<sup>n</sup>the wind

- baw pya a type of chestnut tree that has small nuts  
(tsui<sub>Λ</sub> si<sub>Λ</sub> baw pya, tsui<sub>Λ</sub> leu<sub>Λ</sub> baw pya)
- baw pya la<sub>Λ</sub> leu<sub>Λ</sub> a type of chesnut tree, eat the nuts
- baw seh<sub>Λ</sub>-eu abortion, or still-birth (impolite)
- baw seu (kah<sup>vv</sup>) a fan
- baw seu baw-eu to fan the fan (as a shaman does when in a trance)
- baw tah<sub>Λ</sub> baw lu extremely so (sm<sup>v</sup> mui<sub>Λ</sub> baw tah<sub>Λ</sub> baw lu - extremely wealthy)
- baw tu-eu a ceremony where they 'feed' the blacksmith's bellows
- baw u<sup>v</sup> (jeh) an intestine
- baw u<sup>v</sup> na<sup>v</sup>-eu to have typhoid fever (teh<sup>v</sup> paw<sup>v</sup> na<sup>v</sup>-eu)
- baw u<sup>v</sup> uñ<sup>v</sup>-eu to clean the intestines of game (as a monkey) so as to eat it
- baw<sub>Λ</sub> (CL) for a cluster or clump (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sub>Λ</sub>, za<sub>Λ</sub> baw<sup>v</sup>, seh<sup>v</sup> gu<sub>Λ</sub>, da<sup>v</sup> leh<sup>Λ</sup>, gu<sub>Λ</sub> ci<sup>v</sup>, da<sub>Λ</sub> zaw<sub>Λ</sub>, etc.)
- baw<sub>Λ</sub> dza<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to discuss (meh<sub>Λ</sub> baw<sub>Λ</sub> m<sup>v</sup>-eu, baw<sub>Λ</sub>-eu)
- baw<sub>Λ</sub> dza<sub>Λ</sub> tseh<sup>Λ</sup>-eu to discuss and come to a conclusion
- baw<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to discuss (baw<sub>Λ</sub> dza<sub>Λ</sub>-eu)
- baw<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, na<sub>Λ</sub> baw<sub>Λ</sub> - to be deaf
- baw<sub>Λ</sub>-i<sub>Λ</sub> g'eh-eu (B) to have a festival
- baw<sub>Λ</sub> law (law) 1. a small section of bamboo that is used to make whistles either for children to play with, or to call wild game  
2. a bamboo section used to carry water
- baw<sub>Λ</sub> tu<sup>Λ</sup> tu<sup>Λ</sup>-eu to beat long bamboo sections on up-turned hollow logs (baw<sub>Λ</sub> tsah<sub>Λ</sub> tuñ<sup>v</sup>-eu)
- baw<sub>Λ</sub> tsa<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to discuss and come to an agreement
- baw<sub>Λ</sub> tsah<sub>Λ</sub> (tsah<sub>Λ</sub>) a big bamboo section to put various things in (salt, tea, etc.), but not for carrying water
- baw<sub>Λ</sub> tsah<sub>Λ</sub> tu<sup>Λ</sup>-eu (see baw<sub>Λ</sub> tu<sup>Λ</sup> tu<sup>Λ</sup>-eu)

baw<sub>˩</sub> yeh<sub>˩</sub> yeh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to estimate something (as the weight, without using scales)

be<sub>˩</sub>-eu to furnish a substitute, to send another

beh<sup>˥</sup> ba la<sub>˩</sub> ka<sub>˩</sub> soap vine, with long pods (beh<sup>˥</sup> ba la<sub>˩</sub> da<sub>˩</sub> boe<sup>˥</sup> ba la<sub>˩</sub> ka<sub>˩</sub>)

beh<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. to struggle to get away  
2. to increase or multiply (people and animals)

- beh<sup>˥</sup>-eu, law<sup>˥</sup> beh<sup>˥</sup> - to have a goiter

beh<sup>˥</sup> jeh<sup>˥</sup> (jeh<sup>˥</sup>) a rib

beh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> (ji<sup>˥</sup>) the crow of birds

beh<sup>˥</sup> ju<sup>˥</sup> (ju<sup>˥</sup>) a small basket made of bamboo, they tie to waist when go fishing, to put fish in

beh<sup>˥</sup> si<sub>˩</sub> (si<sub>˩</sub>) the kidney (peh<sup>˥</sup> si<sub>˩</sub>)

beh-eu 1. to create something  
2. to start something, as a field

- beh-eu, a<sup>˥</sup> dah<sub>˩</sub> - to begin something (use restricted)

- beh-eu, m<sup>˥</sup> beh - the first thing done

- beh-eu, m<sub>˩</sub> beh mi<sup>˥</sup> beh - to create the heaven and earth

beh lu (lu) the hump on the back of a bull or cow (boe lu)

beh<sub>˩</sub> (WM) a five pya piece

beh<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub> la<sub>˩</sub>-m a millipede, it does not bite (beh<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub> la<sup>˥</sup>-m, ba<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub> la-m, boe<sub>˩</sub> boe<sub>˩</sub> la<sub>˩</sub>-m)

- beh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, la<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub> - to wear a ring

- beu<sup>˥</sup> (FP) used in inclusive imperative statements, "Let's...."

- beu<sup>˥</sup>-eu, yu<sub>˩</sub> noe<sub>˩</sub> - to be fully awake, after having been asleep

beu<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu for one's body to be well after an illness, but still convalescing

- beu<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu, tsaw<sup>˥</sup> u<sub>˩</sub> - to get over being insane, and become sane again

beu (FP) used in the following statements; positive declarative (esp. when warning someone, or telling them what will happen) and negative declarative

- beu da<sub>u</sub> on behalf of another (bu da<sub>u</sub>, bui da<sub>u</sub>)  
 beu-eu (B) to be different (beu ga<sup>~</sup>-eu, pa<sup>^</sup> ga<sup>~</sup>-eu)  
 beu ga<sup>~</sup>-eu (B) to be different (see above)  
 beu ma what the sun is called in the religious language  
 beu<sub>u</sub> ah<sup>~</sup>-eu to dish up, as rice  
 beu<sub>u</sub> da<sup>^</sup>-eu to scoop up onto something  
 - beu<sub>u</sub> da<sup>^</sup>-eu, haw<sub>u</sub> - to put rice into the 'rice bowls'  
 and put them on the 'rice table'  
 beu<sub>u</sub> di<sup>~</sup> a frog-shaped lump of silver from China  
 beu<sub>u</sub> do<sup>^</sup>-eu to lift a small item out of something  
 beu<sub>u</sub> dza<sub>u</sub>-eu to dip up and eat (as honey - bya<sub>u</sub> beu<sub>u</sub>  
 dza<sub>u</sub>-eu)  
 beu<sub>u</sub>-eu to take out with hands, like seeds from a basket,  
 sour fish out of bamboo container, honey out of  
 honey comb, etc.  
 beu<sub>u</sub> k'aw<sub>u</sub>-eu to scoop out a hole with one's hand  
 beu<sub>u</sub> pah<sub>u</sub>-eu to bury something small in size, as a dog  
 burying a bone  
 beu<sub>u</sub> peh<sub>u</sub>-eu to lift something out so as to make an  
 opening (as in a roof)  
 bi<sup>~</sup> ceh seu<sub>u</sub> ka<sup>~</sup> a jungle tree, they do not eat fruit  
 bi<sup>~</sup> dza<sub>u</sub>-eu to distribute and feed people  
 bi<sup>~</sup>-eu to distribute  
 bi<sup>~</sup> nah<sup>~</sup> (B) an anvil (blacksmiths use)  
 bi<sup>~</sup> pa<sup>^</sup>-eu to separate into two or more groups  
 bi<sup>~</sup> tah<sub>u</sub> the clay pit they make beside the bellows to  
 put the charcoal (bi<sup>~</sup> tah<sub>u</sub> teh<sup>^</sup>-eu - to make it)  
 bi<sup>~</sup> yaw<sub>u</sub> for two things not to be in a straight line  
 bi<sup>~</sup> yeh<sup>~</sup> the spirit that has to do with people, as when  
 they repeat spirit incantations for people they  
 say, "bi<sup>~</sup> yeh<sup>~</sup> a<sub>u</sub> ma-o<sup>~</sup>..."  
 bi<sup>~</sup> yoe to be cut on an angle  
 bi daw<sup>~</sup>-eu to give a drink



bi-eu to be skilled, capable of doing what is required

bi (verb) law to cause to...n

bi m<sup>ˊ</sup> law - to have someone do something

bi i<sup>ˊ</sup> law - to have someone go somewhere

Bi<sub>ˊ</sub> cm<sub>ˊ</sub> the Shan people

bi<sub>ˊ</sub> dzeh-eu to throw away a smallish article

bi<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to throw

- bi<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu, cah<sub>ˊ</sub> - to throw their top at another spinning top

- bi<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu, da<sup>ˊ</sup> bi<sub>ˊ</sub> - to throw something, as rock, ball

- bi<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu, eu leu - to swing on a swing

- bi<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu, la<sub>ˊ</sub> ceu<sub>ˊ</sub> - to ride the village swing

bi<sub>ˊ</sub> nya<sub>ˊ</sub> (B) wisdom, knowledge

bo-eu to herd animals (maw<sup>ˊ</sup> ne<sup>ˊ</sup> bo-eu - herd cattle)

- bo-eu, ja bo - to turn over and throw down a clay pot or dish, to make a loud noise

bo-m<sub>ˊ</sub> bonlo a barred owlet

bo sañ<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to look after and care for, esp. humans, but also use when domesticated animals are sick

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> cah<sub>ˊ</sub> a type of tree (light mahogany)

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> a widower (yo coe<sub>ˊ</sub>)

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> ha<sub>ˊ</sub> a bat

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> ha<sub>ˊ</sub> tam<sub>ˊ</sub> bat cave, or lodging

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> loe<sup>ˊ</sup> a bubble, as on water.

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> loe<sup>ˊ</sup> loe<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu for a bubble to bubble up

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> maw<sub>ˊ</sub> a spirit priest

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> maw<sub>ˊ</sub> a<sub>ˊ</sub> dzaw<sub>ˊ</sub> a spirit priest's helpers

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> maw<sub>ˊ</sub> ga le-eu for the spirits to confer the office of spirit priest on a man

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> maw<sub>ˊ</sub> tu<sup>ˊ</sup> ma (NC) a spirit priest

boe<sup>ˊ</sup> maw<sub>ˊ</sub> tsoñ<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu when one becomes a spirit priest by studying with another spirit priest

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> mi<sub>ˊ</sub> si<sub>ˊ</sub> k'a<sub>ˊ</sub> one who is of a different clan from mine, or more than four generations removed from me in my clan

boe du (du) a wooden extension on a house post which fits into a hole in a beam to hold it in place

boe loe (si<sub>ˊ</sub>) a gong

boe loe k'ah<sub>ˊ</sub> (k'ah<sub>ˊ</sub>) the part of the gong that protrudes

boe lu (see beh lu)

boe zui<sup>ˆ</sup> the thatch on the top ridge of the house

boe zui<sup>ˆ</sup> zui<sup>ˆ</sup>eeu to put on the above

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> silk (boe<sub>ˊ</sub> peh<sub>ˊ</sub> k'ah<sub>ˊ</sub> - silk jacket)

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> baw-eu for a person to be sickly, thin, run-down

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> boe<sub>ˊ</sub> lu<sup>ˆ</sup> lu<sup>ˆ</sup> all living things in the world

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> the largest type of turtle

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> ci<sub>ˊ</sub> boe<sub>ˊ</sub> yaw<sub>ˊ</sub> a type of turtle they eat, about the size of one's hand, no tail

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> ci<sub>ˊ</sub> lah<sub>ˊ</sub> g'a a treepie

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> coe<sup>ˆ</sup> insects that bore into wood or fruit

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> coe<sup>ˆ</sup> coe<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu for insects to bore into wood or fruit

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> di<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sub>ˊ</sub> ju<sub>ˊ</sub> a small, dark caterpillar, often there is a great mass of them in one spot

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> dza<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu for insects to bore into wood or bamboo

boe<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu 1. to cover the head with something  
2. to carry something on one's head  
3. to root around, as a pig does (a<sub>ˊ</sub> za<sub>ˊ</sub> boe<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu)

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> g'o<sub>ˊ</sub> a white grub

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> g'o<sub>ˊ</sub> nyeh<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu a ceremony they perform to keep white grubs from eating their rice roots

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> ha<sub>ˊ</sub> a flat-headed borer (boe<sub>ˊ</sub> k'a<sub>ˊ</sub>)

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> jaw<sub>ˊ</sub> small bugs that eat the bark of trees, all the way around (thus, 'jaw<sub>ˊ</sub>')  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

boe<sub>ˊ</sub> ka<sub>ˊ</sub> la<sub>ˊ</sub> ma a scorpion (boe<sub>ˊ</sub> ka<sub>ˊ</sub>)

- boe, kañ la, teh, a scorpion-like animal
- boe, ku^ turtle
- boe, muiñ na^ k'o^ a bug much like the June bug
- boe, neh a, ju, a type of caterpillar they eat
- boe, pa, boe, teu, a larger variety of the boe, teu,
- boe, sa, pa^ silk cloth
- boe, seu, an animal that lives in the water, about as big as one's little finger, people eat them
- boe, soeñ a^ baw^ a type of tree, important in Akha customs and ceremonies
- boe, tah^ a horned beetle
- boe, tah, tah,-eu to be fat, although not eating, as where bears hybernate, caterpillars in cocoon, sometimes said of people
- boe, teh, a large black beetle, something like stag beetles
- boe, teh, la^ teh, an earwig
- boe, teu, a type of herb that is 2-3 inches long, with sections in it. They plant, and eat raw.
- boe, tsañ a type of caterpillar that causes violent itch (a, ju, boe, tsa^)
- boe, tsi^ the smallest type of turtle, don't eat the meat, but sometimes use to make medicine
- boe, zo, Akha name for April (approximately)
- bu^ coe^ ni to be very clean (like shaw^ jeh^ ni)
- buñ deñ (maw^) ascaris, round worm
- buñ de^ k'aw,-a, (maw^) a water worm, that looks somewhat like an ascaris
- bu^ de^ le^ k'ah (k'ah) a rainbow (a^ de^ le^ k'ah - pf.)
- bu^ do^ (see a^ do^)
- buñ do^ paw to the east (direction in which bury animals)
- bu^-eu to be clean
- bu^ seh^ (see bu, seh^)

- bu<sup>˥</sup> shi<sub>˥</sub> shi<sub>˥</sub>-eu to have miscarriage early in pregnancy (bu<sup>˥</sup> si<sub>˥</sub> si<sub>˥</sub>-eu)
- bu dza<sub>˥</sub>-eu to be carried away by water
- bu-eu to libel someone (ja bu ja doe<sup>˥</sup>-eu)
- bu-eu, a<sup>˥</sup> bu - when a baby makes a bilabial trill
- bu-eu, daw<sup>ˆ</sup> - to put something in stream to float down
- bu-eu, i<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub>-ah<sup>˥</sup> - to be carried away by water
- bu-eu, ja - to say bad things about others
- bu-eu, law<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>˥</sub>-ah<sup>˥</sup> - to be carried away by a river
- bu g'eh-eu to be swept or carried along, as by river
- bu<sub>˥</sub>-eu (B) forttime to pass
- bu<sub>˥</sub> jeh<sub>˥</sub> bu<sub>˥</sub> seh<sup>˥</sup> (B) the headmen in a village (esp. a large one)
- bu<sub>˥</sub> jeh<sub>˥</sub> bu<sub>˥</sub> seh<sup>˥</sup> ka-eu (B) to select men for the above positions
- bu<sub>˥</sub> joe a small earthworm
- bu<sub>˥</sub> ju k'a<sup>ˆ</sup> lo<sup>˥</sup> a little basket for extra ceremonial food, and for hearts of animals killed when a shaman goes into a trance, so she can eat next day
- bu<sub>˥</sub> ju<sub>˥</sub> lu<sup>˥</sup> za a large, brownish spider, something like tarantula, lives in houses
- bu<sub>˥</sub> ju<sub>˥</sub> lu<sub>˥</sub> za a tarantula
- bu<sub>˥</sub> seh<sup>˥</sup> (B) a political headman of a single village, recognized by the Shans (bu<sup>˥</sup> seh<sup>˥</sup>)
- bu<sub>˥</sub> ya<sub>˥</sub> (ya<sub>˥</sub>) a marshy area
- bui<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. to boil  
2. to whirl around (when speaking of wings of butterflies, airplane propeller, etc.)
- bui<sup>˥</sup>-eu, i<sup>˥</sup> bui<sup>˥</sup> - boiling water
- bui<sup>˥</sup> ka<sub>˥</sub> (kah<sup>˥</sup>) an umbrella
- bui<sup>˥</sup> meu<sub>˥</sub> foam
- bui<sup>˥</sup> meu<sub>˥</sub> meu<sub>˥</sub> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu for foam to come to the surface

- bui ka (kah<sup>˘</sup>) a mosquito net
- bui leu<sub>˘</sub> a plant they plant for medicine (stomach trouble, and swelling)
- bui lo<sub>˘</sub> (kah<sup>˘</sup>) the cloth they use to wrap a baby in
- bui lo<sub>˘</sub> lo<sub>˘</sub>-eu to wrap a baby up in the above
- bui pa<sub>ˆ</sub> a type of plant with a big leaf, sometimes split and use to make sleeping mats
- bui pa<sub>ˆ</sub> mah<sub>˘</sub> coe<sup>˘</sup> the 'ice potato' - very long leaves
- bui sa<sup>ˆ</sup> sa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to have the measles
- bui teh<sub>˘</sub> (kah<sup>˘</sup>) the cloth they use to carry a baby on their backs
- bui tu<sup>˘</sup> a quilt
- bui<sub>˘</sub> na na-eu for a woman to die in childbirth
- bui<sub>˘</sub> zeu<sup>ˆ</sup> bui<sub>˘</sub> zeu<sup>ˆ</sup> zeu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for girls to hold hands in a circle, and whirl around and around
- ba<sup>ˆ</sup> k'o<sup>ˆ</sup> 1. skin, as of humans and animals  
2. bark or outside layer of a plant
- ba<sup>ˆ</sup> k'o<sup>ˆ</sup> pya<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to hack bark off of a tree
- ba<sup>ˆ</sup> k'o<sup>ˆ</sup> yaw<sup>ˆ</sup>ne<sub>˘</sub>u to skin an animal
- ba<sub>ˆ</sub> (WM) a paper kyat note
- ba<sub>ˆ</sub> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, a<sub>˘</sub> la<sub>ˆ</sub> - to lay one's hands on something
- ba<sub>ˆ</sub> di<sup>˘</sup>-eu to raise up, as one's arm or foot
- ba<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to carry on the shoulder, or on poles balanced on the shoulder. It is used with many other verbs; ba<sub>ˆ</sub> ah<sub>˘</sub>ne<sub>˘</sub>-eu, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> byaw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> bym<sup>˘</sup>-eu, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> dzeh-eu, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> ka<sub>˘</sub>-eu, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> mi<sup>˘</sup>ne<sub>˘</sub>u, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> pu<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> pui<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> tu<sup>˘</sup>ne<sub>˘</sub>u, etc.
- ba<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, ceh<sup>˘</sup> bym<sup>˘</sup> - to make piles of harvested paddy stalks
- ba<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, g'a<sub>˘</sub> baw<sub>ˆ</sub> - to take someone's side and help them in their argument in court cases and the like
- ba<sub>ˆ</sub> leh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to take off, as a hat
- ba<sub>ˆ</sub> leu<sup>ˆ</sup> haw-eu to look up (g'aw<sup>˘</sup> leu<sup>˘</sup> haw-eu)
- ba<sub>ˆ</sub> na<sub>ˆ</sub> a group (a<sup>˘</sup> ma<sub>ˆ</sub>, a<sup>˘</sup> mu<sup>˘</sup>, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> ma<sub>ˆ</sub> ba<sub>ˆ</sub> mu<sup>˘</sup>)

- ba<sub>Λ</sub> ma<sub>Λ</sub> ma<sub>Λ</sub> ma ma-eu for a big group to congregate
- ba<sub>Λ</sub> ma<sub>Λ</sub> pu<sup>ˋ</sup> je<sub>ˋ</sub>eh̃ a very large group
- ba<sub>Λ</sub> mi<sup>ˋ</sup>teu to lift up to someone else
- ba<sub>Λ</sub> pu (pu, pyaw<sub>ˋ</sub>) the shoulder
- ba<sub>Λ</sub> ya si<sub>ˋ</sub>eu to know how to cast a love spell
- ba<sub>Λ</sub> ya to<sup>ˋ</sup>teu to cast a spell on something so that it  
will make the desired person fall in love with the  
one asking the spell to be cast
- ba<sub>Λ</sub> ya ya-eu to perform some sort of magic to make  
one person fall in love with another
- ba<sub>Λ</sub> yaw-i to get change in one kyat notes
- baw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to touch one another
- baw<sup>ˋ</sup>eu, nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> - to squeeze into one strand
- baw<sup>ˆ</sup> g'a<sub>Λ</sub> (kah<sup>ˋ</sup>) a net to use in trapping birds and  
small rodents that live in trees
- baw<sup>ˆ</sup> g'a<sub>Λ</sub> k'm<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to set the above net
- baw<sup>ˆ</sup> law<sup>ˆ</sup> the men's side of an Akha house
- beh̃ (beh<sup>ˆ</sup>) the rafter that goes lengthwise on the  
posts at the side of the house
- beh̃ (CL) indicates a pod of some type (nuit gaw, nuit  
gah<sub>ˋ</sub>, nui<sup>ˆ</sup> pyat<sup>ˋ</sup>, la<sub>Λ</sub> bui<sub>ˋ</sub> sah<sub>ˋ</sub> du<sup>ˋ</sup>), a pocket or  
purse (paw<sub>ˋ</sub> beh<sup>ˆ</sup>), a load (k'at beh̃), and the calf  
of the leg (a<sub>ˋ</sub> kui<sup>ˋ</sup> k'ot beh<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- beh̃ beh̃ la<sub>Λ</sub>-m a millipede that does not sting (boe<sub>ˋ</sub>  
boe<sub>ˋ</sub> la<sub>ˋ</sub>m, pf.)
- beh̃<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to kick with the top of the foot, or to kick  
backward
- beh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, a<sub>ˋ</sub> ju<sub>ˋ</sub> ju<sub>ˋ</sub> beh<sup>ˆ</sup> - to make a cocoon
- beh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, baw dui<sup>ˋ</sup> - to play ('kick') soccer
- beh<sup>ˆ</sup> naw<sub>ˋ</sub> lac (used to hold machete handles in, good  
luck for infants, etc.) (myat naw<sub>ˋ</sub>t byeh<sup>ˆ</sup> nah<sub>ˋ</sub>)
- beh<sup>ˆ</sup> za<sub>ˋ</sub> a<sup>ˋ</sup> si<sub>ˋ</sub> a cantelope-like melon (byeh<sup>ˋ</sup> za<sub>ˋ</sub> a<sup>ˋ</sup> si<sub>ˋ</sub>)
- beh<sub>Λ</sub> beh<sub>Λ</sub> la<sub>Λ</sub> nga a small jungle tree, they eat the  
fruit (it makes their mouths black)



- beh<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, mya<sup>^</sup> beh<sub>Λ</sub> - to be blind
- beh<sub>Λ</sub> la<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to smell
- beu<sup>^</sup> bya<sup>^</sup>eeu to shoot and scatter (as when shoot at birds and they scatter)
- beuê ceh ceh-eu to shoot back and forth, as in a fight
- beu<sup>^</sup> co<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to fell an animal or person with a shot
- beu<sup>^</sup> do<sup>^</sup>-eu, i<sup>ˇ</sup> - for a spring to produce water
- beuê-eu to shoot, as gun, crossbow
- beu<sup>^</sup>-eu to follow after own will, wander off (a<sub>Λ</sub> ga<sup>ˇ</sup> i<sup>ˇ</sup> beu<sup>^</sup>-eu ma<sub>Λ</sub> si<sub>Λ</sub> - I don't know where wandered to)
- beu<sup>^</sup>-eu, mi<sub>Λ</sub> beu<sup>^</sup> - to shoot a gun
- beu<sup>^</sup>-eu, sho - to stalk up on an animal and shoot it
- beuê k'eh<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to shoot and break a bone
- beu<sup>^</sup> peh<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to have a hole shot into something
- beuê seh<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to kill by shooting
- beuê tah<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to shoot someone accidentally
- beu<sup>^</sup> zaw-eu to shoot and hit
- bi<sup>^</sup> (WM) a ten-pya piece, in 'old Akha', now say 'mo<sub>Λ</sub>'
- bi<sub>Λ</sub> dah-eu to give in place of
- bi<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to give
- bi<sub>Λ</sub> k'o<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to give back something that belongs another
- bo<sup>^</sup>-eu, ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> bo<sup>^</sup> - to pop rice
- bo<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to write, to make a design
- bo<sub>Λ</sub> hm<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of mushroom they find on logs
- bu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to spoil, as meat, etc
- bu<sub>Λ</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu (VC) to become spoiled, as meat, etc.
- bui<sup>^</sup>-eu, a<sub>Λ</sub> kui<sup>ˇ</sup> kui<sup>ˇ</sup> buiê - for leg to be numb
- bui<sup>^</sup>-eu, a<sub>Λ</sub> la<sub>Λ</sub> la<sub>Λ</sub> buiê - for arm to be numb

by

- bya<sup>ˋ</sup> cu<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to embrace, hug each other
- bya<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to be lazy about doing something, not want to do it, sometimes since one knows it will be futile to do it
- bya<sup>ˋ</sup> g'a<sup>ˋ</sup> the side of something, like the side of the upper part of the body of people and animals (rib cage) or the side of a boulder
- bya<sup>ˋ</sup> g'eu-eu to hold onto something with one's arms, and one's feet not touch the ground
- bya<sup>ˋ</sup> taw<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to embrace (bya<sup>ˋ</sup> cu<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu)
- bya<sup>ˋ</sup> teh<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to hang onto someone, as when hurt and cannot walk by oneself
- bya<sup>ˋ</sup> u<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to gather in, as when a bear grabs a big armful of paddy to eat
- bya ceh<sup>ˆ</sup> ni to be clear, not to be hidden, to shine forth
- bya-eu very good at welcoming people (happy, kind, etc.)
- bya-eu, yaw sheh<sup>ˆ</sup> - for a light to shine
- bya la<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, u<sub>ˋ</sub> bya - for the sun to come up
- bya shaw<sup>ˋ</sup> la<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu early in the morning, but bright enough to see mountains, trees, houses, etc.
- bya za<sub>ˋ</sub> a pig killed at sunrise to feed elders who have chanted (sha<sub>ˋ</sub> zi<sup>ˆ</sup> zi<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu) all night
- bya<sub>ˋ</sub> 1. generic term for bee  
2. a specific kind of bee, they eat the honey
- bya<sub>ˋ</sub> ah<sub>ˋ</sub> lah<sub>ˋ</sub> ma a type of bee
- bya<sub>ˋ</sub> beu<sub>ˋ</sub> dza<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to take honey from the bee hive and eat it, dipping it out (either humans or bears)
- bya<sub>ˋ</sub> boe<sub>ˋ</sub> the young of the wasp or bee (at the stage where they eat them)
- bya<sub>ˋ</sub> bya<sub>ˋ</sub> bah<sub>ˋ</sub> a man-made beehive, usually made from a log
- bya<sub>ˋ</sub> bya<sub>ˋ</sub> ui<sup>ˋ</sup> generic for honey, but also honey from the bya<sub>ˋ</sub> variety

- bya, bya<sub>u</sub>-eu to mark in a tree, pointing to a place where a bee hive is
- bya, deh<sub>u</sub>-eu for a bee to sting
- bya, deu<sup>^</sup> dza<sub>u</sub>-eu to take honey from a wild hive by first cutting down the tree
- bya, du<sup>˘</sup> a type of wasp that lives in the ground, they eat the young
- bya, du<sup>˘</sup> jeu<sub>u</sub> a type of wasp (du<sup>˘</sup> jeu<sub>u</sub>)
- bya, du<sup>˘</sup> lo<sup>^</sup> a type of wasp, sometimes in ground, sometimes lives in trees
- bya, du<sup>˘</sup> nah yu<sub>u</sub> a type of wasp like bya, du<sup>˘</sup>, but only feeds at night (mi<sup>˘</sup> yu<sub>u</sub>)
- bya, du<sup>˘</sup> pa<sub>u</sub>-eu to tie a string to a wasp, and follow it to its hole, where they dig out the young wasps
- bya, du<sup>˘</sup> shuiñ yellow jacket-like wasps
- bya, dzahñ-eu for there to be a colony of bees present
- bya, gaw<sub>u</sub> a type of wasp that lives in trees
- bya, gaw<sub>u</sub> law<sub>u</sub> heu a type of medium sized bee that makes a hive to look like a Chinese rainhat (law<sub>u</sub> heu)
- bya, geu<sub>u</sub> a very small bee, lives in the ground, stings
- bya, g'ah<sub>u</sub> lah shuiñ a type of bee or wasp that lives in trees, they eat the young
- bya, g'aw<sup>^</sup> a type of large wasp
- bya, g'eh<sup>˘</sup> a hornet, they eat the young, they live in trees
- bya, haw-eu to show something off, esp. something good
- bya, hi<sup>˘</sup> a dog-like civet cat, brown with black head and tail, eats some flesh, also sugar cane
- bya, hi<sup>˘</sup> bi<sup>˘</sup> ceh a type of brownish civet cat, about the size of a cat. Akhas afraid of it - feel it is a powerful spirit.
- bya, hi<sup>˘</sup> la<sup>˘</sup> kaw<sup>˘</sup> a tree shrew, called by Akhas 'dogs of the spirits'. They believe that if it runs between one's legs, one will die

bya, hi<sup>ˋ</sup> sha, g'a, a largish type of civet cat, they  
have a kind of bark, eat meat

bya, hi<sup>ˋ</sup> shui<sup>ˋ</sup> a large, brown civet cat

bya, i, (i,) the stinger of a bee

bya, ku, lah (lah) a beehive, made by the bees

bya, k'aw, (ya^<sup>ˋ</sup>) an empty honey comb

bya, k'aw a<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup> a very tastey mushroom

bya, nyeu<sup>ˋ</sup> a type of tree dwelling, very small bee<sup>ˋ</sup>  
Akhas eat the young

bya, poe a large type of bee, it stings

bya, seu<sup>ˋ</sup> ni something flattish, as nice 'flat' sides  
on pigs and cows

bya, shah, beeswax

bya, shah, do<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to burn beeswax tapers

bya, shaw a type of small bee, that lives in trees

bya, shui<sup>ˋ</sup> a small type of wasp, with terrible sting

bya, yaw, a honey bee<sup>ˋ</sup> the kind they raise, but also  
they live wild in trees and rocks

byah-eu to be full, complete

(verb) byah-eu to show that it is to the full (ga byah-  
eu, m<sup>ˋ</sup> byah-eu, sheh<sup>ˋ</sup> byah-eu, tah, byah-eu, etc.)

byah k'a<sup>ˋ</sup>-i<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to be full and overflowing

- byaw<sup>ˋ</sup> one sitting, or time<sup>ˋ</sup> of eating a meal

byaw<sup>ˋ</sup> dah, a young bachelor

byaw<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu mo-eu to be real happy, esp. used when many  
people present

byaw, g'a-eu joy, pleasure, happy

byaw<sup>ˋ</sup>-i<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu for food to lose its taste

bye-eu to dislike someone, not want to see their face  
(not as strong as mui<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu)

- bye-eu, noe, - to dislike someone (see above)

byeh<sup>ˋ</sup> dzeh-eu to leave something behind, to throw it  
away, not use it again

byeh<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to twist and turn violently, as when in a trap and trying to get out

- byeh<sup>t</sup>-eu, mi<sub>ˇ</sub> za<sub>ˇ</sub> - to abandon your wife (as a man becoming a soldier and leaving her for good)

byeh<sup>ˇ</sup> k'eh<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to twist and squirm so violently that something (as a pole) breaks

byeh<sup>ˇ</sup> seh<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu 1. to twist and turn so violently in a trap that whatever is caught kills itself  
2. used figuratively for violent twisting and turning

byeh<sup>t</sup> tseh<sup>t</sup>-eu to twist and turn until a rope or cord breaks (as a buffalo tied to something does this)

- byeh-eu, mya<sup>ˆ</sup> nui<sup>ˆ</sup> - to open one's eyes

byeh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu enough and to spare

- bym<sup>t</sup> one part<sup>t</sup> or section (as when divide something into equal parts)

bym<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to stack up

bym-eu for a person to be very skilled or clever at doing something, as making terraced fields

- bym-eu, nui ma - an exemplary personality, the work is good, there is nothing bad to say about him

bym<sub>ˇ</sub> a tree that grows in the jungle, they eat the fruit

bym<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu 1. to develop or come forth with, as to develop signs of leprosy (coi<sub>ˇ</sub> doi bym<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu)  
2. when pregnant women have morning sickness

- bym<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> g'o<sup>ˆ</sup> bym<sub>ˇ</sub> - for paddy to be coming to a head

- bym<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, nui ma - to be uneasy about what might happen in the future

bym<sub>ˇ</sub> ma (si<sub>ˇ</sub>) caladium (generic)

bym<sub>ˇ</sub> ma a<sup>ˇ</sup> yaw<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of caladium they only feed to pigs (people do not eat)

bym<sub>ˇ</sub> ma dao<sub>ˇ</sub> an extremely large type of caladium<sup>t</sup> only use as pig food

bym<sub>ˇ</sub> ma dza<sub>ˇ</sub> bym<sub>ˇ</sub> a type of caladium they both eat and feed to pigs

- bym, ma nyeh<sup>ˋ</sup> dzah<sup>ˋ</sup> a type of caladium some people eat,  
also good pig food
- byoe<sup>ˋ</sup> do<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to run out of a place, as animals running  
out of the forest
- byoe<sup>ˋ</sup> u<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to run into a place, as animals running  
into the forest
- byoe cah (cah) the ridge pole which goes on top of the  
main posts
- byoe du a projection made at the top of a post, over  
which a rafter with a hole in it will fit
- byoe-eu to burrow or bore into something (ti, byoe  
byoe-eu - to bore a hole)
- byoe jaw, a<sup>ˋ</sup> maw<sup>ˋ</sup> tapeworm (many Akhas don't use)
- byoe kaw, a wooden crossbar in the framework of an  
Akha house, that goes in about half-way up the  
posts
- byoe kaw, kaw,eu to insert the above
- byoe to<sup>ˆ</sup> (to<sup>ˋ</sup>) the main post, on which the ridge pole  
rests
- byoe to<sup>ˆ</sup> mah<sup>ˋ</sup> the central post ('high')
- byoe to<sup>ˆ</sup> tseh<sup>ˆ</sup> short posts that go from ground to floor
- byu<sup>ˋ</sup> coe<sup>ˆ</sup> ni to be washed perfectly clean
- byu<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, mya<sup>ˆ</sup> nui<sup>ˆ</sup> mya<sup>ˆ</sup> byu<sup>ˋ</sup> - for a white film to  
form over one's eye and thus become blind (some-  
times refers to a cataract)
- byu<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, nui ma - to have an upset stomach, sometimes  
gas on one's stomach
- byu<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, tsi, - to wash very clean
- byu, k'a<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to shake out (as blanket, coat)
- bya<sup>ˆ</sup> (WM) a kyat (the coin of Burma)
- bya<sup>ˆ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to throw something like dirt or sand on  
someone, or up in the air
- bya<sup>ˆ</sup> dm<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu (dm<sup>ˋ</sup>) 1. to fold over  
2. to fold up clothes



- bya^~eu, beuñ - for a shot to cause something (as animals or birds) to scatter
- bya^~eu, i^ cu\_ - to sprinkle with water
- bya^~eu, mi^ byañ - for there to be a land slide
- bya^~i^~eu to scatter out (as a herd of cows)
- bya^ yah\_ (maw^~) a mythical dragon (important in legends)
- bya^ yah\_ tsah-eu to block a landslide from sliding any more by putting in a 'fence' of a plant (a^ gah\_), and throwing some 'waste metal' (shm^ ce\_) into the fissure
- bya\_~eu to mark a field with several sticks stuck in such a way that they point to several directions (ya^ bya\_~eu)
- bya\_~eu, a^ bya\_ - to make a design in cloth
- bya\_~eu, ya^ - (see bya\_~eu, above)
- bya\_ yaw\_ ni 1. to be striped, as a tiger  
2. to have a checkered design
- bya\_ zui\_ ni to have a striped effect (as tigers and wildcats)
- (verb) byawñ~eu the idea of stacking things not too large (ba\_ byawñ~eu, ci\_ byaw^~eu, yu^ byaw^~eu, etc.)
- byaw\_~eu, ma^ byaw\_ - (byaw\_) to have a scar
- byeh^ dza\_~eu to chop and eat
- byeh^~eu, ca\_ - to boil something to a mush
- byehñ~eu, g'a\_ byehñ - to become discouraged when feel that nothing will come of work
- byehñ~eu, sha\_ byeh^ - to chop up meat
- byeh^ nah\_ (see behñ naw\_)
- byehñ ne^ finely chopped meat with blood mixed with it and used in offerings (when do this for eating, call it 'sha\_ byeh^')
- byehñ nmñ~eu to chop up fine

byeh<sup>^</sup> noe<sub>^</sub> ni for something to be very weak, as the  
bamboo bow on a cross-bow

byeh<sup>^</sup> pyu<sup>^</sup> finely chopped meat without blood mixed  
with it, used in offerings

byeh<sup>^</sup> pyu<sup>^</sup> byeh<sup>^</sup> ne<sup>^</sup> (NC) the chopped meat with and  
without blood that they use in their ceremonies

byeh<sup>^</sup> za<sub>^</sub> a<sup>^</sup> si<sub>^</sub> (si<sub>^</sub>) a cantelope-like melon

byeh<sub>^</sub> mui<sub>^</sub> byeh<sub>^</sub> sa<sup>^</sup> a 'no-son person' (shm<sup>^</sup> byeh<sub>^</sub>)  
that diestwhile still in his father's house

byo<sup>^</sup>-eu to disappear (esp. bigger things)

(verb) byo<sup>^</sup>-eu indicates the fact that it is no longer  
seen (cah byo<sup>^</sup>-eu, ceh<sup>^</sup> byo<sup>^</sup>-eu, haw byo<sup>^</sup>-eu, naw<sup>^</sup>  
byo<sup>^</sup>-eu, etc.)

byo<sup>^</sup> k'a<sub>^</sub>-eu to disappear (esp. used of smaller things)

c

ca<sup>˥</sup> ca<sub>˩</sub> the little finger

ca<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu to sing, esp. courting songs (Imp.)

- ca<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu, la<sub>˩</sub> ca<sup>˥</sup> - to tie someone's hands behind his back

- ca<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu, mi<sub>˩</sub> da<sub>˩</sub> za<sub>˩</sub> da<sub>˩</sub> - for girls and boys to sing courting songs to each other (Imp.)

- ca<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu, na<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> - for a shaman to rub soot on the forehead and nose of the sick person before going into her trance, so 'God<sup>t</sup> can identify him

- ca<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu, seu<sub>˩</sub> ka<sub>˩</sub> - to whistle between one's teeth

- ca<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu, u<sub>˩</sub> ca<sup>˥</sup> - to have a receding hairline

ca<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sub>˩</sub> (maw<sup>˥˥</sup>) a mosquito

ca<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sub>˩</sub> kaw<sub>˩</sub>-eu for a mosquito to sting one

ca<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sub>˩</sub> ti<sub>˩</sub> daw one height of a person (as when describing how deep a hole is, how high corn is, etc.)

ca<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sub>˩</sub> yaw go<sup>˥</sup> for a person or animal to be very tall

- ca-eu, tsaw<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˩</sub> tsaw<sup>˥</sup> ca - to be close relatives

ca<sub>˩</sub> oe<sub>˩</sub> (hm<sub>˩</sub>) a slingshot (ca<sub>˩</sub> oe<sub>˩</sub>)

cah beu<sup>˥</sup>-i<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu to stalk animals, when hunting them

cah byo<sup>˥</sup>-eu to wander away and disappear

cah da<sup>˥</sup>-eu for a vine or something to climb up (as tree)

cah do<sup>˥</sup>-eu to walk through, even where there is an obstruction

cah dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu to go out and get food in the jungle by hunting, fishing, berrying and the like

cah dzoe<sup>˥</sup>-eu for two people to walk and meet at a place

cah-eu to walk

- cah-eu, baw<sup>˥</sup> cah - to go hunting in the jungle

- cah-eu, kui<sup>t</sup> zo<sub>˩</sub> - to go by foot

cah jaw<sub>˩</sub>-eu to travel or walk all the way around something, as a big boulder

cah kui<sup>˥</sup> cah la<sub>˩</sub> (v. & r.) grandchildren of two sisters refer to each other this way. They do not frown on these getting married, as much as 'cah peh<sub>˩</sub>'.

cah na<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. to have pains from too much walking  
2. when a sore or pain in a limb moves from one place to another

cah peh<sub>˩</sub> cousins who are children of two sisters (they will argue a lot if they marry)

cah<sub>˩</sub> a wooden checker they use in playing checkersn

cah<sub>˩</sub> ci<sub>˩</sub>ne<sub>˩</sub> to play a type of checkers at the time an elder has died

cah<sub>˩</sub> gah<sup>˥</sup> da<sub>˩</sub>-eu to spin one's wooden top in a stationary spot, setting it up so that someone else can "shoot" at it with his top

cah<sub>˩</sub> ti<sup>˥</sup>-eu to throw one's spinning top at a stationary top, trying to knock it away (cah<sub>˩</sub> bi<sub>˩</sub>-eu - a child's term)

caw ba-eu to help someone

caw deh<sub>˩</sub> caw to<sup>˥</sup>-eu for people to help each other out

caw dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu to pay back, as a debt, also when spirits 'pay back' someone for something they don't like

caw-eu for animals to mate (sha<sup>˥</sup>-eu)

- caw-eu, sha<sup>˥</sup> - to look for something or someone

caw haw-eu to help (caw ba-eu)

caw jaw-eu to help, usually the person being helped works along too (caw m<sup>˥</sup>-eu)

caw m<sup>˥</sup>-eu to help someone do something (caw jaw-eu)

caw ngoe<sup>˥</sup>-eu to cry with someone else in sympathy (lit., 'help-cry')

caw teh-eu to follow along behind, chase along

caw<sub>˩</sub> a friend

caw<sub>˩</sub> ah<sup>˥</sup>-eu to put a long object (rod, arm) into something

caw<sub>˩</sub> caw<sub>˩</sub> baw-eu to seek for a friend to do something with you, as go hunting, go to Kengtung, etc.

caw, cawŋ-eu to make friends

caw, dah, (pyaw,) a shed-like structure they make by adding on to the roof of their house

caw, dah, ui<sup>ˋ</sup> za<sup>ˆ</sup> a type of 'medicine'

caw, daw, daw,-eu to weigh out equal amount of coins for a silver bar, or the like

caw, di<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to raise an arm, or a fairly large object

- cawŋ-eu, daw, ja ja - to converse

- caw,-eu, daw, ngeh, - to converse

caw, ja-eu when one stretches out one's arm or leg, as when they get stiff or numb

cawŋ k'ehŋ pitta (bird)

caw, k'o,-eu to pull the arm or leg back, from a stretched out position

caw, neh,-eu to reach one's hand out for another to grasp, or give a long object to another

caw, pu,-eu to stick a longish article into a liquid

caw, sha<sup>ˋ</sup> baw-eu a polite expression for a man taking a wife (lit., 'finds a friend')

caw, tawŋ-eu to try to persuade someone to do something with you (as make a field, hunt, etc.)

caw, tawŋ-eu two things meeting, as branches from trees on opposite banks meeting above a stream

ce, dung (ke,)

ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> paddy (ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> si,)

ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> (CL) something old and ragged (meh, tsoe, peh<sup>ˋ</sup> ceh<sup>ˋ</sup>, k'aŋ ka<sup>ˋ</sup> ka<sup>ˋ</sup> ceh<sup>ˋ</sup>, etc.)

ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> (WM) one-fourth of a kyat, formerly two of the two-anna coins, so now confusing with new coinage

ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> baw-eu to winnow the paddy by fanning the chaff after threshing the paddy (ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> baw baw-eu)

ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> baw seu (kah<sup>ˋ</sup>) the fan used to winnow the chaff

ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> baw, (baw,) a clump of paddy stalks

ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> boŋ (bo<sup>ˆ</sup>) popped rice

- ceh˘ boˆ boˆ-eu to pop rice
- ceh˘ bym˘ baˆ-eu to stack the harvested paddy stalks  
into large stacks
- ceh˘ bym˘ pehˆ-eu to take three stalks out of each of  
the stacks of paddy, and threshing ceremonially
- ceh˘ bym˘ saˆ k'awˆ the threshing floor
- ceh˘ bym˘ saˆ k'awˆ deh-eu to prepare the threshing  
floor
- ceh˘ bym˘ saˆ k'tawˆ seh geu geu-eu to make a framework  
on a steep mountain side on which to thresh paddy
- ceh˘ bym˘ uˆ k'eu˘ the pole they drive into ground  
above threshing area of the first stack & hold onto
- ceh˘ bym˘ uˆ k'oˆ k'oˆ-eu to put a 'cap' of straw on  
top of the paddy stack to protect from rain & birds
- ceh˘ bymˆ-eu for paddy to head
- ceh˘ ceh˘ nuiˆ paddy, esp. when wish to differentiate  
it with husked rice (ceh˘ pyu˘)
- ceh˘ cu a banana leaf wrapped around both broken and  
unbroken rice (ceh˘ guiˆ ceh˘ cu)
- ceh˘ da˘ k'aˆ puˆ a measuring basket, usually one in a  
village, all use to measure when buy and sell
- ceh˘ diˆ-eu to thresh paddy, by beating it
- ceh˘ doˆ la˘-eu for the paddy to ear
- ceh˘ duiˆ duiˆ-eu to soak rice before cooking it
- ceh˘ dzehˆ paddy which has been pounded just once and  
winnowed, but needs to be pounded again
- ceh˘ dziˆ ya-eu to make small stacks of rice that have  
been harvested, to make easier to carry
- ceh˘ guiˆ the broken rice from pounding, feed to chicks
- ceh˘ guiˆ ceh˘ cu cu-eu to take two large banana leaves,  
one with ashes and paddy husks, and one with rice,  
paddy and money, to the spirit priest as 'payt for  
repeating spirit incantations for him
- ceh˘ guiˆ ceh˘ yehˆ a˘ hm˘ a very small, but also very  
tastey mushroom

- ceh<sup>˥</sup> g'o<sup>˥</sup> bym<sub>˥</sub> (bym<sub>˥</sub>) where the paddy is coming to a head
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> g'o<sup>˥</sup> bym<sub>˥</sub> bym<sub>˥</sub>-eu for the paddy to come to a head
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> (ji<sup>˥</sup>) a paddy house
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> dzah<sub>˥</sub> paddy bins that are made, usually by several families, half-way between fields & village
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> k'aɬ teh<sub>˥</sub>-eu the first pouring of paddy into the paddy house, for those who have separate shelters for their paddy house shrine
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> pya<sub>˥</sub> k'ah<sub>˥</sub> the porch on a paddy house (ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> gui<sup>˥</sup> ga, ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> pya<sub>˥</sub> k'ah<sub>˥</sub>)
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> seh<sub>˥</sub> ku a crude, temporary shelter in the field or jungle to keep threshed paddy in until they can carry it to paddy house
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> si<sub>˥</sub> ma u<sub>˥</sub> g'm<sub>˥</sub> (g'm<sub>˥</sub>) a little structure by the paddy house for the paddy house shrine
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> tsi-eu the ceremonial opening of the paddy house
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ka<sup>˥</sup> nyoe<sup>˥</sup> a green paddy field, i.e. when plants get to be high enough (12-18 inches) to cover the brown of the earth
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ka<sup>˥</sup> nyoe<sup>˥</sup> nyoe<sup>˥</sup>-eu for the above to develop
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ka<sup>˥</sup> shui<sup>˥</sup> shuiɬ<sup>˥</sup>-eu for the paddy to become ripe, and thus 'brown', or 'yellow' (shui<sup>˥</sup>)
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ka a<sub>˥</sub> poe<sub>˥</sub> law<sup>˥</sup>-eu the ancestor offering made at paddy planting time
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ka daw<sub>˥</sub>-eu the start of paddy planting, with special precautions to keep spirits out
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ka-eu to plant paddy
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ka maw<sup>˥</sup> ne<sup>˥</sup> small reddish grubs that Akhas eat (yeh<sup>˥</sup> ka maw<sup>˥</sup> ne<sup>˥</sup>)
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> ka ni to taste sour
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> km<sup>˥</sup> paddy, while it is still in the husk
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> k'aw<sub>˥</sub> (nui<sup>˥</sup>) a paddy husk
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. for an animal (as dog, bear), to start to bite me  
2. for a person to come and scold me severely



- ceh<sup>˥</sup> law<sub>˥</sub> dah<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. the offering of uncooked rice, salt, and a chicken egg for the horses the ancestors ride at the time of the ancestor offerings  
 2. a dish with some partially pounded rice, an egg, and 25 pya coin in it given to the blacksmith whenever a person goes to him to have some work done
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> law<sub>˥</sub> law<sub>˥</sub>-eu to sun the paddy to make it dry
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> leh<sup>˥</sup> cymbals
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> leh<sup>˥</sup> ci<sup>˥</sup>-eu to bang the cymbals
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> leh<sub>˥</sub>-eu to grind rice into a powder
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> leh<sub>˥</sub> k'a<sub>˥</sub> lo (si<sub>˥</sub>) a grinding stone
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> leh<sub>˥</sub> streaked spiderhunter (nga beh<sup>˥</sup> ceh<sup>˥</sup> leh<sub>˥</sub>)
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> loe<sup>˥</sup> powdered rice, broken rice (ceh<sup>˥</sup> meu<sup>˥</sup> ceh<sup>˥</sup> loe<sup>˥</sup>)
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> meu<sup>˥</sup> meu<sup>˥</sup>-eu for rice to be broken up in the pounding because not dried properly, or not harvested properly (called ceh<sup>˥</sup> gui<sub>˥</sub>)
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> meu rice flour which is pounded by hand, and used in certain types of cooking
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> mi<sub>˥</sub> mi<sub>˥</sub>-eu for the leaves of the paddy plants to wither and get yellow
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> myah la<sup>˥</sup>-eu for the paddy to be ripe, ready for the harvest
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> myaw<sup>˥</sup> ni g'eh<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be very sour
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup>-eu for the paddy to become diseased
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> naw<sub>˥</sub> daw<sub>˥</sub>-eu the very first threshing of the paddy which is ceremonially done by foot
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> naw<sub>˥</sub>-eu to thresh paddy by using one's feet (see above)
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> nm<sup>˥</sup> (nm<sup>˥</sup>) a paddy ear
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> nm<sup>˥</sup> a<sub>˥</sub> poe<sub>˥</sub> law<sup>˥</sup>-eu the ancestor offering at the time of new rice
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> nm<sup>˥</sup> baw<sub>˥</sub> law (law) the bamboo section of the ancestor shrine in which the paddy stalks are put
- ceh<sup>˥</sup> nm<sup>˥</sup> nm<sup>˥</sup> le-eu for the paddy to come into ear

- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> nm<sup>ˇ</sup> yu<sup>ˇ</sup> dza<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu a ceremonial taking of 'new rice' before the harvest to take home and eat
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> o<sup>ˆ</sup> yoe<sub>ˌ</sub> byu<sub>ˌ</sub> dzeh-eu to shake the mat out after threshing on it, so as to get all the paddy
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> peh<sup>ˇ</sup> deh-eu to wash new cloth by beating, so as to get the stiffness out
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> pi-eu to carry the paddy from the field to the paddy house
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> pi<sup>ˇ</sup> ti<sup>ˆ</sup> ti<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu (ti<sup>ˆ</sup>) a temporary pile of paddy they make when their fields are far from their village
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> pyu<sup>ṁ</sup> husked rice
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> g'o<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu m<sup>ṁ</sup> myaw<sub>ˌ</sub> sheu<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu an ordeal whereby the two parties chew uncooked rice to see who is guilty
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> sa<sub>ˌ</sub> bah<sub>ˌ</sub> (bah<sub>ˌ</sub>) the woven basket in which they keep their husked rice (ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> bah<sub>ˌ</sub>)
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˌ</sub> paddy, before it has been husked (ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> km<sup>ṽ</sup>)
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˌ</sub> g'o<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu while pounding paddy they take out the unhusked kernels to pound later
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˌ</sub> tsi haw-eu a means of divining whereby they use paddy to see if it comes out even three times in a row (ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> tsi haw-eu)
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˌ</sub> yoe<sub>ˌ</sub> paddy seed
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˌ</sub> yoe<sub>ˌ</sub> shaw<sup>ṽ</sup>-eu a ceremony done by the first man in the village to plant his rice. It purifies the seed for the whole village.
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> shui<sub>ˌ</sub> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sub>ˌ</sub> ci<sub>ˌ</sub> law<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu the offering of the liquor made from new rice
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> tah<sub>ˌ</sub> dzeh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu the first pounding of paddy, often with many unhusked kernels remaining
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> tah<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu to pound paddy (ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> ti<sub>ˌ</sub> tsm<sup>ṁ</sup> tah<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu - to pound one 'pounder' full of paddy)
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> tah<sub>ˌ</sub> pyu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu the second pounding of paddy to be sure to get all of the husks off
- ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sup>ṁ</sup> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to put threshed paddy into a basket (k'ra<sup>ˆ</sup> jo<sub>ˌ</sub>)

- ceh˥ taw˥ do˥-eu to take paddy out of the paddyhouse
- ceh˥ taw˥ k'ɯ˥-eu to put paddy back in a basket after  
it has been sunned
- ceh˥ ya˥ mo˥-eu to weed the rice field
- ceh˥ yeh˥-eu to reap the rice
- ceh˥ za˥-eu to winnow rice after pounding it
- ceh˥ zah zah-eu to bring the husked rice to the middle  
of the winnowing tray so it can be taken out, by  
swishing the tray around in a circular fashion
- ceh dza˥-eu to quarrel
- ceh-eu to argue
- ceh-eu, beu˥ ceh - to shoot back and forth, a gun  
fight
  - ceh-eu, da˥ ceh - to put a point on a stick
  - ceh-eu, deu˥ ceh - to war against each other
  - ceh-eu, jah˥ ceh - to have a race doing something
  - ceh-eu, m˥ ceh - to have a race doing something
  - ceh-eu, mi˥ dza˥ - to put a fire out by hitting it  
with something
  - ceh-eu, pyeh˥ - when cutting a round thing, to  
whittle it off to a point
  - ceh-eu, to˥ ceh - to peck at each other (as chickens)
  - ceh-eu, toe˥ - to point at something
  - ceh-eu, tso˥ ceh - to kick each other
  - ceh la˥-eu, nah lo˥ - 12 noon, the passing of the  
zenith
  - ceh la˥-eu, u˥ ci˥ seh˥ g'rah˥ - midnight, the pass-  
ing of the zenith of night
  - ceh loe˥-eu, a˥ loe˥ - to rape
- Ceh˥ ba˥ the Wa people
- ceh˥ do˥-eu to tear off from, as when tearing meat from  
a bone
- (verb) ceh˥-eu should...n, to be proper (ku˥ ceh˥-eu -  
proper to call, etc.)n

- ceh<sub>u</sub>-eu, ku<sup>v</sup> - the proper thing to call someone, as  
a relation

ceh<sub>u</sub> pyaa<sub>u</sub>-eu to tear something

ceu<sub>u</sub> dew (ceu<sub>u</sub> ga le-eu - for dew to 'fall')

- ceu<sub>u</sub>-eu, ci<sub>u</sub> - to hang up

- ceu<sub>u</sub>-eu, ha<sup>v</sup> ceu<sub>u</sub> - to sneeze

- ceu<sub>u</sub>-eu, ja - to praise, to speak highly of

- ceua<sub>u</sub>-eu, peha<sup>v</sup> tah<sup>v</sup> - to wear a shoulder bag on the  
shoulder, on the same side that it hangs

ciã boe<sub>u</sub> loã yo<sup>^</sup> a land snail, believed by them to be  
poisonous (coi<sup>v</sup> boe<sub>u</sub> loã yo<sup>^</sup>)

ci<sup>v</sup> coeã a<sup>v</sup> bawã a tree with sweet fruit

ci<sup>v</sup> coeã ci<sup>v</sup> ni a vine with sweet fruit

ci<sup>v</sup> deu<sub>u</sub> ni for something to be strong, as a rope,  
cloth, wood

ciã<sup>v</sup>-eu for something to be strong, as a rope, cloth,  
wood

ciã gu<sub>u</sub> a type of vine they use to make carrying bags  
(kaã ya)

ci<sup>v</sup> gu<sub>u</sub> paw<sub>u</sub> teh<sup>^</sup> a<sup>v</sup> ji<sup>v</sup> Blandfordãs olive bulbul

ci<sup>v</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> a barking deer

ci<sup>v</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> a<sub>u</sub> ma<sub>u</sub> (see a<sub>u</sub> ma<sub>u</sub> ceh)

ci<sup>v</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> ciã ja<sub>u</sub> ja<sub>u</sub>-eu to call a barking deer with a  
bamboo whistle to lure him close enough to shoot

ciã ha<sub>u</sub> ciã ma a female barking deer (ciã ma)

ciã ha<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>v</sup> ma u<sub>u</sub> coeã the horn of a female barking  
deer that grows right in the middle of its head, and  
brings very good luck

ciã ha<sub>u</sub> ciã poeã a male barking deer (ci<sup>v</sup> poeã<sup>v</sup>)

ci<sup>v</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> deuã bah a very small type of barking deer  
(a little like the Indian chevrotain)

ciã ha<sub>u</sub> hoe<sup>v</sup>-eu for a barking deer to bark

ci<sup>v</sup> jaw<sub>u</sub> ni to be filthy (yaw jaw<sub>u</sub>)

ci<sup>v</sup> joe joe-eu to crawl on oneãs stomach, as a baby,  
or in play

- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> ka<sub>ˇ</sub> law<sup>ˇ</sup> ma taw-eu to get two people who are in  
perpetual disagreement to become friends
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> ma a female barking deer (ci<sup>ˇ</sup> ha<sub>ˇ</sub> ci<sup>ˇ</sup> ma)
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> ma (v. & r.) a male calls his wife's younger sis-  
ter this
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sub>ˇ</sub> the monkey fur Akha women wear on their  
head dress
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> ni (ni) a vine
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> ni dat<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a vine to climb up, as on a tree
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> ni lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a vine to be wrapped around some-  
thing, as a tree
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> pi<sup>ˇ</sup> pi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu a girl who sleeps with lots of different  
boys or men (tsaw<sup>ˇ</sup> pi<sup>ˇ</sup> pi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> pi<sub>˥</sub>-i<sup>˥</sup> lu "brainfever<sup>˥</sup> bird, whose call is like  
this. It may be the shikra goshawk or pied harrier.  
(i<sup>ˇ</sup> pu<sub>ˇ</sub> i<sup>ˇ</sup> lu, tseh<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sub>˥</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sub>˥</sub>, ya<sup>ˇ</sup> ka ka<sup>ˇ</sup> g'o<sub>˥</sub>)
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> poe<sup>ˇ</sup> a male barking deer (ci<sup>ˇ</sup> ha<sub>ˇ</sub> ci<sup>ˇ</sup> poe<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> sa<sup>˥</sup> a type of tree. The bees that live in this  
tree (and another type called 'nyeh<sup>ˇ</sup> dzah<sup>˥</sup>) sting  
more severely than those living in other trees.
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> sheh<sup>ˇ</sup> a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of tree. They mix some bark  
from this with their betel nut when they chew it.
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> tah<sub>ˇ</sub> tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, nui ma - for the heart to beat
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> teh<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup> ma a small type of stag beetle
- ci<sup>˥</sup> teut a large jungle tree, they eat the fruit
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> teu<sub>˥</sub> (teu<sub>˥</sub>) metal thread, as in screws, metal  
notches or gears
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> teu<sub>˥</sub> teu<sub>˥</sub>-eu to make, or to have, the above threads  
or notches
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> yaw<sup>ˇ</sup> 1. a generic term for birds in the woodpecker  
family  
2. a type of small woodpecker
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> yaw<sup>ˇ</sup> bya<sub>˥</sub> pigmy pied woodpecker
- ci<sup>ˇ</sup> yaw<sup>ˇ</sup> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> leh<sub>˥</sub> golden-backed three-toed woodpecker  
(ci<sup>ˇ</sup> yaw<sup>ˇ</sup> keh<sup>ˇ</sup> leh<sup>˥</sup>)

- ciˊ yawˊ shehˆ cah a woodpecker with red beak (ciˊ yawˊ seut cah)
- ciˊ yawˊ yawˊ nyoeˊ black-naped green woodpecker
- ciˊ ahˊ-eu to lift into
- ciˊ byawtˊ-eu to stack up things that have to be lifted up to be stacked
- ciˊ caˊ aˊ bawˊ a type of tree that has fruit that is sour, until one drinks water when it becomes sweet. Barking deer eat this fruit.
- ciˊ cehtˊ cehˆ haw-eu to compare two things, esp. those things which can be picked up (ciˊ cehtˊ haw-eu)
- ciˊ ceuˊ-eu to hang up
- ciˊ cuˊ (siˊ) a small variety of a pot with a special airtight lid on it made by the Chinese, often used to store liquor in
- ciˊ cuˊ ni when people quiet down, after making noise
- ciˊ cu-eu to adopt an infant, as when the mother dies in childbirth (ciˊ geuˊ-eu)
- ciˊ cu zeuˊ cu-eu general term for adopting children, with the implication that they will be payed for in some way (g'oˆ cu zeuˊ cu-eu)
- ciˊ da-eu to extend an arm or leg to ward off a blow to the body
- ciˊ daˆtˊeu to lift up
- ciˊ dahˊ-eu to put on the fire to cook or heat (as the rice to cook, a teakettle of water, etc.)
- ciˊ dzeh-eu to throw away a fair sized object
- ciˊ-eu 1. to lift up  
2. to give birth  
3. to step (kuiˊ toˊ ciˊ-eu - to take a step)
- ciˊ-eu, nymˊ - to construct a stone or brick house
- ciˊ-eu, shaˊ ciˊ - for a pimple or small boil to form
- ciˊ-eu, zaˊ nahˊ - for a baby to be born
- ciˊ geuˊ-eu to adopt infants (ciˊ cu-eu)
- ciˊ huiˊ ciˊ mahˊ-eu (VC) to exalt, to praise

- ci<sub>1</sub> hui<sub>1</sub>-eu to praise (ci<sub>1</sub> poe<sub>1</sub>-eu)
- ci<sub>1</sub> ka-eu to lift down, as a pot from an upper shelf,  
or when lift down an infant from someone's back
- ci<sub>1</sub> ka-eu, haw<sub>1</sub> - to take cooked rice off the fire
- ci<sub>1</sub> k'm<sup>v</sup>-eu to reach one's hand out to have something  
put in it, or to stretch something out and hold it
- ci<sub>1</sub> law<sub>1</sub>-eu to lift up a fairly large item to take  
outside to sun
- ci<sub>1</sub> li<sub>1</sub> travel expense, as for food, carriers, but not  
the cost of riding a truck or other vehicle
- ci<sub>1</sub> m<sup>n</sup>-eu to put rice or curry on the fire to cook
- ci<sub>1</sub> mah<sup>v</sup>-eu, ci<sub>1</sub> hui<sub>1</sub> - (VC) to praise, to exalt
- ci<sub>1</sub> nga<sub>1</sub>-eu to borrow something fairly large
- ci<sub>1</sub> pi neh<sub>1</sub>-eu to lift a burden onto someone's back
- ci<sub>1</sub> poe<sub>1</sub>-eu to praise
- ci<sub>1</sub> pyaw<sup>n</sup>-eu to lift and turn a fairly large object
- ci<sub>1</sub> tah<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> tu<sup>^</sup>-eu (VC) to strike something
- ci<sub>1</sub> tu<sup>^</sup>-eu to lift up to the highest limit or point
- ci<sub>1</sub> yu<sub>1</sub>-eu to lay a small child or baby down to sleep
- co<sup>v</sup>-o<sub>1</sub> the exclamation they make to scare away dogs,  
sometimes also spirits
- co ko<sub>1</sub> co na<sub>1</sub> teh-eu the annual chasing of spirits out  
of their homes and village (co ko<sub>1</sub> co ma teh-eu)
- co<sub>1</sub> dzeh-eu to fall all the way down (not just stumble)
- co<sub>1</sub>-eu to fall down
- co<sub>1</sub>-eu, beu<sup>n</sup> - to fell an animal or person with a shot
- co<sub>1</sub>-eu, di<sub>1</sub> - to knock someone down
- co<sub>1</sub>-eu, k'o<sup>^</sup> - to knock someone down
- co<sub>1</sub>-eu, maw<sup>n</sup> baw<sub>1</sub> - to fall down in an epileptic  
seizure
- co<sub>1</sub> ho<sub>1</sub> a generic term for laughing-thrush
- co<sub>1</sub> ho<sub>1</sub> mya<sup>^</sup> geu<sub>1</sub> Burmese great tit



co<sub>u</sub> ho<sub>u</sub> na^ a black-throated laughing thrush

co<sub>u</sub> ho<sub>u</sub> pyu^ a white-crested laughing thrush

co<sub>u</sub> ho<sub>u</sub> shuiă a greater necklaced laughing-thrush

co<sub>u</sub> lah-eu to stretch out for a nap (only say this  
for a daytime nap)

co<sub>u</sub> pu<sub>u</sub>-eu for a person to fall into some liquid

co<sub>u</sub> pui^æeu for a person to fall into a fire

co<sub>u</sub> pya^ co<sub>u</sub> sha^æeu (VC) for something (as house) to  
fall down completely, with no hope of repairing it

coeă<sup>~</sup>-eu 1. to cut through something with a machete,  
as branches, stalks, etc.

2. to have a sweet taste

(verb) coeă<sup>~</sup>-eu used to show one's willingness or abil-  
ity to do something, often used in the negative (ma<sub>u</sub>  
i^ coeă nya - I don't dare go)

- coeă<sup>~</sup>-eu, boe<sub>u</sub> coeă - for an insect to bore into wood  
or fruit

- coeă<sup>~</sup>-eu, g'oe - to be able to completely trust

- coeă<sup>~</sup>-eu, u<sub>u</sub> coeă - for Akha woman to wear headdress

coeă k'aw<sub>u</sub> (si<sub>u</sub>) the spherical silver ornaments they  
make and wear, about the size of a dime

coeă myaə beu^<sup>-</sup>eu for a water buffalo's horn to be  
split and oozing blood, caused by spirits having  
'shot' them

coeă o^ ni g'eh-eu to taste sweet

coeă seh<sub>u</sub>-eu to hack to death with a machete

coe<sub>u</sub> ah^<sup>~</sup>-eu to run or fly into something

coe<sub>u</sub> do^æeu to break out, to rush out (as a bear rush-  
ing out of a cave)

coeə dzaə<sub>u</sub>-eu to 'attack-eat', as birds or fish

coeə dzeh-eu to strike something to pieces, shatter it

coe<sub>u</sub>æeu 1. to run with great exertion

2. for something bad to happen to someone else (as  
sickness, robbery, extra heavy work, etc.)

- coe<sub>u</sub>-eu, ceh<sup>^</sup> coe<sub>u</sub> - to run very fast
- coe<sub>u</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for something bad to happen to me (the speaker), to take a loss on a transaction, etc.
- coe<sub>u</sub> le<sup>ˇ</sup> ci<sup>^</sup> le<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu (VC) to be odious to someone
- coe<sub>u</sub> le-eu to fly around in a certain area, to fly back and forth, as a bat
- coe<sub>u</sub> pa<sup>^</sup>-eu to run into and shatter to pieces
- coi<sup>ˇ</sup> doi (doi) a hunting horn, made from a water buffalo's horn
- coi<sup>ˇ</sup> loi<sup>ˇ</sup> (loi<sup>ˇ</sup>) a type of long flute (30-40 inches) made from a type of bamboo (za<sub>u</sub> ka) that has long sections. Can only play at night after evening rice.
- coi<sub>u</sub> doi na<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu staw<sup>ˇ</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> a person who has leprosy
- cu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, meh<sub>u</sub> cu<sup>ˇ</sup> - to kiss
- cu<sup>ˇ</sup>-u<sub>u</sub> lu the great barbet (bird) cu<sup>ˇ</sup> lu - to match the call)
- cu (CL) a wrapped bundle of something, with the four corners drawn up and tied (i.e. 4 haw<sub>u</sub> cu ti<sub>u</sub> cu)
- cu-eu 1. to raise, care for, look after  
2. to fold the four corners of cloth or leaf up to make a packet, and tie up the corners into a bundle
- cu-eu, ci<sub>u</sub> - to adopt infants
- cu-eu, du<sub>u</sub> - to dig and pile up
- cu-eu, haw<sub>u</sub> cu - to wrap up cooked rice in a leaf to take to the field or hunting, to eat later
- cu-eu, sha<sup>ˇ</sup> - to adopt older children (lit. 4 'beg-raise')
- cu-eu, zeu<sup>ñ</sup> - to buy an infant and raise as one's own (lit. 4 'buy-raise')
- cu hu-eu to look intently at something or for something
- cu m<sub>u</sub> dza<sub>u</sub>-eu to wrap a leaf around meat or other food and put it in hot coals to cook
- cu seh<sub>u</sub>-eu to be caring for a person when he dies (the son who does this to the parents gets a bigger share of the inheritance)

cu<sub>u</sub> (cu<sub>u</sub>) a hot spring (cu<sub>u</sub> i<sup>v</sup> cu<sub>u</sub>)

- cu<sub>u</sub>-eu, a<sup>v</sup> yeh<sup>^</sup> a<sup>v</sup> cu<sub>u</sub> - for a flower to bud

cu<sub>u</sub> lo<sup>v</sup> lo<sup>v</sup>-eu to send something rolling along (cu<sub>u</sub>  
lu<sup>v</sup> lut<sup>v</sup>-eu)

cu<sub>u</sub> neh<sub>u</sub> the hot springs spirit

cu<sub>u</sub> sah<sup>v</sup> the 'lord of the water'

cu<sub>u</sub> sah<sup>t</sup> law<sup>t</sup>-eu to sacrifice a chicken to the 'lord  
of the water' when one sleeps or hunts in the  
jungle, both to stay well, and to get game

cui<sup>t</sup>-eu to be very hot, esp. when touch something hot

ca<sup>^</sup> (WM) a cubit (saw<sub>u</sub> - B)

ca<sup>^</sup> (CL) anything that is very long and fairly small,  
as cords, vines, silver chains (ja<sup>v</sup> saw<sub>u</sub>, yah<sub>u</sub> ca<sup>^</sup>  
shi<sub>u</sub> shi<sub>u</sub> ca<sup>^</sup>, yeh<sub>u</sub> saw<sub>u</sub>, a<sup>v</sup> ca<sup>^</sup>, la<sub>u</sub> tui<sup>^</sup>, etc.)

ca<sup>^</sup> beh<sup>t</sup> the placenta, esp. the cord part of it (jaw<sup>t</sup>  
caw<sub>u</sub> - slightly more polite)

ca<sup>^</sup> beh<sup>t</sup> ga le-eu for the placenta to be delivered  
(jaw<sup>t</sup> caw<sup>t</sup> ga le-eu - slightly more polite)

ca<sup>^</sup> beu<sup>^</sup> da<sup>^</sup>-eu for the testicle, of either humans or  
animals, to go up out of the scrotum causing pain  
(the polite way of saying it is this, the impolite  
way is, leh<sub>u</sub> u<sup>^</sup> ceh<sup>^</sup> da<sup>^</sup>-eu)

ca<sup>^</sup> k'ah<sup>t</sup> a loop of string, cord, rope or vine

ca<sup>^</sup> k'ah<sup>t</sup> k'tah<sup>t</sup>-eu to make a loop of string, cord, rope  
or vine

ca<sup>^</sup> k'eut<sup>t</sup> g'aw<sup>t</sup> ha<sub>u</sub>ti<sup>t</sup>-eu for the mother to take the  
infant out to the stake on which is hung the basket  
with the afterbirth

ca<sup>^</sup> k'eut<sup>t</sup> tso<sup>^</sup>teu to drive a stake in the ground on  
which to hang the basket with the afterbirth

ca<sup>^</sup> pyeh<sub>u</sub> (pyeh<sub>u</sub>) a strand of braided hair

ca<sup>^</sup> pyeu<sup>^</sup> the spring-pole in the spring-pole snare

ca<sup>^</sup> sho<sup>^</sup> a bow knot or half bow knot tied in a string,  
cord, or rope

ca<sup>^</sup> sho<sup>^</sup> sho<sup>^</sup>-eu to tie the above know

- ca<sup>ˆ</sup> tah<sub>ˊ</sub> (tah<sub>ˊ</sub>) 1. the navel  
2. the bud end of fruit (the 'navel' of fruit)
- ca<sup>ˆ</sup> tah<sub>ˊ</sub> ga-eu for the umbilical cord to slough off
- ca<sup>ˆ</sup> teu<sub>ˊ</sub> teu<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu (teu<sub>ˊ</sub>) 1. to cut notches in something so as to be able to climb up  
2. to cut notches in two pieces of wood so as to fit them together
- ca<sup>ˆ</sup> tm<sub>ˊ</sub> tm<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu (tm<sub>ˊ</sub>) to tie the end of a rope so it will not ravel
- ca<sup>ˆ</sup> tut<sup>ˆ</sup> tu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to measure the circumference of something by putting a string or cloth around it, and then seeing how many 'fistst (tut<sup>ˆ</sup>) it is long
- ca<sup>ˆ</sup> u<sup>ˆ</sup> (u<sup>ˆ</sup>) the umbilical cord
- ca<sup>ˆ</sup> yui<sup>ˆ</sup> yui<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for a second child to be born in a village before the stake for the afterbirth has been put up for the first ("the second child will die")
- ca<sub>ˊ</sub> byeh<sup>ˆ</sup>t<sup>ˆ</sup>eu to boil something to a mushy consistency
- ca<sub>ˊ</sub> daw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, i<sup>ˆ</sup> cu<sub>ˊ</sub> - to boil and drink water
- ca<sub>ˊ</sub> dza<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to cook and eat
- ca<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu 1. to cook in water  
2. to wrong someone
- ca<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu, dzah<sup>ˆ</sup> mi<sup>ˆ</sup> - to make an offering to the house spirit, called 'dzah<sup>ˆ</sup> mi<sup>ˆ</sup>'
- ca<sub>ˊ</sub> hm (hm) 1. a feather  
2. body hair (as on humans)  
3. fur (on animals)
- ca<sub>ˊ</sub> hm ci<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to pull feathers out (as out of a chicken)
- ca<sup>ˆ</sup> hm po<sub>ˊ</sub> sha<sub>ˊ</sub> g'eh-eu for fur to be real fluffy
- ca<sub>ˊ</sub> ja<sub>ˊ</sub> ca<sub>ˊ</sub> myah-eu (VC) to be cooked done
- ca<sup>ˆ</sup> pyeht<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to boil something until it is very mushy
- ca<sub>ˊ</sub> shi<sup>ˆ</sup> blood which is said to come from the female organ of the sun when the sun and moon have intercourse during an eclipse
- cam<sup>ˆ</sup>, cam<sup>ˆ</sup> the sound of a wild boar eating, 'crunch, crunch' (keh<sup>ˆ</sup>, keht<sup>ˆ</sup>, or, pawm<sup>ˆ</sup>, pawm<sup>ˆ</sup>)

- caw^~eu to be ruined, destroyed
- caw^~eu, kui^ caw^ - to be crippled (one's legs)
  - caw^~eu, la\_ caw^ - to have a crippled arm
  - caw^~eu, mya^ pyaw\_ na^ meh^ - to be disgraced, to have a ruined reputation
  - caw^~eu, soe\_ - to stick in, as when one sticks something loosely into thatch, or sticks a quiver for arrows into one's belt
- ceh^ ah^ le\_~eu to run into a place lower than where one started (used for Akhas who fled from China into Burma)
- ceh^ byo^~eu to run away and disappear
- ceh^ coe\_ coe\_~eu to run very fast
- ceh^~eu to run
- ceh^~eu, deh\_ - to compare two things by putting one over the other to see if the same size or not
  - ceh^~eu, g'o^ - to compare two things, like boards, to see if they are the same length
  - ceh^~eu, yaw\_ - to compare the height of two people by having them 'stand' (yaw\_) together
- ceh^ g'o\_~eu to run back (esp. used of wives running back home, leaving their husbands)
- ceh^ haw~eu, ci\_ ceh^ - to compare two things that are present, esp. things that can be picked up
  - ceh^ haw~eu, yu^ - to take and compare two things
- ceh^ jaw\_~eu to run around something
- ceh^ k'a^~eu to run out of sight, as when a deer runs over a mountain
- ceh^ leh\_ ji^ nyoe^ orange-bellied leafbird (ceh^ leh\_ ji^ nyoe^)
- ceh^ za\_~eu to run and hide
- ceh\_ leh\_ ka~eu to joke and laugh, to talk about various things in a light manner, sometimes to say senseless things

ceh<sub>Λ</sub> nyaw<sub>Λ</sub> slightly immature rice which they pound and fry before eating (has a nice smell)

- ceu<sup>Λ</sup>-i<sup>Λ</sup>-eu, ma<sub>Λ</sub> - to stay as a group, not to scatter

ceu<sub>Λ</sub> a snipe, or woodcock, or curlew

ceu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu 1. to split, as firewood

2. to hatch out, as babytchicks

- ceu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, k'<sub>Λ</sub>ta<sub>Λ</sub> boe<sub>Λ</sub> - to split a bamboo to find the bamboo grub (k'<sub>Λ</sub>ta<sub>Λ</sub> boe<sub>Λ</sub>) inside

- ceu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, lu ceu<sub>Λ</sub> - to cut a bamboo section as a fish trap, and put it in a dam so fish will enter it

- ceu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, mi<sub>Λ</sub> shu<sub>Λ</sub> - to cut pitchpine

- ceu<sub>Λ</sub>teu, ya ci<sup>Λ</sup> ya za<sub>Λ</sub> - for chicken eggs to hatch

ceu<sub>Λ</sub>-i<sup>Λ</sup>t<sup>Λ</sup>-eu to split and come apart, as ax handle, gun stock, etc.

ceu<sub>Λ</sub> pat<sup>Λ</sup>-eu for wood to split in two

ci<sup>Λ</sup>t<sup>Λ</sup>-eu to 'dress' a fowl or animal before roasting, by pulling out feathers or scraping off fur

- ci<sup>Λ</sup>t<sup>Λ</sup>-eu, ceh<sup>Λ</sup> leh<sup>Λ</sup> - to bang cymbals

- ci<sup>Λ</sup>t<sup>Λ</sup>-eu, kah<sup>Λ</sup> ci<sup>Λ</sup> - to play a violin-like instrument

- ci<sup>Λ</sup>teu, meh<sub>Λ</sub> tsoe<sub>Λ</sub> - to iron clothes

ci<sup>Λ</sup> ka-eu to pull out chicken feathers and drop on floor (done in the Ya ci<sup>Λ</sup> ci<sup>Λ</sup>t<sup>Λ</sup>-eu ancestor offering)

ci<sup>Λ</sup> nyaw<sup>Λ</sup> (nyaw<sup>Λ</sup>) metal tongs

ci<sup>Λ</sup> yaw<sup>Λ</sup> a type of rataan

ci<sub>Λ</sub> bu<sub>Λ</sub> za<sub>Λ</sub> a small male goat (ci<sub>Λ</sub> myeh<sub>Λ</sub> ci<sub>Λ</sub> bu<sub>Λ</sub> - a large male goat)

(verb) ci<sub>Λ</sub>teu ..tuntil night (u<sub>Λ</sub> yeh<sup>Λ</sup> yeh<sup>Λ</sup> ci<sub>Λ</sub>-eu - to rain until nightfall, etc.†)

ci<sub>Λ</sub> g'<sub>Λ</sub>ta<sub>Λ</sub> tseht<sup>Λ</sup>-eu for all the villagers to work in the blacksmith's field one day each year (la<sub>Λ</sub> ci<sub>Λ</sub> g'<sub>Λ</sub>ta<sub>Λ</sub> nga<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, la<sub>Λ</sub> ci<sub>Λ</sub> la<sub>Λ</sub> g'<sub>Λ</sub>ta<sub>Λ</sub> tseht<sup>Λ</sup>-eu, ya<sup>Λ</sup> g'<sub>Λ</sub>ta<sub>Λ</sub> tseht<sup>Λ</sup>-eu)

ci<sub>Λ</sub> haw<sub>Λ</sub> dza<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to eat the evening meal

- ci<sub>Λ</sub>-i<sup>Λ</sup>-eu, u<sub>Λ</sub> ci<sub>Λ</sub> - for night to fall

ci<sub>Λ</sub> ma a poetical term for blacksmith (used with dzoe<sub>Λ</sub>  
maə pi<sup>ˋ</sup> ma, ci<sub>Λ</sub> ma)

ci<sub>Λ</sub> myeh<sub>Λ</sub> a goat (ci<sub>Λ</sub> meh<sub>Λ</sub>)

ci<sub>Λ</sub> myeh<sub>Λ</sub> ci<sub>Λ</sub> bu<sub>Λ</sub> a large male goat

ci<sub>Λ</sub> myeh<sub>Λ</sub> ci<sub>Λ</sub> ma a female goat

(verb) ci<sub>Λ</sub> nya-eu to be able to keep something, or for  
something to remain until sundown (ti<sub>Λ</sub> nah jaē ci<sub>Λ</sub>  
nya-eue to be able to keep till sundown, as fresh  
fish that are caught)

ci<sub>Λ</sub> taw shaw<sub>Λ</sub> taw (NC) evening and morning

- coē<sup>e</sup>-eu, ya<sup>ˋ</sup> - to weed a field (not rice) with a  
mattock, while crop is growing, or after harvest

co<sup>ˆ</sup> g'o<sub>Λ</sub> a yellow-billed scimitar babbler (coē g'o<sub>Λ</sub>  
loē g'o<sub>Λ</sub>, coē g'o<sub>Λ</sub> lo<sup>ˆ</sup>)

co<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to be cool

cuē<sup>e</sup>-eu to suck up, as a bird sucking up nectar

- cu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, naw<sub>Λ</sub> - to step and break something off, as  
the stem of a plant

cu<sub>Λ</sub> daw<sup>ˋ</sup>eeu to 'suck-drink', as from a wet rag

cu<sub>Λ</sub> dza<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to 'suck-eat', said of the 'terrible death'  
spirits who do this to the blood of people who are  
wounded at the site of the terrible death (shaē)

cu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to suck up, as when suck something up through  
a small bamboo tube

- cu<sub>Λ</sub>eeu, bya<sup>ˋ</sup> - to embrace or hug

- cu<sub>Λ</sub>ēeu, ka<sub>Λ</sub> - to tie the top of a bag with something

- cu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, kui<sup>ˋ</sup> cu<sub>Λ</sub> - to tie someone's feet together

- cu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, kui<sup>ˋ</sup> cu<sub>Λ</sub> la<sub>Λ</sub> cu<sub>Λ</sub> - to tie someone's hands  
and feet

- cu<sub>Λ</sub>eeu, la<sub>Λ</sub> cu<sub>Λ</sub> - to tie someone's arms together

- cu<sub>Λ</sub>eeu, lah<sup>ˋ</sup> - to tie by twisting around and around

- cu<sub>Λ</sub>eeu, nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> - to squeeze shut, as a dog's mouth

- cu<sub>Λ</sub>eeuə pa<sub>Λ</sub> maē - to tie the thumbs and big toes  
of a dead person together



d

- da˘ (WM) a load, consisting of two baskets
- da˘ (B) a standard, as in a school
- da˘ ba˘ pyu˘ k'oˆ money which weighs 8 'ba˘', or about 80 old coin by weight
- da˘ bi˘ bi˘-eu to throw something, as rock, ball, etc.
- da˘ ceh (ceh) 1. a pointed stick  
2. the pointed stick used for the ceremonial planting of the first rice, then stuck in ground above the field spirit hut
- da˘ ceh ceh-eu to make a pointed stick
- da˘ cui˘ (cui˘) a stick used to beat cows, buffalo, and sometimes people
- da˘ cui˘ jui˘-eu to switch someone or something with the above stick
- da˘ cui˘ pya˘-eu to prepare the above stick
- da˘ dza the stick they use to measure the body, so as to make the coffin big enough
- da˘ dza deh˘-eu to measure the length of something, as the length of wood needed to make a door, or the length of the corpse
- da˘ dza dza-eu to compare one thing with another in order to make it to the same specifications
- da˘-eu (B) to finish up, as in a court case
- ˘ da˘-eu, k'aw˘ - to lean against
- da˘-eu, paŋ - to contribute one's share to a community project
- da˘-eu, ya˘ k'a˘ - for a legal decision to be given, thus ending the case (ya˘ k'a˘ meh˘ dza˘ da˘-eu)
- da˘-eu, ya˘ yeh - to break off the opium habit
- da˘ gaw la˘ du˘ an old style, large, hollow type of bracelet
- da˘ heh (hm˘) a trumpet
- da˘ hi˘ (hi˘) a sharp piece of bamboo, used to cut the umbilical cord at birth

- da<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup> a type of rataan, use it for making stools  
(deu<sup>ˋ</sup> hm<sup>ˋ</sup> - pf.ə)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> jaw<sup>ˋ</sup> a bicycle (da<sup>ˋ</sup> jaw<sup>ˋ</sup> nyi<sup>ˋ</sup> jaw<sup>ˋ</sup> teh<sup>ˋ</sup> je<sup>ˋ</sup>, la<sup>ˋ</sup>  
ta<sup>ˋ</sup> te, li<sup>ˋ</sup> yeh<sup>ˋ</sup>, la<sup>ˋ</sup> ta<sup>ˋ</sup> da<sup>ˋ</sup> bui<sup>ˋ</sup>, seh<sup>ˋ</sup> be<sup>ˋ</sup>)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> ka an amphibian, smaller than a crab, that walks  
very slowly. When a person walks slowly they say  
he is like this animal.
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> kaw<sup>ˋ</sup> (kaw<sup>ˋ</sup>, kah<sup>ˋ</sup>) a piece of wood, a stick
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> kaw<sup>ˋ</sup> kah<sup>ˋ</sup> za<sup>ˋ</sup> (kah<sup>ˋ</sup>) wood from a tree which is  
fairly small, not big enough for lumber (cf. a<sup>ˋ</sup>  
bawə kah<sup>ˋ</sup> za<sup>ˋ</sup>)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> kaw<sup>ˋ</sup> sha<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to go out and prepare wood for the  
construction of some building
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> kaw<sup>ˋ</sup> yeh<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to saw wood
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> kaw<sup>ˆ</sup> kaw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to jab repeatedly into a place, as  
when trying to drive an animal out of its hole or  
cave
- daə k'ahə (k'ahə) a hoop of any sort, usually made of  
bamboo and rataan
- daə k'ahə cu lo<sup>ˋ</sup> lo<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to roll a hoop (da<sup>ˋ</sup> k'ah<sup>ˋ</sup> cu  
lu<sup>ˋ</sup> luə-eu)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> k'ah<sup>ˋ</sup> lo<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to roll a hoop (da<sup>ˋ</sup> k'ah<sup>ˋ</sup> lu<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> k'ah<sup>ˋ</sup> lu<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to roll a hoop (pf.)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> k'eu<sup>ˋ</sup> (k'eu<sup>ˋ</sup>) a bone ornament on women's headdress,  
used to scratch in hair and ears
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> la<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu when I am given a responsibility by someone
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> la<sup>ˆ</sup> (la<sup>ˆ</sup>) 1. a wooden scoop or spoon, for curries etc.  
2. a paddle for a boat (law<sup>ˋ</sup> heu-eu daə la<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> leh<sup>ˋ</sup> (leh<sup>ˋ</sup>) a 'bamboo star' design which symbolizes  
that a relig. ceremony is under way in the village
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> leh<sup>ˋ</sup> ka-eu to put ('plant') the above by the path
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> leh<sup>ˋ</sup> lehə-eu to make the above
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> leh<sup>ˋ</sup> leh<sup>ˋ</sup> law<sup>ˆ</sup> (law<sup>ˆ</sup>) a huge bamboo 'star' made by  
placing nine of them together, each with nine holes
- daə leh<sup>ˆ</sup> (baw<sup>ˋ</sup>) the soft new shoots of a fern-like plant  
(da<sup>ˋ</sup> pya<sup>ˆ</sup>) that they can make into curry

- da<sup>ˋ</sup> leu<sup>ˋ</sup> (kah<sup>ˋ</sup>, hm<sup>ˋ</sup>) a type of scales for weighing things, that has a stone tied to it that moves back and forth, with notches to indicate weight
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> mi<sup>ˋ</sup> (B) (hm<sup>ˋ</sup>) a flashlight (nah<sup>ˋ</sup> ma nah<sup>ˋ</sup> do<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sup>ˆ</sup> deh-eu when take a stick, and beat on something with it to make a noise, usually in play
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sup>ˆ</sup> nyi<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sup>ˆ</sup> deh-eu to hit two halves of a stick or sections of bamboo together to make a noise
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> pya<sup>ˆ</sup> (baw<sup>ˋ</sup>) a fern-like plant
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> ta<sub>ˆ</sub> (ta<sub>ˆ</sub>) a wooden or bamboo stake
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> ta<sub>ˆ</sub> ta<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to put in a wooden or bamboo stake
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> to<sup>ˆ</sup> the stick put in to hold up the board in the 'ja<sup>ˋ</sup> teh<sup>ˆ</sup>' bird trap
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> to<sup>ˆ</sup> to<sup>ˆ</sup> di<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to put in the above
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> tsi du<sup>ˋ</sup> a pole they fix for fishing with line and worm, usually leaving several small branches on it to which they tie strings
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> tsi tsi-eu to fish without a hook, but with bait on the string. When the fish, eel, crab, turtle, etc. bites down on the bait, one must pull it out real fast (it will not work for every kind of fish)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> tsui<sub>ˆ</sub> a person's back
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> tsui<sub>ˆ</sub> g'ah-eu for one's back to be stiff from sitting in one place too long, or doing some type work
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> tsui<sub>ˆ</sub> sha<sup>ˋ</sup> yoe<sup>ˋ</sup> a person's spine
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> yeh<sup>ˋ</sup> (yeh<sup>ˋ</sup>) a thin bamboo strip
- da (FP) (see ta)
- da-eu, pa<sup>ˋ</sup> zaw<sup>ˋ</sup> - (see full)
- da-m<sup>ˋ</sup> da a type of bird that they cannot see (aw-m<sup>ˋ</sup> aw)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> (WM) 1. a load of something carried by animals (k'ɬa<sup>ˆ</sup> da<sup>ˋ</sup> ti<sup>ˋ</sup> da<sup>ˋ</sup>)  
2. the width of one's thumb (la<sub>ˆ</sub> ma ti<sup>ˋ</sup> da<sup>ˋ</sup>)
- da<sup>ˋ</sup> (FP) (see ta<sup>ˋ</sup>)

da, ah,eu to put out and sell things, as in a market

da,eu 1. to offer something

2. to use a live decoy

3. to put up with, endure, suffer

4. (B) to make application for something, as in a government office

- da,eu, da, yah - to be a guest (to 'suffer' being a guest)

- da,eu, daw, da, - to repeat a proverb

- da,eu, i<sup>v</sup> ni, - to put birdlime on a branch to catch a bird

- da,eu, k'raw, da, - to spread out one's sleeping roll in preparation for sleeping

- da,neu, pu - to establish a village, esp. used of a new village

- da,eu, si, da, - to spread things out to sell

da, g'a (g'a) the wooden piece put on a horse to hold the frame (da, kaw<sup>m</sup>) on which goods are tied

da,-i<sup>v</sup>-eu to lose, esp. in gambling

- da,-i<sup>m</sup>-eu, pu shui, - to start a new village

da, ka g'eh-eu to pull down a hill, either physically, as by a horse, or when someone 'pulls' you way down to Rangoon in a court case

da, kaw<sup>v</sup> (kaw<sup>m</sup>) the wooden frame on which goods are tied before being put on the wooden piece (da, g'a) which is on the horse's back

da, k'o, a type of tree which is good for lumber and firewood

da, ma any fowl that is used as a live decoy, as chickens, doves, parakeets, quails, etc.

da, mi-eu to catch an animal, usually a fowl, by using a live decoy

da, yah a guest

da, yah da,eu to be a guest

da, yu, (maw<sup>v</sup>) a cicada which lives at higher elevations

- da<sub>u</sub> za-eu to win, esp. used in gambling
- da<sub>u</sub> zaw<sub>u</sub> (baw<sub>u</sub>) clumps of wild grass which grow in the jungle
- dah<sup>t</sup> di<sub>u</sub>-eu to flap a wing in flight
- dah<sup>t</sup> doi great coucal
- dah<sup>v</sup>-eu for there to be something, esp. used with a path, i.e.t ga<sup>v</sup> ma dah<sup>v</sup>-eu - for there to be a path
- dah<sup>v</sup>-eu, ci<sub>u</sub> - to place something on the fire to cook
  - dah<sup>v</sup>-eu, ga<sup>t</sup> ma sha<sup>t</sup> - to open up a path
  - dah<sup>v</sup>-eu, k'ta<sub>u</sub> dah<sup>v</sup> - to make a paddy container
  - dah<sup>v</sup>-eu, la<sup>^</sup> - to open up, as a path
  - dah<sup>v</sup>-eu, peh<sub>u</sub> za<sup>v</sup> - for there to be a footprint
  - dah<sup>t</sup>-eu, zeu<sup>v</sup> dah<sup>t</sup> - to build a house with the posts on rocks rather than in the ground
- dah<sup>t</sup> ka a type of tree scorpion
- dah<sup>v</sup> k'a<sub>u</sub> dah<sup>t</sup> shaw<sup>v</sup> shaw<sup>t</sup>-eu the ritual of purifying a dead person
- dah<sup>v</sup> k'ta<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub>-eu the ritual where they burn chicken feathers over the corpse, then keep that chicken to carry to the grave with the corpse
- dah<sup>v</sup> k'a<sub>u</sub> ya ci<sup>^</sup> the chicken they do the above to
- dah<sup>v</sup> la<sub>u</sub> an animal they say lives in China, about the size of a dog. They make minced meat from the animal, wrap it in it's fur (dah<sup>v</sup> la<sub>u</sub> u<sup>^</sup>) for med.
- dah<sup>v</sup> lah<sub>u</sub> a blue whistling thrush (pregnant women do not eat)
- dah<sup>v</sup> li<sub>t</sub> a python that lives on the hillst(dah<sup>v</sup> ta<sup>^</sup> dah<sup>v</sup> li<sub>u</sub>) not as large as the type on the plains
- dah<sup>v</sup> pa<sub>u</sub> the wing of a termite
- dah<sup>v</sup> ta<sup>^</sup> having to do with the mountains (dah<sup>v</sup> ta<sup>^</sup> za<sub>u</sub> - hill people, dah<sup>t</sup> ta<sup>^</sup> ya<sup>v</sup> - hill field)
- dah<sup>v</sup> ta<sup>t</sup> dah<sup>v</sup> si a magpie-robin
- dah<sup>v</sup> ta<sup>^</sup> dah<sup>v</sup> ya<sup>v</sup> hill fields

dah<sup>ˇ</sup> te<sup>ˇ</sup> 1. the back of a four footed animal  
2. the dorsal fin on a fish

dah<sup>ˇ</sup> tseh<sup>ˆ</sup> deh-eu a ceremony they perform which breaks  
all relations with their clan, usually so they can  
marry someone from their clan

dah-eu 1. to have time, to be free to do something  
2. to wear something around one's neck

(verb) dah-eu in place of someone else (la<sub>ˆ</sub> ja<sub>ˆ</sub> g'a<sup>ˇ</sup> du<sub>ˆ</sub>  
i<sup>ˇ</sup> dah-eu<sub>ˆ</sub> meh. He went in the headman's place.)

- dah-eu, bi<sub>ˆ</sub> - to give in place of

- dah-eu, dah za<sup>ˇ</sup> - to take someone's place

- dah-eu, law<sup>ˇ</sup> dah - for men to wear a silver ornament  
around their neck

dah za<sup>ˇ</sup> a representative, someone who goes on behalf  
of someone else

dah za<sup>ˇ</sup> dah-eu to take someone's place

(verb) dah<sub>ˆ</sub> beh-eu the first thing ... (m<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˆ</sub> beh-eu -  
the first thing done)

- dah<sub>ˆ</sub> byah la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, i<sup>ˇ</sup> cu<sub>ˆ</sub> - for water to rise in a  
flood

- dah<sub>ˆ</sub> dza<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, sheu<sub>ˆ</sub> - to be married

dah<sub>ˆ</sub> dza<sub>ˆ</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a young couple to set up house-  
keeping

dah<sub>ˆ</sub> dza<sub>ˆ</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for hardships to ease up, to be a  
little better off

dah<sub>ˆ</sub> neu indicates the presence of any liquid (i<sup>ˇ</sup> cu<sub>ˆ</sub>  
dah<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu - for water to be present)

- dah<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, a<sup>ˇ</sup> seh<sup>ˇ</sup> - to be missing some part of the  
body

dah<sub>ˆ</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu when a young man goes out of his father's  
house on his own (cf. nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˆ</sub> dah<sub>ˆ</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)

- dah<sub>ˆ</sub> le<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, mya<sup>ˆ</sup> bi<sup>ˇ</sup> - for one's eyes to fill with  
tears

dam<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu (B) 1. to give something as an offering  
2. when they call a blessing upon a house, esp. as  
part of their religious customs

- dam, bi<sub>u</sub>-eu (B) to punish someone by making them do something, esp. for some misdeed
- dao<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) a plam tree
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> a bad omen, which reveals that the spirits are going to do something awful (as if a dog climbs up on the roof, etc.)
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> coe straight, as in straight ahead (daw<sup>ˇ</sup> coe ni)
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to drink, smoke tobacco, or smoke opium
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma sha<sup>ˇ</sup> daw<sup>ˇ</sup> - to make a path straight
  - daw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, k'oe<sub>u</sub> - to drink or smoke something on the sly, try to keep it hidden from others
  - daw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> - (B) to castrate a bull
  - daw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ngaw<sub>u</sub> - to twist something or turn something to make it straight
  - daw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, sa<sub>u</sub> - to distill and drink (liquor)
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw-eu the ceremony a spirit priest performs for a person who has confronted a 'bad omen' (daw<sup>ˇ</sup>) so that the spirits can do him no harm
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> jeh<sup>^</sup> jeh<sup>^</sup>-eu for water to cause soil erosion
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> law<sup>ˇ</sup> rain which has fallen and is running down a slope
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> law<sup>ˇ</sup> daw<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sup>^</sup> (kaw<sup>^</sup>) a ditch to prevent erosion (can be in field, garden, near house, etc.)
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> law<sup>ˇ</sup> ui<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw (jaw) a ditch dug around the house, or near the house, to keep it dry
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> law<sup>ˇ</sup> yoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for rain to run along on the ground (esp. as it runs down the slope)
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> le-eu to see or meet up with a 'bad omen'
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> sha sah le-eu to see or meet up with a 'bad omen'
- daw<sup>ˇ</sup> tah<sub>u</sub> pu<sub>u</sub>-eu to see or meet up with a 'bad omen'
- daw<sub>u</sub> (daw<sub>u</sub>) language, word, sentence
- daw<sub>u</sub> (WM) four kyats, old coin, when speaking of fines and Akha customs
- daw<sub>u</sub> baw-eu for someone to leave behind a word of instruction



- daw<sub>˩</sub> baw<sub>˩</sub>-eu to discuss
- daw<sub>˩</sub> bi<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu to instruct, command
- daw<sub>˩</sub> byoe the anus (very impolite)
- daw<sub>˩</sub> caw<sub>˩</sub> pu<sub>˩</sub>-eu to greet someone
- daw<sub>˩</sub> ce<sub>˩</sub> dung
- daw<sub>˩</sub> ce<sub>˩</sub> ce<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu to have a bowel movement (fairly impolite. t ga<sup>˩</sup> nyi<sup>˩</sup> i<sup>˩˩</sup>-eu is more polite)
- caw<sub>˩</sub> ci<sup>˩</sup> daw<sub>˩</sub> k'o<sub>˩</sub> k'o<sub>˩</sub>-eu to answer in a rude way to someone
- daw<sub>˩</sub> da<sub>˩</sub> (daw<sub>˩˩</sub>) an Akha proverb
- daw<sub>˩</sub> da<sub>˩</sub> da<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu to relate an Akha proverb
- daw<sub>˩</sub> dah the bottom, as the inside bottom of a cup
- daw<sub>˩</sub> dah<sub>˩</sub> the buttocks of humans or animals (fairly impolite) (daw<sub>˩</sub> k'm<sub>˩˩</sub>)
- daw<sub>˩</sub> dah<sub>˩</sub> teht<sup>˩</sup> k'a<sup>˩˩</sup>-eu for an Akha woman to brush off the seat of her skirt three times while telling the man divorcing her, or her deceased husband, "I'm leaving you" (so her soul will not remain)
- daw<sub>˩</sub> daw<sub>˩</sub> teht<sup>˩</sup> jaw<sup>˩˩</sup>-eu to wait around for someone or something
- daw<sub>˩</sub> daw<sub>˩</sub> yeh<sup>˩</sup> a flowery or picturesque word
- daw<sub>˩</sub> deh g'a-eu 1. to visit, in general sense  
2. for a young man to go to another village to court a girl
- daw<sub>˩</sub> deh g'a shaw<sup>˩</sup> shaw<sup>˩˩</sup>-i<sup>˩˩</sup>-eu the first trip of a new bride to her home and the ritual held
- daw<sub>˩</sub> dzaw<sup>˩</sup> dzaw<sup>˩˩</sup> te<sup>˩</sup>eu to describe something that happened, esp. in the sense of answering charges in court
- daw<sub>˩</sub> dzm a ladder (da<sup>˩</sup> dzm)
- daw<sub>˩</sub> dzm daw<sub>˩</sub> teh<sub>˩</sub> the notches, or steps, in a ladder
- daw<sub>˩</sub> dzm u<sub>˩</sub> g'm<sub>˩</sub> the top of the stairs, where the ladder or notched log meets the porch
- daw<sub>˩</sub> dzu<sup>˩</sup> dzu<sup>˩˩</sup> te<sup>˩</sup>eu to crouch down, to hunker down, sitting on one's heels
- daw<sub>˩</sub>-eu to wait

- daw, ga g'to a favorite expression a person keeps using
- daw, g'a, law,eu to be apologetic, to apologize for being poor, or for having wronged someone
- daw, g'o^ g'o^eu to be obedient, to do what people tell one to do
- daw, haw-eu to wait and see
- daw, haw law^ haw-eu (VC) to test or try someone
- daw, ja do^teu for an argument, or hassle to break out
- daw, ja ja caw,eu to converse
- daw, ja ja-eu to talk together
- daw, ja ja ut^eu to converse
- daw, ja mya, lat^eu for a hassle to develop over something, esp. when someone has made a mistake, and the 'words multiply'
- daw, ja ya ja-eu 'it will mean a court case't It means that the result will be a legal discussion.
- daw, kaw, (daw,) a word, words, sentence, expression
- daw, ke, dung (daw, ce,)
- daw, k'ah^ k'o^eu 1. a farewell to someone who is departing  
2. to think through carefully before answering
- daw, k'm, the buttocks of humans and animals (daw, dah,)
- daw, k'm, maw^ lat^eu to see someone's buttocks through a hole in his pants
- daw, k'o,eu to exchange back (make an exchange to get back something one had before)
- daw, ma sa^ ja^ (B) a covenant
- daw, ma yaw dzah^ a very important word or expression, esp. used for those handed down by the elders
- daw, ma, tm^ ni without any backtalk or objection
- daw, meh^ a person's buttocks (not animals) - a fairly polite way of saying it
- daw, meh^ yaw kah for a person to be slow about his work, postponing it etc. (litt, 'heavy bottomed')

- daw, meh<sup>ˇ</sup> yaw pya<sup>ˇ</sup> for a person to be quick about his work, doing it right away (lit.‡ 'light bottomed')
- daw, meh<sup>ˇ</sup> yaw pya, to have a rip or hole in one's pants, or not to have any pants on
- daw, meh, meh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to give an oration, esp. in a relig. sense
- daw, mi, (mi<sub>ˇ</sub>) a tail (of an animal)
- daw, mi, jui<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to wag the tail
- daw, ni do<sup>^</sup> le-eu for the female organ of a domesticated animal to become diseased and swollen (probably from syphilis)
- daw, nui<sup>ˇ</sup> nui<sup>ˇ</sup> dzaw dzaw-eu for an infant to become able to sit up
- daw, nui<sup>ˇ</sup> nui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to sit, much the same as nui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu (daw, nah<sup>ˇ</sup> nah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)
- daw, ngeh, caw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to converse, in a friendly way
- daw, ngeh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to speak (daw, ngeh, ngeh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu)
- daw, ngeh, g'eh-eu to pronounce a blessing on someone
- daw, ngeh, ngeh, dzaw dzaw-eu for an infant to learn to talk
- daw, oe<sub>ˇ</sub> oe<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu for an infant to have a bowel movement (children's language, not too polite, a<sup>ˇ</sup> doe<sup>†</sup> doe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu is a little more polite)
- daw, pa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to change money (pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> daw, pa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)
- daw, peh to be near, close in proximity
- daw, peh peh la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to draw closer
- daw, peh teh, ni up very close
- daw, peh tsui<sup>^</sup> tsui<sup>^</sup> to be extremely close, right on top of the object spoken of
- daw, peh, (peh<sub>ˇ</sub>) the foundation, base, as base of tree
- daw, po<sup>^</sup> po<sup>^</sup>-eu to talk back in a discourteous way, to retort with "No" when someone requests something of you
- daw, poet<sup>†</sup> daw<sup>†</sup> ma (gu) a couplet (litt, 'male and female words')

- daw<sub>u</sub> pyeh<sup>v</sup> dza<sub>u</sub>-eu to argue back and forth
- daw<sub>u</sub> sa<sub>u</sub> sa<sub>u</sub>-eu to have said the final word on it
- daw<sub>u</sub> sat sat<sup>v</sup>-eu to whisper
- daw<sub>u</sub> sheu sheu-eu to lengthen or drawl out a sound,  
as shamans do when they hold one note a long time
- daw<sub>u</sub> taw<sub>u</sub>-eu to wait right there for someone (daw<sub>u</sub>  
tsa<sub>u</sub>-eu)
- daw<sub>u</sub> taw<sup>^</sup> lu<sub>u</sub> all, everyone (ji<sup>v</sup> cu<sub>u</sub> ni, ji<sup>v</sup> ni)
- daw<sub>u</sub> tet te<sup>v</sup>-eu to slip and fall on one's buttocks
- daw<sub>u</sub> tot<sup>v</sup>-eu to repeat magical incantations (similar  
to neh<sub>u</sub> tot<sup>v</sup>-eu)
- daw<sub>u</sub> tsa<sub>u</sub>-eu to wait right there for someone (daw<sub>u</sub>  
taw<sub>u</sub>-eu)
- daw<sub>u</sub> tsa<sub>u</sub> tsa<sub>u</sub>-eu to send word to someone
- daw<sub>u</sub> tsui<sub>u</sub> the meaning (may be somewhat artificial)
- daw<sub>u</sub> u<sub>u</sub> daw<sub>u</sub> dah<sub>u</sub> ma<sub>u</sub> si<sub>u</sub> not to comprehend at all  
(lit. 'don't know heads or tails of the words')
- daw<sub>u</sub> yeht a flowery word or expression
- daw<sub>u</sub> yeh<sup>^</sup> yeht<sup>v</sup>-eu to use the above
- daw<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub>-eu 1. to mumble in such a way that people  
cannot hear or understand what you say (they do  
this in certain types of spirit incantation)  
2. to refrain from telling some terrible thing, esp.  
a 'bad omen' (daw<sup>v</sup>), so that the spirits cannot  
afflict them
- de<sup>v</sup>teu for there to be room, still can fit in
- (verb) det la<sup>v</sup>-eu ready to ... (i<sup>v</sup> de<sup>v</sup> la<sup>v</sup>teu - I'm  
ready to go, let's get going)
- de<sup>v</sup> la<sup>v</sup>teu<sub>u</sub>, baw - ready to give birth
- de<sup>v</sup> za<sub>u</sub> a child conceived before a marriage, although  
the paternity may be established (g'o<sup>^</sup> ba<sub>u</sub> la<sub>u</sub>  
nyi<sup>v</sup>-eu<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub>, doe<sup>v</sup> za<sub>u</sub>)
- de (FP) (see te)
- de<sub>u</sub> (FP) (see te<sub>u</sub>)

(verb) de<sub>u</sub>-eu indicates that the weeds and other growth has been cleared away (m<sup>u</sup> de<sub>u</sub>teu, mya<sub>u</sub> de<sub>u</sub>-eu, dze<sub>h</sub> de<sub>u</sub>-eu, etc.)

de<sub>u</sub> k'eu ni to be devoid of living things

- deh<sup>u</sup> le-eu, ho ca<sub>u</sub> ho ba<sub>u</sub> - for a grey squirrel to make its distinctive noise

deh ah<sup>u</sup>-eu to beat into, or to put in after beating, as they beat poison into a stream to kill fish

deh bah<sup>u</sup> (bah<sup>u</sup>) the bund of earth that is built to hold the water in a paddy terrace

deh-eu to strike, hit (ya<sup>u</sup> deh-eu)

- deh-eu, ceh<sup>u</sup> peh<sup>u</sup> - to wash new clothes by beating to get the stiffness out

- deh-eu, sa<sub>u</sub> k'aw<sub>u</sub> - to level a spot for threshing paddy (tsa<sub>u</sub> k'aw<sub>u</sub> deh-eu)

- deh-eu, u<sub>u</sub> yeh<sup>u</sup> - for rain to beat down on something (as a person, a field, etc.)

- deh-eu, ya<sup>u</sup> - to break up the big clods in the field after digging it

deh ga (bya<sup>u</sup>) a silver coin (WM)

deh ga (ga) a levelish place, usually near streams and rivers, where they can make paddy terraces

deh ga yaw oe<sup>u</sup> an old coin

deh gaw<sup>u</sup>-eu for something to crack when struck, esp. used with glass and wood

deh geu<sup>u</sup>-eu for something to fall on one and give him a sprain, but no broken bones

deh ka-eu 1. to push or knock down a small item, as fruit from a tree

2. for people to be rushing from a place, as when school is out and the students are racing home

deh ko<sup>u</sup>-eu to knock on some object by slapping it with one's hand, to rap something and make a sound

deh k'ah<sub>u</sub> (k'ah<sub>u</sub>) the level playground made at the top of each Akha village, near the village swing, where the girls dance

- deh k'ah<sub>u</sub> geu<sub>u</sub>teu for the Akha girls to sing and dance  
at their village playground
- deh k'aw<sub>u</sub> (k'aw<sub>u</sub>) a fairly level place, with high  
mountains near or around it, including flat valleys
- deh k'eh<sub>u</sub>-eu for something to fall on one and break  
a bone
- deh law<sub>u</sub> (law<sub>u</sub>) the terrace in which paddy is planted  
(deh ma deh law<sub>u</sub>)
- deh ma (kaw<sub>u</sub>) a terraced field that uses wet cultivation  
(deh ya<sup>~</sup>)
- deh ma ja<sup>~</sup> tsi<sup>~</sup> one type of wagtail (bird) - may be  
a local dialect
- deh ma km<sup>~</sup> tso<sup>^</sup> a type of medium sized tree they use  
for hedging around their fields and gardens. They  
sometimes beat the large seeds and burn the oil.
- deh ma mo<sub>u</sub>-eu to weed a terraced field (deh ma ya<sup>~</sup>  
mo<sub>u</sub> mo<sub>u</sub>-eu)t
- deh ma nyeh<sup>~</sup> bah<sup>~</sup> a type of grasshopper, esp. seen in  
terraced fields
- deh ma pya<sup>^</sup>-i<sup>~</sup>teu for a terraced field to be wrecked  
by its bunds falling down
- deh ma ya<sup>~</sup> mo<sub>u</sub> mo<sub>u</sub>-eu to weed a terraced field
- deh mi<sup>^</sup>-eu, mi<sub>u</sub> dza<sub>u</sub> - to put out a fire by hitting  
it with something
- deh na<sup>~</sup>-eu for something to fall on one and make a  
bruise, but not a wound
- deh nam<sub>u</sub> a watermelon
- deh sa<sup>~</sup> (sa<sup>~</sup>) a flattish area on a mountain, but not  
as large or flat as a deh k'aw<sub>u</sub>
- deh seh<sub>u</sub>teu to be killed by a falling object (tree,  
house, lightning bolt, etc.)
- deh shit-eu to ricochet off something else and thus  
lose force of the blow, or bullet ('strike-die')
- deh ta<sub>u</sub> a plant that grows near rivers, eat leaves in  
curries sometimes, when they do not have enough  
rice will sometimes dig root and mix with rice

deh tsah<sub>2</sub>-eu to turn over a fairly large object, as  
a 'rice table'

deh tsi<sub>2</sub>-eu to wash something by beating, as clothes

deh ya<sup>ˋ</sup> (kaw<sub>2</sub>) a terraced paddy field (deh ma)

deh ya<sup>ˋ</sup> deh bah<sup>ˋ</sup> (bah<sup>ˋ</sup>) a bund in a terraced paddy  
field

deh ya<sup>ˋ</sup> deh dah<sub>2</sub> the lowest terrace in a terraced paddy  
field

deh ya<sup>ˋ</sup> k'a<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> a type of frog that lives in low, wet  
places

deh ya<sup>ˋ</sup> tso<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to build terraces in a terraced paddy  
field

deh<sub>2</sub> ceh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to compare two things by putting one on  
the other, or when measure a board to see if it is  
long enough to match another

deh<sub>2</sub> da<sub>2</sub> some kind of protection, as a ledge that will  
keep things from falling off a shelf

deh<sub>2</sub>-eu 1. to scold  
2. to press or push with hand

- deh<sub>2</sub>-eu, bya<sub>2</sub> - for a bee to sting

- deh<sub>2</sub>-eu, k'oe<sub>2</sub> - to scold a person behind his back

- deh<sub>2</sub> jeh<sup>ˆ</sup> neh<sub>2</sub>-eu, mya<sup>ˆ</sup> nui<sup>ˆ</sup> - to pull an eye wide  
open

deh<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>ˆ</sup> g'eh-eu to push aside

deh<sub>2</sub> joe-eu to push and skid along a medium sized ob-  
ject, as a desk

deh<sub>2</sub> ka<sub>2</sub>-eu to cover over

deh<sub>2</sub> k'aw<sub>2</sub>-eu to press down to make it either level or  
make a slight depression (as when a doctor checks  
for edema)

deh<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub>-eu to scold someone behind his back

deh<sub>2</sub> leh<sub>2</sub>-eu to make excuses, to try to cover up for  
one's mistakes

deh<sub>2</sub> myah<sub>2</sub>-eu to stick something onto something else



- deh<sub>↓</sub> pa<sup>^</sup> deh<sub>↓</sub> pa<sup>^</sup>-eh<sup>˘</sup> i<sup>˘</sup>-eu to push one's way through
- deh<sub>↓</sub> pa<sup>^</sup>-eu to push people out of one's way so as to get through
- deh<sub>↓</sub> pu<sub>↓</sub>-eu to swell up from the sting of a bee or wasp
- deh<sub>↓</sub> pyawě-eu to push or turn something around with one's hands, as another's head
- deh<sub>↓</sub> saě-eu to level off a spot (for a house, field, etc.)
- deh<sub>↓</sub> teh<sub>↓</sub>-eu to be covered over, as by sand, water
- deh<sub>↓</sub> to<sup>^</sup> deh<sub>↓</sub> to<sup>^</sup>-ehě to be mutually helpful to each other
- deh<sub>↓</sub> to<sup>^</sup>e eu to brace something up, as a leaning tree
- deh<sub>↓</sub> tuě-eu to straighten something up, as a leaning tree
- deh<sub>↓</sub> tse<sub>↓</sub> yeast (de<sub>↓</sub> tse<sub>↓</sub>)
- deh<sub>↓</sub> tsi<sub>↓</sub>-eu to wash something by rubbing it
- deh<sub>↓</sub> tsoe<sub>↓</sub>-eu to block an opening with one's hand
- deh<sub>↓</sub> uě-eu to push into something, as to push someone into a cave, into a crowd, etc.
- deu<sup>˘</sup>e eu to be very strong, as person, crossebow, etc.
- deu<sup>˘</sup>-eu, mě-eu - to be prepared for a task that will take a lot of effort
- deu<sup>˘</sup> hmě a type of rataan, esp. used for stools (da<sup>˘</sup> hmě)
- deu<sup>˘</sup>e m<sub>↓</sub> di<sub>↓</sub>-eu to play a banjo style instrument
- deu<sup>˘</sup> pyuě a type of tree, they eat the flowers
- (noun) deu<sub>↓</sub> some (for both animate and inanimate)
- di<sup>˘</sup> da<sub>↓</sub>-ehě for this reason, and no other
- diě-eu, ba<sub>↓</sub> - to raise up, as one's arm or foot
- di<sup>˘</sup>-eu, caw<sub>↓</sub> - to raise up something large
- di<sup>˘</sup>e eu, dzeh - to throw something up in the air
- diě-eu, yuě - to lift up, or raise up a small item
- di<sup>˘</sup> seh<sub>↓</sub> ta<sub>↓</sub>-eu to make a down payment on something one is buying

- di-eu, pyeh^ - to cut off the end of a round thing  
so that it will be perfectly smooth
- di ni, ti, kaw^ lo,-eh^ - to be equal, even
- di deh, ni to be level, smooth (as a seed bed must be)
- di-eu, ya^ - to smooth out
- di, ah^-eu to strike into (as when they beat carbon  
into a sprain to help cure it)
- di, co,-eu to knock someone or something down (cf. n,  
k'o^ co,-eu)
- di,-eu to hit, to beat (as blanket, dog), to strike
- di,-eu, ceh^ - to thresh paddy by beating
- di,-eu, dah^ - to flap a wing, as in flight
- di,-eu, deu^-m, - to play a banjo-like instrument
- di,-eu, di, lo, - to strike flint to make a fire
- di,-eu, iñ di, - to swim
- di,-eu, jm, - to seal an official document, to stamp  
an official seal on something
- di,-eu, pa,-i, - to gamble by throwing Chinese dom-  
inoes, also gambling by playing cards
- di, ga-eu to hit something and cause it to fall down
- di, gah^-eu to hit something and cause it to turn around
- di, k'ra-eu to hit something a hard blow, as with a  
stick
- di, leh^neeu to knock off something
- di, leu, di, k'aw-eu to hit until it is all cut up
- di, lo (si,) a flint stone
- di, ma (kah^y) a wooden stick they use when threshing  
paddy
- di, maw,,maw,,neeu to threaten to hit someone, but not  
actually hit
- di, meu, a dry fluffy material they make from either  
banana trees or 'zaw,, trees, into which they cause  
the spark to fall when making a fire with flint

- di<sub>2</sub> na<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to strike and cause pain
- di<sub>2</sub> ne<sup>ˊ</sup> di<sub>2</sub> law-eu (VC) to beat until red and cut up (di<sub>2</sub> leu<sub>2</sub> di<sub>2</sub> k'ɛw-eu)
- di<sub>2</sub> pat<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to strike and break to pieces, as a pot
- di<sub>2</sub> pu<sub>2</sub> (pu<sub>2</sub>, si<sub>2</sub>) a hammer
- di<sub>2</sub> pya<sup>ˆ</sup> di<sub>2</sub> sha<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu (VC) to completely break up some kind of man-made object (house, basket, etc.)
- di<sub>2</sub> pyat<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to partially break up something
- di<sub>2</sub> pyeh<sup>ˆ</sup> di<sub>2</sub> leh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu (VC) to beat something to a pulp
- di<sub>2</sub> pyeh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to beat something to a pulp, but usually only partially so
- di<sub>2</sub> seh<sub>2</sub>-eu to kill by striking
- di<sub>2</sub> shui yeh<sup>ˆ</sup> bo<sup>ˆ</sup> a lily-like flower, in the jungle
- di<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub>-eu to strike and hit with a small object, and usually without much force (di<sub>2</sub> tu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)
- di<sub>2</sub> tm a felled tree that has been cut in lengths for firewood or for lumber
- di<sub>2</sub> tu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to strike and hit with a small object, and usually without much force (harder than di<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub>-eu perhaps)
- dm<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu, byat - to fold over
- dm<sup>ˊ</sup> gui ga-i<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to move down south (into Thailand)
- dm<sup>ˊ</sup> ma (r.) how a male refers to his sister, older or younger
- dm byoe<sup>ˊ</sup> a type of jungle fruit tree, they eat fruit
- dm-eu to wear, to put on (clothing)
- dm-eu, a<sup>ˊ</sup> bui - to pull a blanket over one in preparation for sleep
- dm-eu, gu<sub>2</sub> - to sew and wear (clothes)
- dm-eu g'a<sub>2</sub>-eu (VC) to wear (clothes)
- dm g'a<sub>2</sub> dm lm<sup>ˊ</sup> (NC) clothing
- dm haw-eu to strut around in real nice clothes (sheh<sub>2</sub> haw-eu)

dm̥ (CL) used for large, long items (log, beam, bolt of cloth, dead-fall trap, etc.)

- dm̥-eu, paw̥ tsui̥ paw̥ dm̥ - to kneel down

dm̥ ma (dm̥) a log

dm̥ ma dm̥ nâ k'rah̥ the 'log' which the shamans see, and say that until a person gets past it he cannot really die

dm̥ tuî (tuî) a pole or log placed on the lower side of a hill, and then filled in with dirt

dm̥ tuî sheu-eu to put in the above

do̥ do̥ do-eu the type of singing boys do at the playground

do the blame, or the consequences, for something done wrong, or not heeding a warning

do dḁ a representative, as when the person cannot go himself he sends his representative

do-eu the type of singing boys do at the playground

doe̥-eu to be bad, sometimes lazy

- doe̥-eu, ḁ doe̥ - for a baby to have a runny bowel movement

- doê̥-eu, deh̥ - to slander, to say malicious things about someone

- doe̥-eu, gaw̥ doe̥ - for a rooster to crow

- doe̥-eu, g'ḁ doe̥ - to be tired out, exhausted

- doe̥-eu, jaw̥ - tired of staying there

- doê̥-eu, ya poe̥ - for a rooster to crow

doe̥ hu̥-i̥ (IP) exclamation indicating extreme tiredness

doe doe-eh̃ (verb) all around (doe doe-eh̃ nḁ hḁ-eu - asked all around the village)

(verb) doe-eu all around, thoroughly (nḁ hḁ doe-eu - went around everywhere asking)

- doe-eu, haw - to look everywhere, very thoroughly

- doe-ĩ-eu, gḁ - for the word to spread everywhere

doi doi leh^ a type of cicada that calls while they are plowing their fields (du^ du^ leh^)

du^ (FP) used with statements where one is not sure, but is of the opinion that something will happen

du^ bui gui-eu to read one's palm to determine the person's future (also look at fingers and joints)

duă-eu to be alike, to be similar

- du^ -eu, ti, ga^ - to be the same

du (CL) for round things not too long (roll of cotton, wooden roller in cotton gin, ear of corn, etc.)

du-eu for something to billow up (as dust, smoke)

- du-eu, sa, du - to roll cotton into the rolls that they spin thread from

- du-eu, u, k'oe, - for smoke from a fire to billow up

du, (CL) indicates a place that has been dug (pit trap, house site, well, etc.)

du, (VS) indicates a place where something is located habitually, or a place for something (jaw^ du,, cehă pyuă ah^ du,, seuă g'a, ahă du,, etc.)

du,aa (FP) used with statements where one expresses one's opinion as to what will happen in the future (du,,-u)

du, ci^ (ciă) a root (a^ baw^ du, ci^ - a tree root)

du, ci^ ci^ sha^ very small root from trees etc.

du, ciă ka-iă-eu for a root to grow down into the ground

du, cu-eu to dig and heap up

du, do^-eu to 'dig-out', as to dig a ditch to the place it needs to go

du, dza,-eu to dig and eat, as yams

du, dzeh-eu to dig and thus destroy something (building, plants, etc.)

du,-eu to dig (ya^ du,-eu - to dig a field)

(verb) du<sub>u</sub>-eu indicates something is completed, fulfilled, nothing lacking (na<sup>~</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> du<sub>u</sub>-eu - to ask until you know all about something)

- du<sub>u</sub>-eu, noe<sub>u</sub> - to have thought something out fully

- du<sub>u</sub>-eu, sha<sub>u</sub> du<sub>u</sub> - to dig a pit trap for animals

- du<sub>u</sub>-eu, ya<sup>~</sup> - to 'dig' (hoe) the field in preparation for planting

du<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub> saliva

du<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub> dza<sup>~</sup> peh<sup>^</sup> (peh<sup>^</sup>) phlegm

du<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub> k'ra dzeh-eu to spit (esp. with sense of getting rid of something)

du<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub> k'ra-eu to spit

du<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub> k'ra pui<sup>^</sup>-eu to spit into a fire

du<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub> k'ra sheh<sub>u</sub>-eu to spit on something or someone

du<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub> poe<sub>u</sub> sheh<sub>u</sub>-eu to spit in an angry way

du<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub> toe<sub>u</sub> shi<sup>~</sup> k'ra<sub>u</sub> leh<sup>~</sup> toe<sub>u</sub> deh<sub>u</sub> a locust borer (it 'dies' when you spit on it, but 'revives' again if you pour ashes on it)

du<sub>u</sub> k'rah<sub>u</sub> (k'rah<sub>u</sub>) a hole that has been dug, usually fairly deep

du<sub>u</sub> k'rah<sub>u</sub> k'ah<sub>u</sub>-eu to dig a hole

du<sub>u</sub> k'aw<sub>u</sub> (k'raw<sub>u</sub>) a hole or depression in the ground, usually not as deep as a 'du<sub>u</sub> k'rah<sub>u</sub>', and usually not dug by man

du<sub>u</sub> pa<sup>~</sup>-eu to re-bury, as when they buried a person incorrectly the first time, must re-bury

du<sub>u</sub> pah<sub>u</sub>-eu to bury someone

du<sub>u</sub> pu<sup>~</sup> (pu<sup>~</sup>) a clump of some growth in a field

du<sub>u</sub> pu<sup>~</sup> deh-eu to break up the big clods in a field after it has been dug

du<sub>u</sub> pya<sup>~</sup>-eu to dig and destroy (as when dig someone's terraces down)

du<sub>u</sub> teh<sub>u</sub> (teh<sub>u</sub>) a notch, or 'step' in a steep path

du<sub>u</sub> teh<sub>u</sub> teh<sub>u</sub>-eu to dig steps in the side of a steep hill

- dui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, dza<sub>ˇ</sub> - to eat until one is so full one's stomach is distended

dui (WM) ten million (from their proverbs)

dui-eu to be finished (as finished growing), to give up since there is no progress

(verb) dui dui-eu extremely, very (sha<sub>˩</sub> dui dui-eu - very difficult)

- dui-eu, noe<sub>˩</sub> - to be extremely worried (noe<sub>ˇ</sub> dui noe<sub>ˇ</sub> su<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)

dui<sub>ˇ</sub> bui lui brown wood owl (dm-m<sub>˩</sub> dui<sub>ˇ</sub> bui lui, doi-m<sub>˩</sub> doi loi)

da<sup>˩</sup>-eu to climb up

- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, beu<sub>ˇ</sub> - to scoop up onto something
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, byat - to throw dirt or sand into the air, or onto someone
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, cah - something climbing a tree, as a vine
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, ci<sub>ˇ</sub> - to lift up
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, dze<sup>ˇ</sup> - to dye something indigo black
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, dzi<sup>ˇ</sup> dzo<sup>˩</sup> - to have a debt
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, ga<sup>˩</sup> da<sup>˩</sup> - to climb up a steep place on a path
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, geu - to pile things one on top of the other
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, ku<sub>ˇ</sub> - to place food on the table to eat
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, lm<sub>ˇ</sub> - to have convulsions
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, myaw<sub>ˇ</sub> dze<sup>ˇ</sup> - to dye something indigo black
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, na<sub>ˇ</sub> beh<sup>ˇ</sup> shu<sup>˩</sup> - to sniff up nasal discharge
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, nui da<sup>˩</sup> - something which is considered dirty, or a filthy, dirty habit
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, nui ma - to be angry
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, nga<sup>ˇ</sup> - to have convulsions
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, nym<sup>˩</sup> da<sup>˩</sup> - 1. to stay as a guest in someone's home  
2. when one gives a feast and moves into a new home
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, po<sup>˩</sup> - to roll up onto



- dañ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, sa<sub>˩</sub> g<sup>ˈ</sup>aw<sup>ˇ</sup> - to breathe in
- dañ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, sheh<sub>˩</sub> - to pour a liquid
- dañ<sup>˩</sup>-eu, sheh<sup>˩</sup> - to pour sand, paddy, or the like
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, sheu<sub>˩</sub> - to be married
- da<sup>˩</sup>-eu, sheu<sub>˩</sub> dah<sub>˩</sub> sheu<sub>˩</sub> - (VC) to get married
- dañ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, tseñ - for water to be sucked up by a tree,  
or to come up to the surface on its own
- da<sup>˩</sup> k<sup>ˈ</sup>a<sup>ˇ</sup> za-eu to find a place to stay overnight
- da<sup>˩</sup> le<sub>˩</sub>-eu, ga - to fall and hit, to fall on some-  
thing
- dañ le<sub>˩</sub>-eu, haw - to look up above
- da<sup>˩</sup> lo k<sup>ˈ</sup>mñ<sup>˩</sup>-eu a trap for fish that are jumping, going  
upriver to spawn
- dañ za-eu to 'climb and get'
- da<sub>˩</sub> the spur on a rooster
- da<sub>˩</sub> la<sup>˩</sup>-eu, za<sub>˩</sub> da<sub>˩</sub> - to become a young man (reach  
puberty)
- da<sub>˩</sub> o<sup>˩</sup> the mythical underworld (mi<sup>˩</sup> o<sup>˩</sup>)
- da<sub>˩</sub> o<sup>˩</sup> byañ yah<sub>˩</sub> k<sup>ˈ</sup>aw<sub>˩</sub> ya nymñ the mythical name of  
the house where spirits and people used to live to-  
gether in peace
- dawñ ah<sup>˩</sup>-eu 1. to put in  
2. to send
- daw<sup>˩</sup> ah<sup>˩</sup>-eu, sa<sub>˩</sub> - to inflate with air
- dawñ bu-eu to put something in a stream to float down
- dawñ<sup>˩</sup>-eu to put in
- daw<sup>˩</sup>-eu, sha<sup>˩</sup> - to pack in
- daw<sup>˩</sup> pu<sub>˩</sub>-eu to throw something into the water
- dawñ pui<sup>˩</sup>-eu to throw something fairly large into a  
fire and burn it up
- daw<sub>˩</sub>-eu 1. to perch, as a bird  
2. to wrestle (daw<sub>˩</sub> ceh ceh-eu - pf.)
- (verb) mdaw<sub>˩</sub>-eu the first... (dza<sub>˩</sub> daw<sub>˩</sub>-eu - first to  
eat)

deh<sup>^</sup>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> deh<sup>^</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu<sub>ˇ</sub> nya to be fed up with seeing some-  
one, to be sick and tired of them

deh<sup>^</sup>-eu to be full of food

- deh<sup>^</sup>-eu, haw - to be tired of seeing someone

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> bi la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to get over being poor, and now having  
all the things one needs

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> ceh ceh-eu to have a contest in living (i.e., to  
see who will get richest, etc.)

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> da<sup>^</sup>-eu live on into the future (i.e., 'as life  
progresses')

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> dza<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to make a living

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> dzeu<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> dzeu<sup>ˇ</sup> le<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu the times past in our  
lives

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to live in harmony with someone

deh<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to live, to have life

- deh<sub>ˆ</sub>ne<sub>ˆ</sub>u, sa<sup>ˇ</sup> ja<sup>ˇ</sup> neh - to be straight in dealings,  
to follow the customs and regulations

- deh<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, sha<sub>ˆ</sub> deh<sub>ˆ</sub> - to have a muscular twitch

- deh<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, yaw deh<sub>ˆ</sub> - 1. to live, to 'live one's life'  
2. polite and grown-up term for sexual intercourse

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> g'eh-i<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu living, as it applies to the future

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> ka jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> ka le<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu (VC) the way of living that came  
down from the ancestors

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to sprout up, as a plant

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> le-eu to be born (polite)

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> seh<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to live and die, as when one lives and  
dies in one place without moving (jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> seh<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu)

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> ta<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to live with someone

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> taw<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to grow so that they meet, as branches  
from trees across the river from each other

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> tsa<sub>ˆ</sub> deh<sub>ˆ</sub> tsah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to live in amity, esp. after  
being reconciled

deh<sub>ˆ</sub> tsa<sub>ˆ</sub> si<sub>ˆ</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to come to know the correct way  
to live

deh<sub>h</sub> zah<sup>˥</sup> shiŋ zah<sup>˥</sup> shaw<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu the custom of purifying  
a dead person

deu<sup>˥</sup> (CL) each time one crosses a stream, ti<sub>h</sub> deu<sup>˥</sup>  
deuŋ ceh ceh-eu to war against each other

- deu<sup>˥</sup> do<sup>˥</sup>-eu, a<sup>˥</sup> dzi<sub>h</sub> - to tape a tree

deuŋ<sup>˥</sup>-eu to cut in a hacking motion, usually with a  
machete

- deu<sup>˥</sup>-eu, gui<sup>˥</sup> - to engage in war

- deuŋ<sup>˥</sup>-eu, k'ɾaw<sup>˥</sup> law<sub>h</sub> - to hack out a feeding trough

- deuŋ<sup>˥</sup>-eu, k'ɾaw<sub>h</sub> deuŋ - to beat on a sprain with a  
metal tool to help it heal faster

- deu<sup>˥</sup>-eu, law<sub>h</sub> - to hollow out a boat from a log

- deu<sup>˥</sup>-eu, seh<sub>h</sub> - when weaving cloth, to pull back  
the frame (seh<sub>h</sub>) which makes it a tight weave

- deu<sup>˥</sup>-eu, za<sub>h</sub> law<sup>˥</sup> - to cut bamboo into strips with  
which to weave mats

deu<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sub>h</sub> a<sup>˥</sup> baw<sup>˥</sup> the wild toddy plam tree, they eat  
the shoots

deu<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>h</sub> (kah<sup>˥˥</sup>) an ax

deu<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>h</sub> ha<sub>h</sub> bah<sub>h</sub> (bah<sub>h</sub>) the blade of an ax

deu<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>h</sub> ha<sub>h</sub> shm<sup>˥</sup> the blade of an ax, stressing the  
metal aspect of it

deu<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>h</sub> m<sup>˥</sup> tso<sub>h</sub>-eu to fit the parts of an ax together

deu<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>h</sub> mya<sub>h</sub> the wooden piece that is driven into the  
back of the ax blade to give it balance

deu<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>h</sub> yoe<sub>h</sub> an ax handle

deu<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>h</sub> yoe<sub>h</sub> pa<sup>˥</sup>-eu to fit a new handle into an ax

deu<sup>˥</sup> ka-eu to cut and plant, as cutting branches from  
a fruit tree and planting them

deuŋ k'eh<sub>h</sub> deu<sup>˥</sup> k'oe<sup>˥</sup>-eu (VC) to cut up, chop up

deu<sup>˥</sup> pa<sup>˥</sup>-eu to cut in half

deu<sup>˥</sup> seh<sub>h</sub>-eu to kill with a machete or ax

deu<sup>˥</sup> taŋ<sup>˥</sup>-eu to have a deep cut from a machete, esp.  
in the arm or leg

deut tseh<sup>h</sup>teu to cut off

deu<sup>h</sup> yawt<sup>h</sup>-eu to skin something by cutting through

deu<sup>h</sup> yoe-eu to cut something at an angle, esp. a tree

do<sup>h</sup> (CL) one trip, one time of going (A<sub>v</sub> yaw<sub>h</sub> heu do<sup>h</sup> oe-eu ma<sub>v</sub> dah-a. He is not free to come this trip.)

do<sup>h</sup>teu 1. to go out, to exit  
2. to pay something, as taxes

(verb) do<sup>h</sup>-eu gives the idea of going out or through something (byoe<sup>h</sup> do<sup>h</sup>teu, cah do<sup>h</sup>teu, ceh<sub>v</sub> do<sup>h</sup>-eu, coet<sub>v</sub> do<sup>h</sup>-eu, du<sub>v</sub> do<sup>h</sup>teu, ga do<sup>h</sup>-eu, i<sup>h</sup> beu<sup>h</sup> dot<sup>h</sup>-eu, jah<sup>h</sup> do<sup>h</sup>teu, ka do<sup>h</sup>-eu, kaw<sup>h</sup> do<sup>h</sup>-eu, k'eu<sub>h</sub> do<sup>h</sup>-eu, leh<sub>v</sub> do<sup>h</sup>-eu, lu do<sup>h</sup>ne<sub>v</sub>, m<sup>h</sup> do<sup>h</sup>-eu, noe<sub>v</sub> do<sup>h</sup>-eu, peh<sup>h</sup> do<sup>h</sup>teu, sheu do<sup>h</sup>teu, teh do<sup>h</sup>-eu, yu<sup>h</sup> dot<sup>h</sup>-eu, etc.)

do<sup>h</sup> la<sup>h</sup>-eu to come up and out (from below)

do<sup>h</sup> le-eu to come out (from a place above the speaker)<sub>t</sub>  
or out and down from the speaker

do<sup>h</sup> pi<sup>h</sup>-eu to pay a fine for one's wrong and thus get off the hook

do<sub>h</sub> poison

do<sub>h</sub>-eu to burn (mi<sub>v</sub> dza<sub>v</sub> do<sub>h</sub>-eu)

- do<sub>h</sub>-eu, bya<sub>v</sub> shah<sub>v</sub> - to burn beeswax tapers

- do<sub>h</sub>-eu, dza<sub>v</sub> - to eat something poisonous by mistake

- do<sub>h</sub>-eu, mi<sub>v</sub> dza<sub>v</sub> baw - to start a fire, by blowing

- do<sub>h</sub>-eu, pa<sup>h</sup> tsah<sup>h</sup> - to patch a cloth

- do<sub>h</sub>teu, za - to repair a fishing net

- do<sub>h</sub>-eu, shah<sub>v</sub> leh<sub>v</sub> - to burn a beeswax taper

dot<sub>h</sub> la<sup>h</sup>-eu 1. to be poisonous  
2. for a mother to develop severe anemia after giving birth to a child, usually caused, they feel, by breaking some food taboo

- du<sub>h</sub>-eu la<sub>h</sub> du<sub>h</sub> - to wear a bracelet

du<sub>h</sub> la<sup>h</sup>-eu to reach perfection, to become well done  
(the latter when speaking of food)

đui^<sup>h</sup>-eu to soak in water, to leave in water

(verb) đui<sup>h</sup>-eu to do something to cause some object  
to enter water (yu<sup>h</sup> đui<sup>h</sup>-eu, ba<sup>h</sup> đui<sup>h</sup>-eu, g'o<sup>h</sup> đui<sup>h</sup>-  
eu, la<sup>h</sup> đui<sup>h</sup>-eu, ceh<sup>h</sup> đui<sup>h</sup> đui<sup>h</sup>-eu, etc.)

- đui<sup>h</sup>-eu, ceh<sup>h</sup> đui<sup>h</sup> - to soak rice before cooking

đui<sup>h</sup> seh<sup>h</sup>-eu to drown

dz

- dza˘ food, for animals or humans
- dza˘ do˘ poisonous food
- dza˘ do˘ dza˘-eu to take poison (to commit suicide)
- dza˘ dza˘ sheu˘-eu to refrain from eating certain foods,  
as when they make one ill, or when women refrain  
after having had a baby
- dza˘-eu, kui˘ dza˘ - to have a limp
- dza˘ ga˘ dza˘ ga˘ dza˘-eu for animals to graze
- dza˘-i˘ pot˘ (verb) to repeat something (dza˘-i˘ pot˘  
i˘-eu - to repeat going to that place)
- dza˘ jah˘-eu to make a curry, espt one with meat in it
- dza˘ kui˘ dza˘ myeh˘ to be very tastey, delicious food
- dza˘ lah˘ lah˘-eu to add more curry to a dish that is  
running low, while people are eating
- dza˘ muit˘ dza˘ saw˘ flavoring for curry, including all  
the spices
- dza˘ pa˘ dza˘ ja˘ (NC) indicates all the kinds of food  
that can be eaten
- dza˘ peh˘ a solid food as opposed to a liquid food
- dza˘ sha-eu to feed someone by bringing food to them  
(as a mother bird)
- dza˘ ta˘ dza˘-eu the part of the marriage ceremony  
where the couple getting married eat an egg together
- dza˘ ui˘ liquid, as opposed to a solid
- dza˘ zaw˘ the breast of any fowl
- dza˘ baw˘ (baw˘) the topknot of hair that Akha men  
leave without cutting
- dza˘ baw˘ dza˘ pyeh˘ (pyeh˘) man's braided hair
- dza˘ haw-eu to compare two things, as their length,  
height
- dza˘ ba˘ daw˘ ba˘-eu to sit around eating and drinking  
light refreshments (not a meal)
- dza˘ bya˘ a type of hornet that Akhas fear very much.  
They believe the sting can kill.

- dza<sub>˩</sub> byaw<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> do<sup>˥</sup>-eu to prepare a special meal, as  
at a funeral, or when they call a spirit priest  
to repeat spirit incantations
- dza<sub>˩</sub> daw<sub>˩</sub> daw<sup>˥</sup> daw<sub>˩</sub> sha-eu to take the first fruits to  
one's parents and grandparents, before eating any  
oneself
- dza<sub>˩</sub> deh<sup>˥</sup> daw<sup>˥</sup> deh<sup>˥</sup>-eu (VC) to eat and drink to the  
full
- dza<sub>˩</sub> do<sub>˩</sub>-eu to eat something poisonous by mistake
- dza<sub>˩</sub> dui<sup>˥</sup>-eu to eat until one's stomach is so full it  
is distended
- dzaɬ dza<sub>˩</sub> dawɬ daw<sup>˥</sup> (NC) food and drink
- dza<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu to eat
- dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu, ba la keu<sub>˩</sub> - for the moon to eclipse
  - dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu, baw<sub>˩</sub> - to discuss something
  - dza<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu, beu<sub>˩</sub> - to dip up and eat
  - dza<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu, boe<sub>˩</sub> - for an insect to eat or bore into  
wood or fruit
  - dza<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu, bu - to be carried away in water
  - dza<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu, byeh<sup>˥</sup> - to chop and eat
  - dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu, ceh - to quarrel
  - dza<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu, coetɬ - to 'attack-eat', as birds and fish
- dza<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu daw<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu to eat and drink
- dzaɬ-eu, daw<sub>˩</sub> pyeh<sup>˥</sup> - to argue back and forth
  - dzaɬ-eu, du<sub>˩</sub> - to dig and eat, as yams
  - dzaɬ-eu, dza<sup>˥</sup> do<sub>˩</sub> - to take poison
  - dza<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu, dzaɬ ga<sup>˥</sup> dza<sub>˩</sub> ga<sup>˥</sup> - for animals to graze
  - dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu, dza<sup>˥</sup> ta<sub>˩</sub> - the part of the marriage where  
the couple eat an egg together
  - dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu, gaɬ - for animals to graze
  - dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu, g'ah<sup>˥</sup> haw<sub>˩</sub> - to eat the noon-day meal
  - dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu, g'o<sup>˥</sup> - to 'peck-eat', as birds



- dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, ja<sub>u</sub> myaw<sub>u</sub> myaw<sub>u</sub> - to get something by lying
  - dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, lu<sup>v</sup> - to fry and eat something fairly soft
  - dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, m<sup>v</sup> - for a girl to get married (i.e. to go live with her husband in his village)
  - dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, meu<sub>u</sub> - to rule (lit. to 'eat') over a valley or town in a valley
  - dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, nah<sup>v</sup> ma keu<sub>u</sub> - for the sun to go into an eclipse
  - dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, pui<sup>^</sup> - 1. to burn completely, so that nothing is left but ashes  
2. to roast and eat, as meat, corn
  - dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, sha<sup>v</sup> - to make one's living by begging (lit. 'beg-eat')
  - dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, to<sup>^</sup> - to peck and eat, as birds do
  - dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, tsaw<sup>v</sup> pyeh<sup>v</sup> pyeh<sup>v</sup> - to get something by arguing
  - dza<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>v</sup>-eu, dah<sub>u</sub> - for a young couple to set up housekeeping
- dza<sub>u</sub> ka daw<sup>v</sup> ka le<sub>u</sub>-eu (VC) the way of eating and drinking handed down from the ancestors
- dza<sub>u</sub> k'a<sup>v</sup>-eu to spill food while eating
- dza<sub>u</sub> k'eh<sub>u</sub> revenue, esp. in a legal sense, as a head-man getting fines etc.
- dza<sub>u</sub> k'eh<sub>u</sub> do<sup>^</sup> la<sup>v</sup>-eu to get revenue from a case
- dza<sub>u</sub> k'm<sub>u</sub> daw<sup>v</sup> g'aw<sup>^</sup> general term for dishes etc. used when eating
- dza<sub>u</sub> ngeh<sub>u</sub> daw<sup>v</sup> dzeh left over bits of food
- dza<sub>u</sub> ngeu<sub>u</sub>-eu to get something stuck in one's throat while eating
- dza<sub>u</sub> pya<sup>v</sup>-eu to buy and eat meat to help someone out, as one who has to pay a fine
- dza<sub>u</sub> seh<sub>u</sub>-eu to kill by eating, as when a plant is killed by bugs or insects
- dza<sub>u</sub> ta<sub>u</sub> daw<sup>v</sup> ta<sub>u</sub>-eu to have a meal with someone

- dza, tui<sup>^</sup> daw<sup>^</sup> tui<sup>^</sup> (NC) the state of non-ending food and drink, always enough
- dza, tseht any animal, whether domesticated or wild, which has been killed by some other animal, esp. a tiger or leopard (this kind used for medicine)
- dza, yoe, seeds that are eaten (as opposed to si, yoe,, which are seeds that are kept for planting)
- dza, za,-eu to eat something accidentally
- dzah<sup>^</sup>-eu, bya, - for a colony of bees to be present (as in a tree, a hive, the ground)
- dzah<sup>^</sup> dah, the lower section of the village (dzaw<sup>^</sup> dah,)
- dzah<sup>^</sup> g'ah<sup>^</sup> the middle section of the village, between the upper and lower sections (dzah<sup>^</sup> g'ah<sup>^</sup> lah<sup>^</sup> ceh)
- dzah<sup>^</sup> hu, the upper section of the village, where the village swing is located (dzaw<sup>^</sup> hu,)
- dzah<sup>^</sup> kui, di,-eu to kill a dog for the building of a house
- dzah<sup>^</sup> mi<sup>^</sup> the house spirit (or spirits)
- dzah<sup>^</sup> mi<sup>^</sup> ca,-eu to make an offering to the house spirit
- dzah<sup>^</sup> ta<sup>^</sup> pertaining to the hills, as dzah<sup>^</sup> ta<sup>^</sup> ya<sup>^</sup> - hill fields (dah<sup>^</sup> ta<sup>^</sup> - pf.)
- dzah<sup>^</sup> za<sup>^</sup> the place where something is located (pu dzah<sup>^</sup> za<sup>^</sup> - the place the village is located)
- dzah baw, dzah pyeh, men's braided hair (dza baw, dza pyeh, - pf.t)
- dzah-eu for lots of people to be gathered in one spot
- dzah-eu, k'a, g'eu, - to make charcoal
- dzah-eu, mi, dza, - to burn logs
- dzah pui<sup>^</sup>-eu, mi, dza, - to burn a pile of something
- dzah yeh<sup>^</sup> sticks that are shaved<sup>t</sup> with the shavings left on at one end, put on graves in some areas
- dzah, (CL) used for rolled up items (pa, yo<sup>^</sup>, paw, law,, a<sup>^</sup> dzah,)

- dzah<sub>u</sub>-eu, a<sup>~</sup> dzah<sub>u</sub> - to tie something into bundles, as paddy stalks, straw, etc.
- dzah<sub>u</sub>-eu, gah<sup>~</sup> - to be bound together
- dzah<sub>u</sub>-eu, haw<sub>u</sub> meh<sub>u</sub> - to be hungry, and to remain that way (haw<sub>u</sub> dzah<sub>u</sub>-eu)
- dzah<sub>u</sub>-eu, u<sub>u</sub> dzah<sub>u</sub> - 1. to put on a turban by wrapping around one's head (for men)  
2. to wear a turban
- dzah<sub>u</sub>-eu, ya<sub>u</sub> yeh - to crave opium, and to remain that way (that is, there is none to smoke, or cannot get hold of it)

dzah<sub>u</sub> seh<sub>u</sub>-i<sub>u</sub> to be starving for rice, opium, or something to drink

dzah<sub>u</sub> ta<sub>u</sub> (ta<sub>u</sub>) a chisel

dzah<sub>u</sub> ta<sub>u</sub> ta<sub>u</sub>teu to chisel, to make a hole with a chisel

dzah<sub>u</sub> teh<sub>u</sub>-eu to refrain, and keep refraining, from speaking, also with the idea of keeping one's heart under control

dzaw<sup>~</sup> dah<sub>u</sub> the lower section of the village (dzah<sup>~</sup> dah<sub>u</sub> - pf.θ)

dzaw<sup>~</sup>-eu to relate or tell someone something that that person did not see or hear

dzaw<sup>~</sup> g'ah<sup>~</sup> (see dzah<sup>~</sup> g'ah<sup>~</sup>)

dzaw<sup>~</sup> hu<sub>u</sub> the upper section of a village (dzah<sup>~</sup> hu<sub>u</sub> - pf.θ)

dzaw<sup>~</sup> meh<sub>u</sub>-eu to explain about something so that the other person comes to understand

dzaw<sup>~</sup> neh<sub>u</sub>-eu to explain in fair detail what happened

dzaw-eu to study, learn (saw<sup>~</sup>-eu - B)

(verb) dzaw-eu for it to be a regular custom of one, for one to do it regularly

- dzaw-eu, daw<sub>u</sub> ngeh<sub>u</sub> ngeh<sub>u</sub> dzaw - for an infant to learn to talk

- dzaw-eu, ga<sup>~</sup> ma cah dzaw - for an infant to learn to walk

- dzaw-eu, jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> - the habit of doing something, the way one lives

dzaw geu<sub>˩</sub>-eu to learn from someone else, and accept their example

dzaw<sub>˩</sub> dzui<sub>˩</sub> a type of grass (they use it in making a woman's headdress)

dzaw<sub>˩</sub> gui the downslope area of a house

dzaw<sub>˩</sub> gui dzaw<sub>˩</sub> nya both the downslope and upslope areas above and below a house

dzaw<sub>˩</sub> nya the upslope area of a house

dze<sup>ˇ</sup> ah a type of jungle tree, birds eat the fruit (dzeh<sup>ˇ</sup> ah)

dze<sup>ˇ</sup> da<sup>˩</sup>eu to dye something indigo (myaw<sub>˩</sub> dze<sup>ˇ</sup> da<sup>˩</sup>eu)

dze<sup>ˇ</sup> dzeh-eu to strain off

dze<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to strain something, as through a cloth

dze<sup>ˇ</sup> hm<sup>ˇ</sup> (hm<sup>ˇ</sup>) a toadstool

dze<sup>ˇ</sup> hm<sup>ˇ</sup> leu<sub>˩</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for toadstools to come up

dze<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> a palm swift (dzeh<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup>)

dze<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to be left over, an extra

dze<sup>ˇ</sup> lo a bee-eater (bird)

dze<sup>ˇ</sup> ngaw<sup>ˇ</sup> a forest eagle-owl

dzeh<sup>ˇ</sup> ah (see dze<sup>ˇ</sup> ah)

dzeh di<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to throw something up in the air

(verb) dzeh-eu the idea of getting rid of something, discarding it (ah<sub>˩</sub> dzeh-eu, baw dzeh-eu, byeh<sup>ˇ</sup> dzeh-eu, ci<sub>˩</sub> dzeh-eu, du<sub>˩</sub> dzeh-eu, g'o<sup>˩</sup> dzeh-eu, heu dzeh-eu, jeh<sup>˩</sup> dzeh-eu, keu<sub>˩</sub> dzeh-eu, ngaw<sub>˩</sub> dzeh-eu, pi dzeh-eu, sheu<sub>˩</sub> dzeh-eu, etc.)

- dzeh-eu, i<sup>ˇ</sup> lu<sup>˩</sup> - for ripples to form, for small waves to rise (on river or lake)

- dzeh-eu, za - to cast a fishing net into the water

- dzeh-eu, za<sub>˩</sub> - miscarriage after the child is fairly well developed (5-9 months, they figure)

dzeh gui<sup>˘</sup> a crude stretcher they make to carry sick people on

dzeh gui<sup>˘</sup> gui<sup>˘</sup>-eu to make the above

- dzeh g'eh-eu, tah<sub>˘</sub> - to hit a blow with one's fist

dzeh k'o<sub>˘</sub>-eu to throw back something that belongs to that person, as throwing back change from a sale (they consider this rude)

dzeh pu<sub>˘</sub>-eu to throw something in the water, as a fishing net

dzeh tsah<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu to spread out and cover over

dzeh u<sup>˘</sup>-eu to throw into

dzeh<sub>˘</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> a spear trap for big game, made with a bamboo spear

dzeh<sub>˘</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> ca<sup>ˆ</sup> pyeu<sup>ˆ</sup> (pyeu<sup>ˆ</sup>) the spring-pole that is bent in the spear trap (dzeh<sub>˘</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> ya pyeu<sup>ˆ</sup>)

dzeh<sub>˘</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> dzeh<sub>˘</sub> yeh<sub>˘</sub> the bamboo spear in the spear trap (dzeh<sub>˘</sub> yeh<sub>˘</sub>)

dzeh<sub>˘</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> tah<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to set a bamboo spear trap for big game

dzeh<sub>˘</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> ya pyeu<sup>ˆ</sup> (see dzeh<sub>˘</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> ca<sup>ˆ</sup> pyeu<sup>ˆ</sup>)

dzeh<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu 1. to be left over, extra

2. to be very active, into everything, "like children and monkeys"

(verb) dzeh<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu indicates a superlative degree (kaw<sup>˘</sup> dzeh<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu - faster, hui<sub>˘</sub> dzeh<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu - bigger, etc.)

- dzeh<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu, je<sub>˘</sub> dzeh<sub>˘</sub> - for animals to give birth to 'animal rejects' (je<sub>˘</sub> caw<sup>ˆ</sup>)

- dzeh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, ngeh<sub>˘</sub> dzeh<sup>ˆ</sup> tm<sup>ˆ</sup> - to say more than one needs to, or more than one should

dzeh<sub>˘</sub> le<sup>˘</sup> leu<sup>˘</sup> le<sup>˘</sup>-eu (VC) to exceed what one was supposed to do, either good or bad (as disregarding some caution others had given)

dzeh<sub>˘</sub> yeh<sub>˘</sub> (yeh<sub>˘</sub>) the bamboo spear in the spear trap (dzeh<sub>˘</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> dzeh<sub>˘</sub> yeh<sub>˘</sub>)

dzeut<sup>h</sup>-eu 1. for something to be past, in point of time  
(usually used with a full verb)  
2. to escape, to get past the problem

- dzeu<sup>h</sup>-eu, i<sup>h</sup> - 1. to go by a place (thattis, the place  
one was planning to go)  
2. (he) has already gone

- dzeu<sup>h</sup>-eu, k'a<sup>h</sup> - for something to be overwhelmingly  
intense

dzeut<sup>h</sup> la<sup>h</sup> ngeh 'as for the past<sup>h</sup>

dzi<sup>h</sup> dzeu<sup>h</sup> ni for two pieces of wood to be joined very  
well along the length

dzi<sup>h</sup> dzo<sup>h</sup> a debt

dzi<sup>h</sup> dzo<sup>h</sup> da<sup>h</sup>-eu to have a debt (dzi<sup>h</sup> dzo<sup>h</sup> na<sup>h</sup>-eu)

dzi<sup>h</sup> dzo<sup>h</sup> na<sup>h</sup>teu (see above)

dzi<sup>h</sup> dzo<sup>h</sup> shu<sup>h</sup>teu to cancel out a debt

dzi<sup>h</sup> dzo<sup>h</sup> tsoe<sup>h</sup> k'o<sup>h</sup>-eu to pay back a debt

dzi<sup>h</sup>-eu to be very good at something, as a good shot,  
a good house builder, etc. (yaw dzi<sup>h</sup>)

- dzi<sup>h</sup>-eu, lo dzi<sup>h</sup> - to make a rock fish trap

dzi<sup>h</sup> hemp, from which they make rope (dzi<sup>h</sup> a<sup>h</sup> ca<sup>h</sup>)

dzi<sup>h</sup> bu<sup>h</sup> a plant (may be meliaceae cedrela)† they eat  
the shoots and leaves (zui<sup>h</sup> bu<sup>h</sup>)

dzi<sup>h</sup>-eu to ride

dzi<sup>h</sup> g'a (g'a) a riding saddle

dzi<sup>h</sup> poe<sup>h</sup> the cost of riding, as lorry fare

dzi<sup>h</sup> pui<sup>h</sup> a<sup>h</sup> ji<sup>h</sup> a blue-winged siva (du li<sup>h</sup>)

- dzm<sup>h</sup>-eu, la<sup>h</sup> dzm<sup>h</sup> - to put hands together in a cupped  
position (as when they receive ancestor offering)

dzm (CL) a pair of inanimate items (yu da<sup>h</sup> ti<sup>h</sup> dzm -  
a pair of chopsticks)

dzm-eu to fill up, or to fill in (as when a hole fills  
up with dirt, or a wound fills up with flesh)

dzo<sup>h</sup>-aw<sup>h</sup> let's go

- dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, cah - for two people to walk and meet at a place
- dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, la<sup>ˇ</sup> - to meet up with someone at a pre-arranged site
- dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, mi<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sub>ˇ</sub> tah<sub>ˇ</sub> - to keep pushing firewood together (as it burns), to keep the fire burning
- dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, tah<sub>ˇ</sub> - to meet someone
- dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, tah<sub>ˇ</sub> pu<sub>ˇ</sub> tah<sub>ˇ</sub> - (VC) to meet someone
- dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, yu<sup>ˇ</sup> - to take and join together
- dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup> le<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to agree
- dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu for two things to be brought together so that their sides join (as two boards)
- dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu for two things to be brought together so that their ends join (as two boards)
- dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> byeh<sub>ˆ</sub> when the village priest dies without a son to take his place (pu byeh<sub>ˆ</sub>)
- dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> caw<sub>ˇ</sub> a village priest's helpers, junior village priests (they are often understudies)
- dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sub>ˇ</sub> the inherited right to rule, exercise authority by the right of descent
- dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sub>ˇ</sub> o<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu for the son to inherit the right to rule
- dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sub>ˇ</sub> tseh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for the inherited right to rule to be cut off, either by no more sons, or govt. change
- dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sub>ˇ</sub> za-eu to inherit the power to rule
- dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> ee<sub>u</sub> 1. to rule over others  
2. sometimes used in a scoldy sense when say that someone wants others to do his will
- dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> ha<sup>ˇ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu a ceremony a village priest performs to keep the spirits from bothering him
- dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> k'a<sup>ˆ</sup> maw<sub>ˇ</sub> k'a<sup>ˆ</sup> (NC) a collective term for the village priest, blacksmith, spirit priest, and an elder who knows the religious ceremonies well
- dzoe<sub>ˆ</sub> la<sub>ˆ</sub> the right foreleg of an animal that is killed by the villagers while hunting, which is given to the village priest



dzoe<sub>u</sub> ma the village priest, the most important person  
in an Akha village, head of all religious activities

dzoe<sub>u</sub> ma a<sub>u</sub> zaw<sup>n</sup> a respectful term for the village  
priest, also indicating the head village priest where  
he has several helpers

dzoe<sub>u</sub> ma ka-eu for the elders to appoint a person to  
be village priest

dzoe<sub>u</sub> yah law<sup>~</sup>-eu to make one of the three offerings  
the villagers make each year to the spirit of their  
village priest (the offerings; k'm<sub>u</sub> mi<sup>~</sup>, yaw la,  
ka<sup>~</sup> yeh<sup>^</sup>)

dzoe<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> an apprentice to the village priest, who  
may someday inherit the office

dzoe<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> maw<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> (NC) a respectful term for the  
elders of the village

dzu<sup>~</sup> dzu<sup>~</sup>-eh<sup>~</sup> jaw<sup>~</sup>-eu for one to be sitting around,  
not doing the work he should be

dzu<sup>~</sup>-eu to crouch down, hunker down, as when one sits  
on one's heels (daw<sub>u</sub> dzu<sup>~</sup> dzu<sup>n</sup>-eu)

dzu<sup>~</sup> tso<sup>^</sup> ta<sub>u</sub>-eu just to be sitting around doing noth-  
ing

dzu<sup>~</sup> za<sub>u</sub>-eu to crouch or hunker down so as to hide  
from someone

- dzu<sub>u</sub>-eu, yaw dzu<sub>u</sub> - to shiver (as from the cold)

dza<sup>^</sup> (WM) a drop of some liquid

dza<sup>^</sup>-eu for a liquid to drip

dza<sup>^</sup> ka-eu to drip down

dzaw<sup>^</sup>-eu to be worthy

dzaw<sup>^</sup> le<sup>~</sup>-eu to fit it just right, as a patch that fits  
a spot on a jacket just right

- dzeh<sup>^</sup>-eu, za<sub>u</sub> dzaw<sup>^</sup> - to split bamboo for flooring

dzeh<sub>u</sub> de<sub>u</sub>-eu to clear a place for some type of living  
quarters

- dzeh<sub>u</sub>-eu, ga<sup>~</sup> ma - to clear a path with a machete

dzeu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to weave bamboo, rataan, grass, etc.

- dzo<sup>^</sup>-eu, daw<sup>ˇ</sup> - to be addicted to smoking (opium or tobacco)

- dzu<sub>Λ</sub>eeu, leh<sup>^</sup> - to go to the bazaar to buy

dzui<sup>^</sup>-eu to itch (yaw dzui<sup>^</sup> dzui<sup>^</sup>-eu)

- dzuiê-eu, ja<sub>Λ</sub> gaw a<sub>ˇ</sub> ma - a type of itch they get, esp. in rainy season

- dzui<sup>^</sup>-eu, ma<sup>ˇ</sup> gui<sub>ˇ</sub> - to have scabies

dzui<sub>Λ</sub> (CL) a drop of something, as a rain drop, a tear drop, etc

dzui<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to bathe (i<sup>ˇ</sup> cu<sub>Λ</sub> dzui<sub>Λ</sub>-eu)

e

- e<sub>ṽ</sub> (FP) A clitic that is attached to other endings when answering a question with certainty (meh-e<sub>ṽṽ</sub> ma-et<sub>ṽ</sub> law ya<sup>ṽ</sup>-e<sub>ṽṽ</sub> mi<sup>ṽ</sup>-a-et<sub>ṽ</sub> and nga<sup>ṽ</sup>-e<sub>ṽṽ</sub>). It is also used with negative statements made with certainty (nga-e<sub>ṽ</sub>, a-e<sub>ṽ</sub>, and with zero - ma<sub>ṽ</sub> ngeu<sup>ṽ</sup>-e<sub>ṽṽ</sub>)

eh

eh<sup>˥</sup>-aw<sup>˥</sup> neh    besides, moreover

eh<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥˩</sup>-eu    to say things that are just to pass the  
time, not serious

eh<sup>˥</sup> doe<sup>˥</sup>-eu    to slander, to say malicious things about  
someone

eh<sup>˥</sup>-eu    to say something, to speak

- eh<sup>˥</sup>-eu, haw<sub>˩</sub> eh<sup>˥</sup> -    to cook rice in a pot (as opposed  
to steaming it)

eh<sup>˥</sup> ga<sub>˩</sub>-eu    to say something that is heard by the person  
it is said to

eh<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sub>˩</sub> ni    approximately

eh<sup>˥</sup> heh<sub>˩</sub> ka-eu    to clear one's throat (done in their  
ceremonies quite a bit - it scares spirits away)

eh<sup>˥</sup> k'ɾaw<sub>˩</sub>    but, however (eh<sup>˥</sup> k'aw<sub>˩</sub> ni)

eh<sup>˥</sup> k'o<sub>˩</sub>-eu    to answer, to reply (ngeh<sub>˩</sub> k'on<sub>˩</sub>-eu)

eh<sup>˥</sup> law<sub>˩</sub> (FAP)    an auxiliary final particle which calls  
for the listener's assent, "Isn't that so?"

eh<sup>˥</sup> neh<sub>˩</sub>-eu    to tell someone

eh<sup>˥</sup> ni<sup>˥</sup> g'a-eu    to say in joking (lit., 'say play')

eh<sup>˥</sup> noe<sub>˩</sub>-eu    to remind someone of something

eh<sub>˩</sub>-a    yes, that's so

eh<sub>˩</sub> ngeu<sup>˥˩</sup>i    never mind, let it be, you cannot help it  
(said to someone else)

eh<sub>˩</sub> ngeu<sup>˥</sup> lu<sub>˩</sub>-u<sup>˥</sup>    never mind, drop it (said when the  
speaker has done something wrong, or has not been  
able to do something like he wanted to)

eu

-eu (FP) used in the following statements; declarative positive, declarative negative, and in questions demanding an explanation (it tends to be a bit scoldy in the latter)

eu leu a small swing

eu leu bi<sub>↓</sub>-eu to swing on a small swing

eu leu leu sheu<sub>↓</sub> sheu<sub>↓</sub>-eu to swing someone on a small swing by tying a rope or vine to the swing and swinging them

eu<sub>↓</sub> (FAP) this signifies strong assertion that what is said is true

-eu<sub>↓</sub> (FP) much the same as -eu (FP), but tends to be used more with;  
 1. negative statements  
 2. about something in the past

-eu<sub>↓</sub> a particle which indicates possession (nga<sub>↓</sub>ne<sub>↓</sub> - mine)

eu<sub>↓</sub> ceu<sub>↓</sub> gu<sup>~</sup>-eu for young men to 'yodel' in the fields, half singing, half shouting

eu<sub>↓</sub>-eu to carry a child on one's back

- eu<sub>↓</sub>-eu, tsaw<sub>↓</sub> - to jump on someone's back

- eu<sub>↓</sub>-eu, añ eu<sub>↓</sub> - to belch

g

- gañ (CL) indicates a place, an instance
- ga˘ one type of object indicator (pyeu˘-eu ga˘ ya  
mawm-eu˘ meh - saw that it had happened)
- ga˘ bah˘ bah˘-eu to get off the path, go on the wrong  
path
- ga˘ caw (see a˘ hah˘ ga˘ caw - pf.)
- ga˘ da˘ (da˘) a path made by large wild animals, as  
when they go to a hot springs to drink, or for  
armed bandits if they frequent a certain way through  
the jungle (tah˘ joe ga˘ da˘)
- ga˘ da˘ tseh˘-eu to 'cut off' a path frequented by  
game (that is, to wait there with a gun to shoot)
- ga˘ da˘ a steep place in a path
- ga˘ da˘ da˘-eu to climb up a steep place in a path
- ga˘ dah˘ tsoe˘-eu for it to have value, be worthwhile
- ga˘ daw˘ ga˘ sha sha-iñ-eu to welcome back those who  
have made the coffin
- ga˘ dze˘ the edge (deh ya˘ ga˘ dze˘ - the edge of the  
terraced field)
- ga˘-eu, ma˘ - to be better (feel better, as when  
one has been sick)
- ga˘ gu˘ a path in the trees where rodents and small  
animals go constantly
- ga˘ g'o˘ a crooked, winding road
- ga˘ g'o˘ ga˘ di˘-eh˘ a zigzag pattern (to go back and  
forth as moving along)
- ga˘ g'o˘ g'o˘-eu for a path to be winding, crooked
- ga˘ hu long ago (a˘ hu - pf.)
- ga˘ jaw the path that goes around a village
- ga˘ jaw jaw-eu to go on the path around the village
- ga˘ jaw˘ a constantly traveled path
- ga˘ kaw˘ (kaw˘, je˘) about something, concerning

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> m<sup>ˇ</sup> dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu tsaw<sup>ˇ</sup> ha<sub>˩</sub> a person who makes his living  
by working (usually means farming)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> m<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu (B) to work<sub>‡</sub> usually for a wage (myaw<sub>˩</sub> m<sup>ˇ</sup>-  
eu - pf.)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma (kah<sup>ˇ</sup>) a path<sub>‡</sub> a road

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma cah dzaw dzaw-eu to learn to walk, as an infant

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma dah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for there to be a path or road opened,  
either new or old

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma dze<sub>˩</sub>-eu to clear a path with a machete

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˇ</sup> bah<sup>ˇ</sup> just above the path (ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˇ</sup> k'ah<sup>ˇ</sup>)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>˩</sub> the end of the path

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˇ</sup> g'ah<sub>˩</sub> (g'ah<sub>˩</sub>) a bend in a path

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˇ</sup> k'ah<sup>ˇ</sup> just above the path (ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˇ</sup> bah<sup>ˇ</sup>)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˇ</sup> o<sup>ˆ</sup> just below the path (ga<sup>ˇ</sup> o<sup>ˆ</sup>)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˇ</sup> tat<sup>ˆ</sup> (see ga<sup>ˇ</sup> tat<sup>ˆ</sup>)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˇ</sup> tsm<sup>ˇ</sup> (tsm<sup>ˇ</sup>) a fork in the path (ga<sup>ˇ</sup> tsm<sup>ˇ</sup>)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ju<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a path to be slippery

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma paw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to get off the path, or out of some-  
one's way

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma sha<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to open up a path (ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma lat  
dah<sup>ˇ</sup>˩eu)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma sha<sup>ˇ</sup> daw<sup>ˆ</sup>˩eu to straighten out a path

ga<sup>ˆ</sup> ma yaw daw<sup>ˇ</sup> a straight path

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma yaw di a level path, easy to walk on (ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma  
yaw sa<sup>ˇ</sup>)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma yaw ju<sup>ˇ</sup> a slippery path

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma yaw naw<sup>ˆ</sup> a path that is overgrown with weeds

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma yaw sa<sup>ˇ</sup> a level path, easy to walk on (ga<sup>ˇ</sup>  
ma yaw di)

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma yaw sha<sub>˩</sub> a path that is difficult to walk on

ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma zo<sub>˩</sub>˩eu to walk, esp. in sense of child just  
learning to walk



ga<sup>ˋ</sup> mah<sup>ˋ</sup> ka<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to be far away

(verb) ga<sup>ˋ</sup> neh-a<sub>ˋ</sub> this indicates the superlative degree  
(gu<sub>ˋ</sub> ga<sup>ˋ</sup> neh-a<sub>ˋ</sub> - terribly frightened, more so  
than others)

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> nyeh nyeh-eu for men and boys to dance like the Shans  
or Burmese, using their hands and arms

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> nyi<sup>ˋ</sup> i<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to have a bowel movement (polite way of  
saying it)

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> oñ just below the path (ga<sup>ˋ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˋ</sup> o<sup>ˆ</sup>)

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> oñ ga<sup>ˋ</sup> tañ below and above the path

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> peh<sup>ˋ</sup> on the way (ga<sup>ˋ</sup> peh<sup>ˋ</sup> ga<sup>ˋ</sup> la<sup>ˋ</sup> - NC)

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> ta<sup>ˆ</sup> above the path (on the slope above path)

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> tah<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to celebrate the new year

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> toe<sub>ˋ</sub> for there to be a steep slope in path going  
down

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> toe<sub>ˋ</sub> ga<sup>ˋ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup> (NC) steep ups and downs in a path

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> toe<sub>ˋ</sub> toe<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to go down a steep place in a path

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> tsm<sup>ˋ</sup> (tsm<sup>ˋ</sup>) a fork in a path (ga<sup>ˋ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˋ</sup> tsm<sup>ˋ</sup>)

ga<sup>ˋ</sup> yaw su<sub>ˋ</sub> lots of work to do

ga ah<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to fall into something

ga byañ<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu 1. to fall, crash down (esp. something made  
of stones or bricks)

2. for a large group to gather (as people)

ga byah-eu 1. for something to fall in and fill up

2. for sudden surrounding of something by large  
group of people (bandits) or animals (birds)

ga bym<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to fall into a pile (as leaves)

ga da<sup>ˆ</sup> le<sub>ˋ</sub>ñ<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to fall on something and hit it

ga do<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to fall through

ga-eu 1. for something to fall

2. to be nicked, as a machete (mi ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> ga-i<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu)

- ga-eu, je<sub>ˋ</sub> ma - to lose in trading

ga gaw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for something to fall and be cracked

ga g'eu-eu to have fallen, but to be hanging down from something, partially suspended by it

ga ji<sup>~</sup> lu<sub>^</sub> all, everything

ga ka-eu for something to fall (same as ga-eu)

ga k'o<sub>^</sub>-eu to bend over, as when weeding (aw k'o<sub>^</sub>-eu)

ga k'oe<sub>~</sub> a speckled wood pigeon

ga na<sup>~</sup>-eu to fall and hurt oneself

ga nui<sub>^</sub>-eu to fall and sink into (a liquid)

ga nui<sub>^</sub> seh<sub>^</sub>-eu to drown

ga pa<sup>t</sup>-eu to fall & break, split

ga pi<sub>~</sub>-eu to fall and close (as in a trap)

ga pu<sub>^</sub>-eu to fall into some liquid

ga pu<sub>^</sub> seh<sub>~</sub>-eu to fall into a lake or river and drown

ga seh<sub>^</sub>-eu to fall and die

ga to<sup>t</sup>-eu for some small thing to fall on one

ga tu<sup>t</sup>-eu for something to fall and hit something on its way down

ga tui<sup>t</sup>-eu to fall into a pile (ga bym<sup>t</sup> ta<sub>~</sub>-eu)

ga ui<sub>~</sub>-eu for lots of people or birds to gather around something

ga zah<sup>~</sup> ga-eu the Akha poetical way of describing how everything on earth came about

ga<sub>~</sub> doe-i<sup>t</sup>-eu for the word to spread everywhere

ga<sub>~</sub>-eu 1. to hear

2. to love

3. to pity (esp. when g'aw<sub>~</sub> sha<sub>~</sub> ga<sub>~</sub>-eu)

ga<sub>~</sub>-eu g'oet<sup>~</sup>-eu (VC) to love

ga<sub>~</sub>teu yaw-eu (VC) to love

Ga<sub>~</sub> la<sub>~</sub> Indians (Ga<sub>~</sub> la<sub>~</sub> na<sup>^</sup>)

ga<sub>~</sub> la<sub>~</sub> a<sup>~</sup> lu a type of butterfly

ga<sub>~</sub> la<sub>~</sub> ma<sub>~</sub> naw<sup>~</sup> 'Gurkha fruit' gourd (cucurbitaceae, cucurbita pepo)

- ga<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> taw<sub>2</sub> taw<sub>2</sub> haw-eu to look through field glasses
- ga<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> mi<sup>ˊ</sup> tsa<sub>2</sub> cement
- ga<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> na<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu to suffer from a venereal disease
- ga<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> peh<sup>ˊ</sup> taw<sub>2</sub> a safety pin (lit.η 'foreign fastener')
- Ga<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> pyu<sup>ñ</sup> white people
- ga<sub>2</sub> na<sup>ˊ</sup> (B) arithmetic
- ga<sub>2</sub> taw ma<sub>2</sub> ga<sub>2</sub> taw-eh<sup>ˊ</sup> to hear very faintly
- gah<sup>ˊ</sup> dzah<sub>2</sub>-eu to be bound together (two pieces of wood, people, etc.η)
- gah<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu 1. to be fast, as a bullet  
2. to be wild, as an animal
- gah ma a leafhopper
- gah<sub>2</sub> (kah<sup>ñ</sup>) a spear (gah<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> - the spear point)
- gah<sub>2</sub> (CL) for a generation, but in a specialized sense (mah<sup>ˊ</sup> dzah<sup>ˊ</sup> g'oe<sub>2</sub> gah<sub>2</sub> li<sub>2</sub>-eu - death for 9 generations)
- gah<sub>2</sub> ceh<sup>ñ</sup> (kah<sup>ˊˊ</sup>) a metal digging tool, for holes  
(verb) gah<sub>2</sub>-eu to be in plentiful supply (ja<sup>ˆ</sup> gah<sub>2</sub>-eu)
- gah<sub>2</sub> ho a type of rodent smaller than 'pya<sub>2</sub> i<sub>2</sub>'
- gah<sub>2</sub> yoe a spear handle
- gaw<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu (B) to lay stones or bricks  
- gaw<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu, seu<sub>2</sub> - for a tooth to ache badly
- gaw<sup>ˊ</sup> lu<sub>2</sub> (lu<sub>2</sub>) a man's tobacco pipe
- gaw<sup>ˊ</sup> teu<sup>ˆ</sup> (teu<sup>ˊˊ</sup>) a tobacco pipe stem
- gaw<sup>ˊ</sup> tsui<sub>2</sub> (tsui<sub>2</sub>) a woman's tobacco pipe
- gaw ja (kah<sup>ˊˊ</sup>) a machine gun
- gaw<sub>2</sub> (B) paste, glue
- gaw<sub>2</sub> doe<sup>ˊ</sup> doe<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu for a rooster to crow (ya poe<sup>ˊ</sup> doe<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu)
- gaw<sub>2</sub> du<sup>ˊ</sup> (du<sup>ˊˊ</sup>) ridges or spurs from main mountain

- gaw<sub>2</sub>-eu a type of graft where they cut away bark and tie on some dirt for roots to start
- gaw<sub>2</sub> gu<sup>2</sup> a generic term for all ducks
- gaw<sub>2</sub> jaw<sub>2</sub> (jaw<sub>2</sub>) a mountain
- gaw<sub>2</sub> jaw<sub>2</sub> daw<sub>2</sub> dah<sub>2</sub> the base (foot) of the mountain
- gaw<sub>2</sub> jaw<sub>2</sub> g'aw<sup>2</sup> pah near the middle of the mountain-side
- gaw<sub>2</sub> jaw<sub>2</sub> jaw<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> a spur (lit., 'arm') going out from the main mountain
- gaw<sub>2</sub> jaw<sub>2</sub> nah<sup>2</sup> deh (deh) a flatish area high up on a mountain
- gaw<sub>2</sub> jaw<sub>2</sub> u<sub>2</sub> du (du) the top of the mountain
- gaw<sub>2</sub> meu<sub>2</sub> the laws of the land, ways of govt.
- gaw<sub>2</sub> pu (kah<sup>2</sup>) a mat (gaw<sub>2</sub> pu dzeu<sub>2</sub>-eu - to weave it)
- (noun) gaw<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub> daw the height of... (a<sub>2</sub> nyo<sub>2</sub> gaw<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub> daw - the height of a water buffalo)
- gaw<sub>2</sub> yaw<sub>2</sub> yaw<sub>2</sub>-eu to stand up
- gaw<sub>2</sub> yaw<sub>2</sub> yaw<sub>2</sub> dzaw dzaw-eu to learn to stand up, as an infant
- gaw<sub>2</sub> yoe<sub>2</sub> (yoe<sub>2</sub>) a staff, a walking stick
- geu da<sup>2</sup>-eu to pile things one on top of the other
- geu geu-eh<sup>2</sup> ngoe<sup>2</sup>-eu the sound of a person crying
- geu<sub>2</sub> geu<sub>2</sub>-eh<sup>2</sup> the sound of rocks rolling down a hill-side, or lots of people making a racket
- gm<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>2</sup> a Communist
- gm-eu together, sometimes means to be mutually dependent
- gm-eu, meh<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub> - to be of one mind
- gm-eu, nui ma - to agree with each other
- go<sub>2</sub> teu to search (that is, an official, or soldier, as for opium) go<sub>2</sub> za-eu - to search and find
- gu<sup>2</sup> caw<sub>2</sub>-eu to call back to someone who has called
- gu<sup>2</sup>-eu to cry out, to call out

- gu<sup>˥</sup> ga<sub>˥</sub>˥eu to call so that another can hear
- gu<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˥</sub>-eu to call to another person so he can hear  
(as when village priest calls to 'God')
- gu (CL) a pair, both animate and inanimate (maw<sup>˥</sup> ne<sup>˥</sup>  
ti<sub>˥</sub> gu, kui<sup>˥</sup> taw<sup>˥</sup> ti<sub>˥</sub> gu)
- gu<sub>˥</sub> ci<sup>˥</sup> (baw<sub>˥</sub>) a type of onion, they eat the stem
- gu<sub>˥</sub> dza<sub>˥</sub> gu<sub>˥</sub> daw<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be afflicted by spirits  
in their struggle for life
- gu<sub>˥</sub>-eu due to, responsible for
- gu<sub>˥</sub> li<sub>˥</sub> (B) a coolie
- gu<sub>˥</sub> ti ti-eu to have a cramp in a leg or arm muscle,  
esp. common in pregnant women
- gui<sup>˥</sup> deu<sup>˥</sup>-eu to wage war
- gui<sup>˥</sup> ga (ga) the uncovered porches at the ends of the  
houses
- gui<sup>˥</sup> ga ceu<sub>˥</sub> a covered porch just outside their door
- gui<sup>˥</sup> ga k'aw<sup>˥</sup> zeu<sup>˥</sup> posts for the uncovered porch
- gui<sup>˥</sup> g'o<sub>˥</sub> a mango tree (gui<sup>˥</sup> o<sub>˥</sub>, ju<sup>˥</sup> g'o<sub>˥</sub>)
- gui<sup>˥</sup> i<sup>˥</sup>-eu to melt, as a metal
- gui<sup>˥</sup> la<sub>˥</sub> shelves in their homes, for utensils, food,  
etc.
- gui<sup>˥</sup> o<sub>˥</sub> ka-eu to make a case against a person in court
- gui<sup>˥</sup> o<sub>˥</sub> ti<sub>˥</sub>-eu to fine a person, or make him pay a fine
- gui<sup>˥</sup> sha<sub>˥</sub> m<sup>˥</sup>-eu to wage war (flowery language)
- gui<sup>˥</sup> sheh<sub>˥</sub> sheh<sub>˥</sub>-eu to drill soldiers
- gui byeh<sub>˥</sub> a 'no-son person', when the youngest son in  
the family
- gui co<sup>˥</sup> ni to be very dry, as clothes, country, wood
- gui-eu to be dry, as firewood
2. to read or count
3. when one has no curries, only rice to eat
- gui-eu, law<sub>˥</sub> - to sun until dry
- gui-eu, sah<sub>˥</sub> bo<sub>˥</sub> - to read a letter, book, etc.

- gui-eu, si^ - to wipe dry

- gui-eu, tsuiɛ - to repeat one's genealogy

gui haw-eu to count, or read, with the idea of seeing what is there

gui ma (ma) the attic area of an Akha house (where they store things)

gui ma daw^ dzm the ladder they use to get to the above

gui pu nya mi^ other villages (flowery language)

gui si^ a minor infraction (as stealing someone's firewood), calls for setting up drinks for elders

gui, ba a metal, esp. aluminum, also nickel and chromium, the metals used for pots and tins

gui, ba (si,) an aluminum pot

gui, ba oe, lah, a cooking pot

gui, byeh^ (byeh^) the brass condensing 'dish' they using in distilling liquor

guiɛ ceh a teakettle (la, tsoɛ)

guiɛ lah, blessing, luck

gui, lah, baw-eu to have luck-blessing, to have worth

gui, lahɛ sa, la^ ba,-eu to be weak in good things, to have a poor store of virtue, be sickly

gui, lah, saɛ la^ hui,-eu opposite of above

gui, lah, yaw dzahɛ (NC) blessing, luck (with more to come)

gui, lo copper ore (actually a rock with copper in it, they use for medicine)

gui, sha^ a brassy taste in food

gui, shmɛ any yellow metal other than gold

gui, shuiɛ 1. brass (as pots, etc.)  
2. copper (esp. when made into something)

guiɛ shuiɛ meh^ bya^ the copper coins from China with holes in them

gui, tso, 1. a large type of metal teakettle  
2. a copper or brass thunderbolt

- gaâ (WM) two and a half old coins, the term used for  
fines and religious customs
- ga^ dza<sub>u</sub>aeu for animals to graze
- gaâ<sub>u</sub>-eu, yaw ga^ - to be cold (a person to feel cold)
- ga^ - i<sub>u</sub>aeu to walk as a four footed animal
- ga<sub>u</sub> (kah) paddy seedlings
- ga<sub>u</sub>-eu to trade in goods (je<sub>u</sub> ga<sub>u</sub> ga<sub>u</sub>-eu)
- ga<sub>u</sub> jeu<sub>u</sub>-eu to make a profit at trading
- ga<sub>u</sub> seha<sub>u</sub>-eu to plantaa paddy seedbed
- gam<sub>u</sub>-eu (B) to make a donation of money or animals  
esp. to help poor people
- gaw^ (CL) used for streams or rivers
- gawâ bi paw downstream
- gawâ - i<sub>u</sub>aeu to be stunted in growth (as when small chil-  
dren carry loads too heavy for them)
- gawâ meh<sub>u</sub> paw upstream
- gaw<sub>u</sub>-eu to join a group
- geuâ<sub>u</sub>-eu to sprain something (a<sub>u</sub> la<sub>u</sub> te<sub>u</sub> geuâ<sub>u</sub>-eu - to  
fall and sprain one's wrist)
- geu^ - euâ seuâ geu^ - for one's teeth to chatter, as  
from the cold
- geu<sub>u</sub> pheasant
- geu<sub>u</sub>-eu 1. to be something, as to be a soldier, black-  
smith, etca  
2. to stick something in (a<sub>u</sub> yehâ geu<sub>u</sub>-eu - to stick  
a flower in)  
3. to take, as when something offered to you
- geu<sub>u</sub>-eu, ha - to accept someone or something
- geu<sub>u</sub>-euâ lu - to take by force
- geu<sub>u</sub>-eu, na<sub>u</sub> ha<sub>u</sub> - to obey
- geu<sub>u</sub>-eu, sha<sub>u</sub> noeâ - to study something (think about  
it) and do it
- geu<sub>u</sub>-eu, tse<sub>u</sub> - to choose out



- geu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, yuŋ - to take and keep

geu<sub>Λ</sub> k'o<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to 'take back', as to take back one's  
wife after one has divorced her

geu<sub>Λ</sub> maw<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to want, to want to take

gu<sup>h</sup>-eu to be afraid

gu<sup>h</sup>-eu ga<sup>h</sup>-eu (VC) to be fearful

- gu<sup>h</sup>-eu, noe<sub>Λ</sub> - to think about something and be afraid

- gu<sup>h</sup>-eu, tsaw<sub>Λ</sub> - to be startled, jump from fright

gu<sup>h</sup> seh<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to be terribly frightened (lit.η 'fright-  
ened to death')

gu<sub>Λ</sub> cu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to sew up the end of a smallish bag, or  
cloth tube

gu<sub>Λ</sub> dm-eu to sew and wear (clothes)

gu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to sew

gu<sub>Λ</sub> tm<sup>v</sup>-eu to sew up (as when spirits put medicine in  
a shaman's stomach and then 'sew it up')

g'

g'rǎ dǔ for, on behalf of

g'rǎ g'raw̌ a gecko (g'eȟ g'aw̌)

g'a-eu 1. to visit someone

2. for a boy to go to another village to court a girl

g'ra lu a little plaything for a child (zǎ g'a lu)

g'a lu m̌-eu the part of wedding ceremony where couple  
passes egg around them three times

g'ǎ strength, energy

g'ǎ (CL) for people

g'ǎ (FAP) used only in the negative, and with emphatic  
sometimes scoldy, statements

g'ǎ-a enough, sufficient

g'ǎ aȟ-eu to have strength

g'ǎ bǎ-neu to be weak (lit., 'strength thin')

g'ǎ baw̌ bǎ-eu to take someone's side, and help them  
in an argument or court case

g'ǎ bǐ-eu to encourage someone

g'rǎ byeȟ byeȟ-eu to be discouraged, esp. feeling  
that nothing will come of one's work, it is futile

g'ǎ doě doě-eu to be tired, exhausted

g'ǎ doě m̌ doě-eu (VC) to work and be tired

g'rǎ-eu 1. to win

2. to be finished, enough

(verb) g'ǎ-eu indicates the action is finished

g'ǎ gǎ poě wages, money one gets for work

g'ǎ g'ǎ great argus pheasant

g'rǎ jǔ lǎ-eu to become weak (from hunger, old age)

g'rǎ k'rǎ-eu to be strong

g'ǎ k'reȟ (k'reȟ) an opening in a building other than  
the door

- g'a<sub>2</sub> k'o<sub>2</sub> la<sup>~</sup>-eu for one's strength to return
- g'a<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> g'oe dza<sub>2</sub> de<sup>~</sup> la<sup>~</sup>-eu for a child to become  
big and strong enough to work
- g'a<sub>2</sub> lah<sup>~</sup> (lah<sup>~</sup>) the saddleback of a mountain
- g'a<sub>2</sub> lah<sup>~</sup> pi<sub>2</sub>-eu to dam up a stream and then catch fish  
where the water has run out (nga<sub>2</sub> lah<sup>~</sup> pi<sub>2</sub>-eu)
- g'a<sub>2</sub> law<sub>2</sub> (law<sub>2</sub>) a valley
- g'a<sub>2</sub> law<sub>2</sub> law<sub>2</sub> meh<sup>~</sup> a roundish, rather steep gully  
that does not have water running down it
- g'a<sub>2</sub> mah<sup>~</sup> mah<sup>~</sup> dza<sub>2</sub>-eu to work for someone for a wage
- g'a<sub>2</sub> mah<sup>~</sup> mah<sup>~</sup>-eu to work for a daily wage
- g'a<sub>2</sub> mui<sub>2</sub> nah mui<sub>2</sub> (NC) a propitious ('good') day
- g'a<sub>2</sub> na<sub>2</sub> na<sub>2</sub>-eu to rest
- g'a<sub>2</sub> nga<sub>2</sub> nga<sub>2</sub>-eu to work for each other an equal number  
of days
- g'a<sub>2</sub> nga<sub>2</sub> tseht<sup>~</sup>-eu to repay someone who worked for you  
by working the same amount of time for him
- g'a<sub>2</sub> sha<sup>~</sup>-eu to be prepared to expend all of one's  
energy in some task
- g'a<sub>2</sub> tsaht<sup>~</sup> lah<sup>~</sup> tsaht<sup>~</sup> (NC) the area of the village and  
the surrounding area (up to the fields)
- g'a<sub>2</sub> yaw k'a<sup>^</sup> to be strong
- g'a<sub>2</sub> yui-eu to be sparing of one's strength
- g'a<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> followers, disciples
- g'ah<sup>~</sup> byeh<sub>2</sub> a type of 'no-son person', one who has  
older and younger brothers when he dies
- g'ah<sup>~</sup> caw<sub>2</sub> ni to be hard and stiff, as metals, stone,  
meat, etc.
- g'ah<sup>~</sup> ceh in the middle
- g'ah<sup>~</sup>-eu to be hard, stiff, as metals, stone, meat
- g'ah<sup>~</sup> haw<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub>-eu to eat the noon meal
- g'ah<sup>~</sup> la Akha name for May (approximately)

g'rah<sup>ˋ</sup> si<sup>ˆ</sup> a type of infraction that is fairly serious  
(as entering someone's home or paddy house) - must  
give a pig for this

- g'ah<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu, yaw g'ah<sub>ˋ</sub> - to be bent

- g'ah<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu, yaw g'ah<sub>ˋ</sub> du<sub>ˋ</sub> - to dig in a crooked manner

g'aw<sup>ˋ</sup> di<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to retract, as a snake retracting after  
striking, or an earthworm retracting from something

g'raw<sup>ˋˋ</sup>-eu to spin thread (sa<sub>ˋ</sub> la<sub>ˋ</sub> g'raw<sup>ˋˋ</sup>-eu)

- g'aw<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, sa<sub>ˋ</sub> - to breathe

g'aw<sup>ˋ</sup> ka-eu to transplant, as chili plants

g'aw<sup>ˋ</sup> k'w<sub>ˋ</sub>ne<sub>ˋ</sub>u to pull something back

g'raw<sup>ˋ</sup> leh<sup>ˆ</sup>ne<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to pull off

g'raw<sup>ˋ</sup> leu<sup>ˋ</sup> haw-eu to look up (ba<sub>ˋ</sub> leu<sup>ˋ</sup> haw-eu)

g'aw<sup>ˋ</sup> maw<sup>ˋ</sup> (maw<sup>ˋ</sup>) the body (human or animal)

g'raw<sup>ˋ</sup> maw<sup>ˋ</sup> ya<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu for the body to feel stiff from too  
much work

g'raw<sup>ˋ</sup> pyaw<sup>ˆ</sup>ne<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to turn to another direction (as turn-  
ing one's head to look)

- g'raw<sup>ˋ</sup> yeu-eu, te<sup>ˋ</sup> sa<sup>ˋ</sup> - to hold a note for a long  
time in singing, or for a cock to hold its crow

g'raw (g'raw) fish or snake scales (nga<sub>ˋ</sub> g'raw - fish)

g'raw-eu for domesticated animals to give birth

g'aw tsi<sup>ˋˋ</sup>-eu for domesticated animals to be past the  
stage of having more offspring

g'aw<sub>ˋ</sub> bu a radish

g'raw<sub>ˋ</sub> caw<sup>ˆ</sup> caw<sup>ˆ</sup>ne<sub>ˋ</sub>-eh<sup>ˋ</sup> g'reh-eu to want to have goods or  
animals like others have

g'aw<sub>ˋ</sub>-i<sup>ˋˋ</sup>-eu to separate

g'aw<sub>ˋ</sub> jaw<sup>ˋˋ</sup>-eu to separate and live separately

g'raw<sub>ˋ</sub> kaw<sub>ˋ</sub> a type of plant found in the jungle, they  
eat the leaves

g'raw<sub>ˋ</sub> k'a<sub>ˋ</sub> a bitter green that grows wild

g'aw<sub>2</sub> loe<sup>ˊ</sup> a type of greens that grow in an area that  
has been cultivated

g'aw<sub>2</sub> loe ni to be big, large

g'aw<sub>2</sub> myah<sup>ˊ</sup> ma<sub>2</sub> g'eh-eh<sup>ˊ</sup> before long (in time)

g'aw<sub>2</sub> mya many, a large number

g'aw<sub>2</sub> myah<sup>ˊ</sup> ni for a long time

g'aw<sub>2</sub> nyoe<sup>ˊ</sup> curry, to eat with rice

g'aw<sub>2</sub> nyoe<sup>ˊ</sup> dza<sup>ˊ</sup> nyoe<sup>ˊ</sup> (NC) various greens that can  
be eaten

g'aw<sub>2</sub> nyoe<sup>ˊ</sup> jah<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to cook curry

g'aw<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> leafy vegetables

g'aw<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> g'aw<sub>2</sub> ceh<sup>ˊ</sup> sour greens

g'aw<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> nga du (si<sub>2</sub>) cabbage

g'aw<sub>2</sub> si<sub>2</sub> 1. kidney (in some dialects)  
2. testicles of cocks and young boars (in other  
dialects)

g'aw<sub>2</sub> sha<sup>ˊ</sup> sha<sub>2</sub>-eh<sup>ˊ</sup> g'eh-eu to be pitiable, as when  
lost a great deal to robbers

g'aw<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> ga<sub>2</sub>-eu to pity someone, to feel sad for them

g'aw<sub>2</sub> tseh<sub>2</sub> g'aw<sub>2</sub> nyoe<sup>ˊ</sup> (NC) greens and vegetables

g'aw<sub>2</sub> tseh<sup>ˆ</sup> tseh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to separate from, make a complete  
break

g'aw<sub>2</sub> za dza<sub>2</sub>-eu to eat a meal of separation at the  
time of a funeral or divorce

g'eh also, too (a<sub>2</sub> ma g'eh - the mother also)

g'eh-eu indicates either the state of being or the trans-  
ition of the state of being

(verb) g'eh-eu indicates the above (daw<sub>2</sub> ngeh<sub>2</sub> g'eh-eu,  
daw<sup>ˆ</sup> ah<sup>ˊ</sup> g'eh-eu, pa<sub>2</sub> g'eh-eu, yu<sup>ˊ</sup> g'eh-eu) esp.  
when the direction is down (as to take down)

g'eh la the Akha name for March (approximately)

g'eh<sub>2</sub> a<sup>ˊ</sup> baw<sup>ˊ</sup> a cherry tree

g'eu di<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to uncover something

- g'eu dzeh-eu to pull apart, to pull and throw away
- g'eu-eu to pull
- g'eu-eu, lañ law, - to pull a cart (as an ox)
  - g'eu la<sup>~</sup>-eu, a, gah - for thorns to catch and pull  
(as catch in clothes as walk by)
- g'eu leh<sup>^</sup>-eu to pull out, as to pull an arrow out
- g'eu pya<sup>~</sup>-eu to tear something
- g'eu pya<sup>^</sup> g'eu sha<sup>^</sup>-eu to tear something apart
- g'reu seh<sup>~</sup>-eu to pull to death (as a man tied to a horse that is frightened and runs)
- g'eu yaw<sup>~</sup>-eu to skin something by pulling it off
- g'o<sup>~</sup>-eu to chew
- g'o<sup>~</sup> nm<sup>^</sup>-eu to chew up
- g'oeñ<sup>~</sup>-eu to be friendly, to get along with others  
(g'me<sup>~</sup>-eu ga<sup>~</sup>-eu)
- g'oeñ<sup>~</sup>-eu, la<sup>^</sup> - to 'tame' someone so they will be kind and courteous to others
- g'oe-eu 1. to trust someone  
2. to entrust a task to someone
- g'oe<sup>~</sup> number nine
- g'oe<sup>~</sup>-eu, joe - to fill in a hole in the roof
  - g'oe<sup>~</sup>-eu, taw - to completely enclose a place, sides and top
  - g'aw<sup>^</sup>-eu, seh<sup>~</sup> g'aw<sup>^</sup> - to make a temporary shelter
- g'ehñ<sup>~</sup>-i<sup>~</sup>eu to be separated (used mostly of animals)
- g'o<sup>^</sup> ah<sup>~</sup>-eu to pick up (something fairly small) and put in (g'oñ uñ<sup>~</sup>-eu)
- g'mñ ba-eu to put meat on something to roast
- g'o<sup>^</sup> ba<sup>~</sup> the wall by the door in their houses
- g'o<sup>^</sup> ba<sup>~</sup> la<sup>~</sup> nyi<sup>~</sup>-eu za<sup>~</sup> a child born out of wedlock
- g'o<sup>^</sup> bymñ<sup>~</sup>-eu to pick up and put in a pile
- g'o<sup>^</sup> bym<sup>~</sup> (bym<sup>~</sup>) headed paddy

- g'o^ ceh^-eu to compare two things by picking them up  
and putting them together
- g'o^ cu zeu^ cu-eu (see ci, cu zeu^ cu-eu)
- g'o^ do^ caw^ a, poe, law^-eu the new rice offering
- g'o^ do^ caw^ eu to cut three stalks of paddy for their  
ancestor altar
- g'o^ dui^-eu to put a small object in a liquid to soak
- g'o^ dza, eu to 'peck and eat' as birds
- g'o^ dzah, dzah, eu to bundle up old paddy stalks
- g'o^ dzeh-eu to pick up a small object and throw away
- g'o^ dzoe^-eu to put three things (as paddy seeds)  
into a Y position
- g'o^-eu to pick up (something not too large)
- g'm^ jah-eu to believe at face value (whether true  
or false)
- g'o^ k'eh, (k'eh,) the opening of a door or gate
- g'o^ si, eu to get the meaning, to understand
- g'o^ shaw-eu to understand
- g'o^ ta, eu 1. to remember  
2. to pick up (something small) and set it down
- g'o^ to^ sha^-eu to support oneself on something, as  
a cane
- g'o^ to^ to^-eu to brace something up with a stick,  
log, or piece of wood
- g'o^ tu^-eu to take a small thing and lean it against  
something else
- g'o^ tsaw^ tsaw^ eu to plant with the aid of a dibble  
stick
- g'o^ tseh, eu to bring weapon into position to use (as  
a gun, crossbow, machete, etc.)
- g'o^ yoe, (kah) a straw



g'o<sub>Λ</sub> daw<sub>Λ</sub> tsa<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to speak parting words (say farewell)

g'o<sub>Λ</sub> deh<sub>Λ</sub> la<sup>~</sup>-eu to come to life again

g'o<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to return (g'o<sub>Λ</sub> la<sup>~</sup>-eu, g'o<sub>Λ</sub> le-eu, g'o<sub>Λ</sub> le<sup>~</sup>-eu, g'o<sub>Λ</sub>-i<sup>~</sup>-eu - depending on direction)

- g'o<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, ceh<sup>h</sup> - to run back (esp. of wife who leaves husband and runs home)

- g'o<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, ga<sup>~</sup> g'o<sub>Λ</sub> - for a path to be crooked

- g'o<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, nah<sup>~</sup> g'o<sub>Λ</sub> - to look back, to look behind

- g'o<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, ya<sup>~</sup> sm<sup>~</sup> - to return from working in one's fields

g'o<sub>Λ</sub>-i<sup>~</sup>ne<sup>h</sup>eu to return (down)

g'o<sub>Λ</sub> la<sup>~</sup>-eu to return (from a lower place)

g'o<sub>Λ</sub> le<sup>~</sup>-eu to return (up)

g'o<sub>Λ</sub> le-eu to return (from a higher place)

h

ha<sup>ˇ</sup> ceu<sub>ˇ</sub> ceu<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to sneeze

ha-eu to greet, to welcome

ha geu<sub>˥</sub>teu to accept, as accept a new custom, etc.

- ha-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, sha - to take something (small in size)  
to someone who lives at a lower point

ha la<sub>ˇ</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to go meet someone

ha<sub>ˇ</sub> ha<sub>ˇ</sub>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> the sound of rustling (as an animal moving  
through the jungle)† rain beating down, a dog growl-  
ing just before biting someone, etc.

hah<sup>ˇ</sup> du<sup>ˇ</sup> ja<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sub>ˇ</sub> a long-tailed sibia

hah-ah<sub>˥</sub> right here (heu ga<sup>ˇ</sup>)

hah<sub>ˇ</sub> bya<sub>˥</sub> a great hornbill (bird)

hah<sub>ˇ</sub> bya<sub>˥</sub> hah<sub>ˇ</sub> tse the mixture a great hornbill makes  
around the female when she is setting

hah<sub>ˇ</sub> cah<sup>ˇ</sup> a crane (bird)

hah<sub>ˇ</sub> cah<sup>ˇ</sup> dzeht<sub>˥</sub>-eu to be paralyzed (due to the shadow  
of a crane hitting one)

hah<sub>ˇ</sub> g'eh<sup>ˇ</sup> a wreathed hornbill

hah<sub>ˇ</sub> na<sup>ˆ</sup> a pied hornbill

hah<sub>ˇ</sub> za<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sub>˥</sub> ma a quail (k'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> za<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sub>ˇ</sub> ma)

haw<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) the palace of a ruler

haw<sup>ˇ</sup> bi paw (see kui<sup>ˇ</sup> bi paw)

haw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu and (nga<sup>ˇ</sup> haw<sup>ˇ</sup>teu naw<sup>ˇ</sup> - I and you)

haw ba<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to just be looking casually around, no set  
purpose

haw byo<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to lose sight of something

haw deh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to be tired ('fed up') with seeing someone

haw doe-eu to look everywhere

haw-eu to look

(verb) haw-eu 1. to experience something

2. to try something (m<sup>ˇ</sup> haw-eu - to try doing)

- haw-eu, daw\_ - 1. to wait and see  
2. to test someone
- haw-eu, g'aw^ leu^ - to look up
- haw-eu pya^ -eu to look after something or someone (as people, animals, garden, etc.) (VC)
- haw-eu, saw^ - to try to figure out something
- haw lah^t eu to take care of, esp. in the sense of seeing that nothing disappears
- haw maw^t eu to look and see, or to happen to see something
- haw mui\_ eu to be attractive, nice to look at
- haw pi^t eu to care for someone so they won't get sick or killed
- haw sa^t eu to look at something without having any compunctions or embarrassment (often used in the negative)
- haw si\_ eu to look and know (as looking at a person and knowing he is the guilty party)
- haw te\_-eu to look after growing things, so that they do not get injured etc.
- haw te\_ haw pi^ -eu (VC) to care for people, animals, garden, etc.
- haw teh\_t eu to stare at something without seeing it
- haw tseh^ -eu to look across something (as a valley or lake) to the other side
- haw tso^t eu to keep one's eyes on just one thing, to stare at it
- haw\_ cooked rice
- haw\_ beu\_ ah^t eu to dish up rice (for eating)
- haw\_ bu an owlet
- haw\_ bu bya^ a long-tailed nightjar (bird)
- haw\_ bu ma a forest eagle-owl
- haw\_ byaw^ la^ daw^ -eu to prepare everything for a meal, and to have the table set

- haw, byaw<sup>˘</sup> law<sup>˘</sup> neh<sub>˘</sub>-eu to feed someone a meal
- haw, ca<sub>˘</sub> boiled, soft rice (wet rice, sometimes feed to sick people)
- haw, ca<sub>˘</sub> daw<sup>˘</sup>-eu to boil rice and meat from a kill together, and the whole village feasts on it
- haw, ceh<sup>˘</sup> da<sup>˘</sup> la<sup>ˆ</sup> a wooden spoon they use to stir rice while it is cooking
- haw, ceh<sup>˘</sup> pyu<sup>˘</sup>-eu to stir up partly steamed rice, and sprinkle water on it, to get it to soften and get well-done
- haw, ceh<sub>˘</sub> non-glutinous rice
- haw, ci<sub>˘</sub> ka-eu to take cooked rice off the fire
- haw, cu cu-eu to wrap rice up in a banana leaf to take to the field or hunting
- haw, cu ga<sup>ˆ</sup> to bring the uneaten part of the above back home
- haw, dzah<sub>˘</sub>-eu to be hungry, and must remain so
- haw, dzaw<sub>˘</sub> baw<sub>˘</sub> law a type of bamboo, they use it to cook rice in when camping (thus the name)
- haw, dzi<sup>ˆ</sup> sa<sub>˘</sub>-eu to keep a hot fire going under the rice (so it will cook quickly)
- haw, eh<sup>ˆ</sup> eh<sup>˘</sup>-eu to cook rice in a pot (rather than steaming it)
- haw, ga<sup>ˆ</sup> cold rice that they carry to the field to eat in the middle of the day
- haw, ga<sup>ˆ</sup> sha<sub>˘</sub> ceh<sup>˘</sup> a dish with rice and meat in it that they use in their rituals, esp. for feeding the coffin
- haw, gah<sub>˘</sub> a small container woven of bamboo strips with a lid (it is round)
- haw, gu<sup>˘</sup> a duck (many dialectical differences)
- haw, g'aw<sup>ˆ</sup> (g'aw<sup>ˆ</sup>) a 'rice dish', woven, from which one or two sitting together will eat their rice
- haw, jaw<sub>˘</sub> jaw<sub>˘</sub>-eu to sit down to a meal (around the 'rice table')

- haw<sub>2</sub> jeh (jeh) a 'rice table' from which they eat rice.  
It is about 12-16 inches high, round, and woven of  
rataan and bamboo
- haw<sub>2</sub> jeh sha<sup>˘</sup> dah<sup>˘˘</sup>-eu to put the 'rice table' in posi-  
tion for eating (haw<sub>2</sub> jeh sha<sup>˘˘</sup>-eu)
- haw<sub>2</sub> jeu<sub>2</sub> la<sup>˘˘</sup>-eu for rice to expand (as it is cooked)
- haw<sub>2</sub> ju a type of rice noodles the Shans make
- haw<sub>2</sub> ku<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> (hm<sub>2</sub>) a wooden scoop used to dish up rice
- haw<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sub>2</sub> tsui<sub>2</sub>-eu to count the number of handfulls  
of rice a person takes when eating (in play)
- haw<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub> dza<sup>˘</sup> lah<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub>-eu to dish up more rice and  
curry
- haw<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub>-eu to add more rice to a person's rice  
dish when it is getting low (while he is eating)
- haw<sub>2</sub> lu<sup>˘</sup> lu<sup>˘˘</sup>-eu to fry rice
- haw<sub>2</sub> m<sup>˘</sup> dza<sup>˘</sup> sa<sub>2</sub> g'eh-eu to cook rice and curry
- haw<sub>2</sub> m<sup>˘</sup>-eu to cook rice
- haw<sub>2</sub> meh<sub>2</sub> dzah<sub>2</sub>-eu to be hungry† and remain that way
- haw<sub>2</sub> meh<sub>2</sub>-eu to be hungry (haw<sub>2</sub> meh<sub>2</sub> meh<sub>2</sub>ːeu)
- haw<sub>2</sub> meh<sub>2</sub> lo<sub>2</sub>-eu to have enough to eat
- haw<sub>2</sub> meh<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub>-eu not to have enough to eat
- haw<sub>2</sub> nyaw<sub>2</sub> sticky, or glutinous rice
- haw<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub> (bah<sub>2</sub>) a wooden rice steamer
- haw<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> la<sup>˘</sup>-eu for the rice to be done
- haw<sub>2</sub> sah<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub> ma they use the leaves of this plant  
for a new mother to sit on
- haw<sub>2</sub> si<sub>2</sub> (si<sub>2</sub>) grains of rice
- haw<sub>2</sub> shaw<sup>˘</sup> 'holy' rice that they use in their cere-  
monies (it usually includes a boiled egg)
- haw<sub>2</sub> shui<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub>-eu the very first rice they eat from  
their rice field

- haw, ta^ the mat over the fireplace (k'aw, ta^ - pf.)
- haw, tah (tah) a wooden plank they put the rice steamer on between the two steamings, while they stir the rice
- haw, tah, (ya^) a rice cake (made of glutinous rice)
- haw, tah, haw, jeh, (jeh,) a rice cake (see above)
- haw, ti, bah, one wooden rice steamer of rice
- haw, tseh, tseh, dza,eu for a person to be able to make a very little curry go a long ways
- haw, tsu^ (tsu^) a ball of rice, wadded up in the hand
- haw, tsu^ tsu^-eu to form the above
- haw, yoe yoe-eu to mix rice and curry together (as when they feed a very small child, or the dogs)
- he^ (WM) a thousand
- heh^-(verb suffix) to take -- (see below)
- heh^ g'eh-eu to take (down)
- heh^ la,eu to bring (up)
- heh^ le,teu 1. to take (up)  
2. to bring (down)
- heh, (IP) here!, as when handing someone something, or when pointing out something
- heh, (FAP) used when encouraging the listener to accompany the speaker in a project he is about to undertake (Dzaw, i^ ma heh,. Come on, let's go.)
- heh, nym,em^ now (in time) (nym,-m^, nym^)
- heu-eu 1. to rake back (as with a mattock)  
2. to row
- heu ga^ here (this place)
- heu hui-i this big
- heu kaw^-eu to scrape a line (as to demarcate something)
- heu lo,-eh^ like this
- heu mi^ neh because of this
- heu mya^ ni this many, this much

- heu mya^ nah    a couple or three days
- heu myah k'oe^ myah    an indefinite time
- heu na^ ma, tse^    moreover
- heu na^ na^ - eh^    this much
- hi^ - eu, mah, -    for a horse to whinny
- hm^ bo, lo, yeh^    a coral ground mushroom, they eat
- hm^ boe, taht ci^    a large type of ground mushroom
- hm^ g'a, hm^ tsi tseu^ - eu    to pick mushrooms
- hm^ ngo,    a lesser panda
- hm, (CL)    a very general designation for misc. objects,  
often borrowed terms
- hm, mui, peh^ mui, (NC)    elegant, expensive clothes
- hotbo^ ba, la    a type of bamboo gopher like an Indian  
gerbil
- hotbo^ ba, ne^    a type of bamboo gopher
- ho byaw    a small type of flying squirrel
- ho ca,    1. a general term for small rodents  
2. a mouse or small rat
- ho ca, bi^ ceh    a tree shrew
- ho ca, bya, tsaw,    a chipmunk
- ho ca, ca, bu,    a male mouse or rat
- ho ca, ca, ma    a female mouse or rat
- ho ca, ho gu,    a run that rodents use
- ho ca, ho k'be,    a rat (the 'thief rodent')
- ho ca, la, k'teh,    a climber in the jungle, they eat  
the fruit
- ho - eu, a, ho -    a type of chanting while planting rice
- ho k'a,    a small, porcupine-like animal (feeds in the  
dark of the night)
- ho la,    a type of rodent with a long snouth and terrible  
smell. Climbs trees, eats small rodents, chickens,  
some say fish. Is very smart.

ho lah<sup>˥</sup> a type of jungle rat, little larger than house rats

ho nah 'rodent day' in their cycle of days (must not start an ancestor offering on this day)

ho pi<sub>˩</sub> generic for bamboo gophers

ho pi<sub>˩</sub> doi<sub>˩</sub> doi<sub>˩</sub> common hoopoe bird (ho pu doe<sub>˩</sub> doe<sub>˩</sub>)

ho pi<sub>˩</sub> pi<sub>˩</sub> bu<sub>˩</sub> male bamboo rat

ho pi<sub>˩</sub> pi<sub>˩</sub> ma female bamboo rat

ho pu<sup>˥</sup> a porcupine

ho pu<sup>˥</sup> pu<sup>˥</sup> bu<sub>˩</sub> a male porcupine

ho pu<sup>˥</sup> pu<sup>˥</sup> ma a female porcupine

ho pu doe<sub>˩</sub> doe<sub>˩</sub> (see ho pi<sub>˩</sub> doi<sub>˩</sub> doi<sub>˩</sub>)

ho pya<sup>˥</sup> la<sub>˩</sub> seh<sup>˥</sup> a type of mole

ho shu<sub>˩</sub> a flying squirrel

ho ye a type of wildcat, eats meat and fruit, similar to the Indian marten

- hoe<sup>˥</sup>-eu, ci<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>˩</sub> - for a barking deer to bark

hoe<sub>˩</sub>-eu the angry growl of a bear or pig when about to attack, or warning you away

hu<sup>˥</sup> lo hail (taboo word)

hu<sup>˥</sup> seu (kah<sup>˥</sup>) a rataan mat

hu<sup>˥</sup> si<sub>˩</sub> (si<sub>˩</sub>) cowrie shells used for ornaments, ceremonies, and gambling

hu dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu (B) to take by force

hu<sub>˩</sub> baw a<sub>˩</sub> li first-born son

hu<sub>˩</sub> baw za<sub>˩</sub> first-born child

- hu<sub>˩</sub>-eu, meh<sub>˩</sub> hu<sub>˩</sub> - to go before someone

hu<sub>˩</sub> nah day before yesterday

hu<sub>˩</sub> nah hu the day before the day before yesterday

hui<sub>˩</sub> neu to be big

hui<sub>˩</sub> za<sub>˩</sub> nyi<sup>˥</sup> za<sub>˩</sub> important and unimportant people



i

- i˘ bah˘ (bah˘) a bamboo section used to carry water
- i˘ bah˘ meh˘ k'eh˘ a type of bamboo water container  
where a hole is cut near one end in the side
- i˘ beuˆ doˆ-eu (beuˆ) for a spring to bubble up water
- i˘ bui˘ bui˘-eu for water to boil
- i˘ buiˆ a˘ ma whirligig beetles
- i˘ cawə a travel companion
- i˘ ceuā (ceuāˆ) a water dipper made from a gourd
- i˘ cu˘ water
- i˘ cu˘-ah˘ bu-eu to be carried away by water
- i˘ cu˘-ah˘ nya-eu to be able to swim, dive, etc.
- i˘ cu˘ ba˘ kaw˘ (kaw˘) a pole for carrying water when  
carry it by a shoulder pole
- i˘ cu˘ byaˆ-eu to sprinkle water on something (iă  
cu˘ byaˆ sheh˘-eu)
- i˘ cu˘ dah˘ byah la˘-eu for water to flood
- i˘ cuə dah˘-eu for water to be present
- i˘ cu˘ dzui˘-eu to bathe
- i˘ cu˘ i˘ coeă 'sweet water'ə usually used to indicate  
sweet tasting fruit drinks they buy in bazaar
- i˘ cu˘ i˘ di˘ di˘-eu to swim (i˘ di˘ di˘-eu)
- i˘ cu˘ i˘ dzaˆ (dzaˆ) a drop of water
- i˘ cu˘ i˘ pu˘ (si˘) a gourd used for a water container
- i˘ cu˘ i˘ so˘ so˘-eu the sound of running water
- i˘ cu˘ i˘ tsehə cold water
- i˘ cu˘ i˘ zeuˆ a˘ ma mosquito larvae
- i˘ cu˘ k'aw˘-eu to carry water
- i˘ cu˘ lah du˘ a well (lah du˘)
- i˘ cu˘ law˘ k'aw˘ (k'aw˘) the water source for the  
village
- iă cu˘ meh˘-eu to be thirsty

iť cu<sub>˩</sub> sheh<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu to water something, as plants in the  
dry season

i˘ cu<sub>˩</sub> tsa<sub>˩</sub> poe<sub>˩</sub> (poe<sub>˩˩</sub>) rapids in a river

i˘ deh<sub>˩</sub> a<sub>˩</sub> ma an insect that lives in water, and stings

iť di<sub>˩</sub> di<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu to swim (uiť di<sub>˩</sub> di<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu)

i˘ do<sup>ˆ</sup> la˘ do<sup>ˆ</sup> ngeh-a<sub>˩</sub> when coming and going

i˘ dzawť si a wagtail (bird)

i˘ dzoe<sub>˩</sub> an egret (ui˘ dzoe<sub>˩</sub>)

i˘-eu to go (from higher point to lower)

iť geu (geu) the shelf in house where keep water pots

i˘ jaw lah˘ (lah˘˘) an island

i˘ jeu<sub>˩</sub> jeu<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu for the water level to be high (lit.ť  
'water swollen')

i˘ ju ju-eu to slobber

i˘ kať one's home

i˘ k'a˘-eu to go out of one's sight

i˘ k'aw˘ a wave of water, a high ripple of water

i˘ lah˘ hot water (i˘ cu<sub>˩</sub> i˘ lah˘˘)

i˘ lu<sup>ˆ</sup> a wave of water (i˘ lu<sup>ˆ</sup> dzeh-eu, i˘ lu<sup>ˆ</sup> lu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)

i˘ naw<sub>˩</sub> lať naw<sub>˩</sub> to trample on

i˘ ne˘ ne˘-eu for the water to be muddy

i˘ ni<sub>˩</sub> birdlime, used to catch birds

i˘ ni<sub>˩</sub> at bawť the tree they make birdlime from

i˘ ni<sub>˩</sub> da<sub>˩</sub>ťeu to put birdlime on limb to catch bird

i˘ nm<sub>˩</sub> a type of tree that grows near water

i˘ nm<sub>˩</sub> the brain (u˘ nm<sub>˩</sub>)

i˘ no after awhile, sometimes later today

i˘ no ci<sub>˩</sub> later on this evening

i˘ no na g'ah˘ later on this afternoon

i˘ pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to pass through the middle of something

iť pu<sub>˩</sub> (si<sub>˩˩</sub>) a gourd used as a water container

i˥ pu˥ a˥ neh the shoots of the gourd plant (they eat)

i˥ pu˥ coe˥ a type of gourd they eat, too thin for  
use with water

i˥ pu˥ k'eh˥ ha˥ (si˥) a large gourd used for water

i˥ sah˥ ni (verb) fairly .... (i˥ sah˥ ni hui˥-eu -  
to be fairly large)

i˥ sha˥ i˥ taw tsaw˥ ha˥ a person who is destitute

i˥ sha˥ sha˥-eu to be very poor, hard up

i˥ shaw˥ law˥ k'aw˥ the village water supply

i˥ shm˥ an otter (ui˥ shm˥)

i˥ shoi urine

i˥ shoi shoi-eu to urinate

i˥ tui˥ tuiŋ˥-eu to have the hiccups (ui˥ tui˥ tui˥-eu)

i˥ tsah˥ tsah˥-eu to dam up a stream (for fishing or  
for play) (ui˥ tsahŋ tsah˥-eu)

i˥ yah˥ (kah˥) a fish net to pull fish out of water

i˥ yah˥ yah˥-eu to catch fish and crabs with a net or  
basket

i˥ ba˥ sin, serious wrong doing (i˥ ba˥)

i˥ ba˥ na˥-eu to be under the 'curse' of sin and thus  
sick or suffering affliction of some kind

i˥ ba˥ pi-eu to bear the brunt of one's sins, take  
the consequences

i˥ deh˥ i˥ ceh quarrels, trouble

i˥ deh˥ i˥ ceh do˥ la˥-eu for quarrels and friction to  
break out (as in a village)

i˥ ma laŋ sha˥ the ocean

i˥ nah today

j

- ja˥ co˥ a crested bunting (bird)
- ja˥ cu˥ (si˥) a bell
- ja˥ ho˥ a finch
- ja˥ la˥ a shrike (bird)
- ja˥ oe˥ a jew'ls-harp (ja˥ oe˥)
- ja˥ pah˥ a loosely woven basket they use to trap small birds in
- ja˥ paw˥ deh-eu to pull string to make bamboo clapper operate to scare birds away from field
- ja˥ saw˥ (ca˥) a rope made of cow hide
- ja˥ teh˥ sheu-eu a trap made to drop on birds and kill them
- ja˥ tseu˥ a sparrow
- ja˥ tsi˥ generic for wagtails
- ja˥ tsi˥ shui˥ golden weaverbird
- ja (WM) one hundredth of a viss in weight
- ja bo bo-eu to turn over a clay pot or dish and throw down to make a loud noise
- ja bu ja doe˥-eu (VC) to say malicious things about others to gossip
- ja caw˥-eu to have a friendly conversation
- ja caw˥ ja dzoe˥-eu (VC) to speak politely together
- ja ceu˥-eu to praise
- ja di la˥ zeu˥ a type of insect that lives in water
- ja do˥ ja meh˥-eu (VC) to confess something, reveal something previously hidden
- ja doe˥ eh˥ doe˥-eu to make slanderous remarks to a person's face
- ja du˥-eu to discuss and reach a firm conclusion
- ja-eu, ya˥ k'a˥ - to judge
- ja gui˥ a little platform on which they make certain offerings

- ja k'ah tso<sup>^</sup>-eu to put ceremonially prepared bamboo strips up over both doors
- ja leh (si<sub>u</sub> leh) 'rice ballst used in ceremonies
- ja maw maw-eu divining where lost or stolen articles are
- ja meh<sub>u</sub>-eu to explain, to tell
- ja noe<sub>u</sub>-eu to remind a person of something, or challenge him to stir him up and wake him up
- ja pya<sup>^</sup>-eu to 'tear down' some project by saying things that will hinder it
- ja pyawt<sup>~</sup>-eu to twist what someone has said to make it be the opposite
- ja pyu<sub>u</sub> ni at once, right away (point of time)
- ja sawt<sup>~</sup>-eu to discuss at certain matter (ja saw<sup>~</sup> ja u<sup>~</sup>-eu)
- ja seh-eu to brag (often without justification)
- ja tsa<sub>u</sub> ja tsah<sup>~</sup>-eu (VC) to discuss terms of reconciliation with two parties not in agreement
- ja tseht<sup>~</sup>-eu to say the final word
- ja ut<sup>~</sup>-eu to discuss the possibility of things taking place
- ja<sub>u</sub> bo<sub>u</sub> lo<sub>u</sub> yeht a flower (they wear it)
- ja<sub>u</sub> ceht<sup>~</sup> ceht<sup>~</sup>-eu to whistle
- ja<sub>u</sub> dat<sup>~</sup> geu<sub>u</sub>-eu to wear ornamental clothing on special occasions to impress others (as swagger stick)
- ja<sub>u</sub>-eu to call a domesticated animal (esp. dogs & cats), or to call wild animals so as to kill them
- ja<sub>u</sub>-eu, meh<sup>~</sup> ja<sub>u</sub> - to call wild animals with a leaf or bamboo whistle so as to kill them
- ja<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> jat gat weeds and undergrowth in the jungle (jat ga<sup>^</sup>)
- ja<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> lu myah<sub>u</sub> a plant used to make curries tasty
- ja<sub>u</sub> g'aw a type of red rice
- ja<sub>u</sub> leht the wind (ja<sub>u</sub> leht baw-eu - the wind blows)
- ja<sub>u</sub> leht leh<sup>~</sup> byoe mythical wind hole (in legends)

- ja<sub>˩</sub> leh<sup>˩</sup> leh<sup>˩</sup> zeu<sup>ˆ</sup> an ant lion (insect)
- ja<sub>˩</sub> leh<sup>˩</sup> leh<sup>˩</sup> zeu<sup>ˆ</sup> zeu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu a whirlwind to blow
- ja<sub>˩</sub> myaw<sub>˩</sub> myaw<sub>˩</sub>-eu to tell a lie
- ja<sub>˩</sub> neh<sub>˩</sub> neh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to send something by black magic to enter one's enemy
- ja<sub>˩</sub> neh<sub>˩</sub> po<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to send back the above, also by means of black magic
- ja<sub>˩</sub> nyi<sub>˩</sub> ma a type of large firefly
- ja<sub>˩</sub> sawn the coral tree (Papilionaceae, erythrina stricta), make rice steamers from this
- ja<sub>˩</sub> sawn a<sup>˩</sup> ji<sup>˩</sup> the black bulbul
- ja<sub>˩</sub> sawn k'a<sub>˩</sub> a jungle tree, sometimes use leaves as bait when fishing with a hook
- ja<sub>˩</sub> tsi<sup>˩</sup> nyoe<sup>˩</sup> the long-tailed broadbill (bird)
- jah<sup>˩</sup> ceh ceh-eu to have a race at doing something
- jah<sup>˩</sup> doñ<sup>˩</sup>-eu to make something from something else
- jah<sup>˩</sup> doe<sup>˩</sup>-eu to do something bad to someone
- jah<sup>˩</sup>-eu to make (usually to make something of wood for the home), or to prepare (as food)
- jah<sup>˩</sup>-eu, dza<sup>˩</sup> - to make meat curry, espn for special occasions
- jah<sup>˩</sup>-eu, g'aw<sub>˩</sub> nyoe<sup>˩</sup> - to cook curry
- jah<sup>˩</sup> geu<sub>˩</sub>-eu to act a part (as to act as if one is a spirit priest even when one is not)
- jah<sup>˩</sup> g'eh-eu to be haughty, think oneself better than others
- jah<sup>˩</sup> k'o<sub>˩</sub>-eu to get even with someone, repay them for something bad they did to you
- jah<sup>˩</sup> mui<sub>˩</sub>-eu to repair wooden things that can say 'jah<sup>˩</sup>-eu' for
- jah<sup>˩</sup> sa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to fix something so it won't break or spoil
- jah<sup>˩</sup> tsa<sub>˩</sub>-eu to straighten things out between enemies

jah<sup>˥</sup> tsoe<sub>˥˩</sub>-eu 1. to fill in a small hole with something  
(as a leaf)

2. to replace something you borrowed and wrecked

jah-eu to believe

jah<sub>˥</sub> ca<sub>˥</sub> a type of jungle tree, they eat the fruit

jah<sub>˥</sub> ci<sub>˥˩</sub>-eu a game like checkers they play at wakes

jah<sub>˥</sub> neh<sub>˥</sub> a spirit which causes arms and legs to swell

jam<sub>˥</sub> haw-eu to be obstinate, to go your own way in spite  
of warning of others

jaw<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup> the 'bosst (usually used in sarcastic way)

jaw<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup>-eu for a person to boss others around, but  
he does not help out

jaw<sup>˥</sup> doe<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be tired of staying (as in hospital)

jaw<sup>˥</sup> du<sub>˥</sub> (tsah<sup>˥</sup>) a living place

jaw<sup>˥</sup> dzaw-eu the habit of doing something, way of  
living

jaw<sup>˥</sup>-eu to live, to stay, to be present (animate)

jaw<sup>˥</sup> ga<sup>˥</sup> a living place

jaw<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sub>˥</sub>-eu to live together (as when two villages  
move together and become one)

jaw<sup>˥</sup> jit<sup>˥</sup>-eu to move a short distance away

jaw<sup>˥</sup> k'ah<sub>˥</sub> the section of the country where one lives

jaw<sup>˥</sup> k'aw<sup>˥</sup> pi<sup>˥</sup>-eu a fairly polite way of saying that  
a young person (either boy or girl) has had sexual  
intercourse (and thus will now grow into an adult)

jaw<sup>˥</sup> la the Akha name for February (approximately)

jaw<sup>˥</sup> la yam<sub>˥</sub> the dry season (as opposed to raining and  
cold)

jaw<sup>˥</sup> nah a 'sabbath<sup>˥</sup> day, a holy day, when they must  
not go work in their fields

jaw<sup>˥</sup> pa<sup>˥</sup>teu to move a short distance away (jaw<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup>-eu)

- jaw<sup>˥</sup> pa<sup>˥</sup> pa<sup>˥</sup>teu, meh<sub>˥</sub> tsoe<sub>˥</sub> - to change one's clothes

jaw<sup>˥</sup> sa<sup>˥</sup> do<sup>˥</sup>teu to be in good health

jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> teh<sub>ˇ</sub> k'a<sup>ˇ</sup> ma<sub>ˇ</sub> za-eu to be unable to stand something

jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> si<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to come to know the right way to live (proper behavior, etc.)

jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> tso<sup>ˆ</sup> ta<sub>ˇ</sub>ne<sub>u</sub> to loaf around doing nothing

jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> tsoeŋ-eu to block the way for someone with one's body

jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> zaŋ pa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to move ('flee') to a new location

jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> za<sup>ˇ</sup> sha<sub>ˇ</sub> le<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu a polite way of saying a girl is pregnant out of wedlock

jaw (WM) 1. a cycle of days (an Akha week)  
2. one time around

- jaw-eu, caw - to help someone, as you work with them

- jaw-eu, ga<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw - to go around a village (not through)

jaw-i-eu (B) to help someone

jaw pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to figure up at the end of the year what each family still owes the village fund

jaw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to stalk someone or something (as game)

(verb) jaw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu doing something in a circle (g'o<sup>ˆ</sup>  
jaw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, ci<sub>ˇ</sub> jaw<sub>ˇ</sub>, cah jaw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, m<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, etc.)

- jaw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, hawŋ jaw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to sit down around 'rice table' for a meal

jaw<sub>ˇ</sub> jaw<sub>ˇ</sub>-ehŋ 1. for a group to surround someone or something  
2. for someone or something to keep walking around a certain place (as a leopard circling a village)

jaw<sub>ˇ</sub> k'a<sup>ˆ</sup> a poor type of rataan

jaw<sub>ˇ</sub> uŋ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to surround a place in order to get in, or to surround one's enemies

jaw<sub>ˇ</sub> yaw<sub>ˇ</sub> small scales for weighing things

je<sup>ˇ</sup> (FAP) follows a direct quote

jeŋ le<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) a clerk, secretary

jeŋ lo ni to be wide

je<sup>ˇ</sup> paŋ ka paŋ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to rotate one's crops (jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sup>ˇ</sup> ka paŋ<sup>ˇ</sup>-euŋ jeh<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sup>ˇ</sup> ka paŋ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)



- je<sub>ˊ</sub> pa<sup>ˊ</sup> pa<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to change to something or someone else  
(as rotating duty)
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> (CL) a kind
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> bi<sup>ˊ</sup> inheritance
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> bi<sup>ˊ</sup> o<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu for the father to specify what inheritance each son will get
- Je<sub>ˊ</sub> bu<sub>ˊ</sub> mi<sup>ˊ</sup> k'ah<sub>ˊ</sub> Japan
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> byeh polite way of referring to 'animal rejects'  
(see je<sub>ˊ</sub> caw<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> caw<sub>ˊ</sub> maw caw<sub>ˊ</sub> (NC) referring to the elders (polite)
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> caw<sup>ˆ</sup> any 'animal reject', which because of abnormal birth or abnormal actions, must be killed
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> do<sup>ˆ</sup> caw<sub>ˊ</sub> one's close friends (polite)
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> dzeh dza<sub>ˊ</sub> du<sub>ˊ</sub> the place outside their village where they eat the 'animal rejects' (je<sub>ˊ</sub> caw<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> dzeh<sub>ˊ</sub> polite term for 'animal rejects' (je<sub>ˊ</sub> caw<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- je<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu 1. to sift  
2. to scrape or rub
- je<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu, m<sub>ˊ</sub> je<sub>ˊ</sub> - for it to thunder
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> ga<sub>ˊ</sub> ga<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to trade
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> ga<sub>ˊ</sub> je<sub>ˊ</sub> ka g'reh-eu to engage in trade (as occupation)
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> g'a<sub>ˊ</sub> pyu<sup>ˊ</sup> shui<sup>ˊ</sup> one's money and goods
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> hm<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to prepare something ahead of time
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> hu 1. the first (in time)  
2. in the front
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> ja<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sub>ˊ</sub> da a rich person (sm<sup>ˊ</sup> mui<sub>ˊ</sub> sm<sup>ˊ</sup> baw a<sub>ˊ</sub> da)
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> je<sub>ˊ</sub>-eh<sup>ˊ</sup> to rub in with a back and forth motion
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> la<sup>ˊ</sup> ba<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu for the 'soul' of a domesticated animal to flee
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> ma the original investment (when trading)
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> ma ga-eu to lose in trading
- je<sub>ˊ</sub> nah<sub>ˊ</sub> nah<sub>ˊ</sub>-i<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to be late (meh<sub>ˊ</sub> nah<sub>ˊ</sub> nah<sub>ˊ</sub>-i<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu)

je<sub>2</sub>-o<sub>2</sub> k'a<sub>2</sub> lo any type of transparent rock, including glass

je<sub>2</sub> shi<sup>~</sup> a general term for plague among domesticated animals (je<sub>2</sub> shi<sup>~</sup> shi<sup>~</sup>-eu to die of plague)

je<sub>2</sub> shi<sup>~</sup> k'ma<sub>2</sub> dzeñ a vulture

je<sub>2</sub> shuiñ yaw gah<sup>~</sup> to be smart, have great wisdom

je<sub>2</sub> tm<sub>2</sub> for the sky to be clouded over, with low clouds or fog prevalent

je<sub>2</sub> tm<sub>2</sub> neñ-eu red clouds (at sunset or sunrise)

je<sub>2</sub> tm<sub>2</sub> yu<sub>2</sub>-eu for ground fog to be present (as in the mornings of cold season)

je<sub>2</sub> yehñ the great spirit that protects animals (they pray to him when animals are sick)

je<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> animals (whether domesticated or not)

je<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub> ku<sup>^</sup> (ku<sup>^</sup>) an animal shelter

je<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub> shiñ for animals to have some plague

jeh-eu to be thin (as a person or animal)

jeh ngawñ ni to be thin

jeu<sub>2</sub> 1. a kind

2. a clan (tsawñ je<sub>2</sub> añ je<sub>2</sub>)

jeu<sub>2</sub> dzaw-eu to learn the Shan self defensive dance

jeu<sub>2</sub>-eu something can be done, but will be very difficult

(verb) je<sub>2</sub>-eu indicates expansion (either physical or financial) (ah<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub>-eu, iñ je<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub>-eu, za<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub>-eu, haw<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub> lañ<sup>~</sup>-eu, etc.)

jeu<sub>2</sub> le o<sup>^</sup> le-eu (VC) to expand, for someones offspring to multiply

jeu<sub>2</sub> tsa<sub>2</sub> neh<sub>2</sub>-eu ceremony to increase one's life span

(noun) jiñ also, too (nga<sup>~</sup> jiñ - I also)

jiñ ba<sub>2</sub> rice liquor

jiñ ba<sub>2</sub> jiñ ceh<sup>~</sup> fermented rice (sell in market)

jiñ ba<sub>2</sub> jiñ peh<sup>^</sup> the rice that is left after distilling liquor

- ji<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>˥</sub> ji<sup>˥</sup> si<sub>˥</sub> a small pot of fermented rice they make  
for their ceremonies
- ji<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>˥</sub> ji<sup>˥</sup> teu<sup>˥</sup> a small bamboo tube to 'suck up' the  
fermented rice (above), although usually dried up
- ji<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>˥</sub> k'a<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu to pour rice liquor for someone
- ji<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>˥</sub> sa<sub>˥</sub> bah<sub>˥</sub> the wooden container used for dis-  
tilling liquor
- ji<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup> a knife, as a hunting knife (mi ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup>)
- ji<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub> ni all
- ji<sup>˥</sup> daw<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sup>˥</sup> ma a very heavy drinker
- ji<sup>˥</sup> dzeu<sup>˥</sup> (dzeu<sup>˥˥</sup>) the metal roller in the cotton gin
- ji<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu to be finished
- ji<sup>˥</sup> gu<sup>˥</sup> gu<sup>˥</sup>-eu for a boy to sleep with lots of dif-  
ferent girls
- ji<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sub>˥</sub> ji<sup>˥</sup> yeu a drongo, if it flies over a village  
and calls out, means someone will die
- ji<sup>˥</sup> hah<sub>˥</sub> a kingfisher
- ji<sup>˥</sup> jeu<sub>˥</sub> profit from trading
- ji<sup>˥</sup> jeu<sub>˥</sub> jeu<sub>˥</sub>-eu to make a profit from trading
- ji<sup>˥</sup> joe a black drongo
- ji<sup>˥</sup> joe aw<sub>˥</sub>-a<sub>˥</sub> a hair-crested drongo
- ji<sup>˥</sup> joe gui<sup>˥</sup> a bronzed drongo
- ji<sup>˥</sup> joe mi<sub>˥</sub> tsa<sub>˥</sub> a racket tailed drongo
- ji<sup>˥</sup> ju<sub>˥</sub> ji<sup>˥</sup> pyeh a white-browed fantail flycatcher
- ji<sup>˥</sup> k'eh<sub>˥</sub> pah le<sup>˥˥</sup>teu to 'open the paddy house'
- ji<sup>˥</sup> ma<sup>˥</sup> m<sup>˥</sup>-eu to makes lots of fermented rice for  
ceremonies
- ji<sup>˥˥</sup> mui<sup>˥</sup> a<sup>˥</sup> maw<sup>˥</sup> some type of intestinal worm (they  
differ as to whether pinworm or tapeworm)
- ji<sup>˥</sup> ne<sup>˥</sup> a plant they plant for med. (stomach trouble)
- ji<sup>˥</sup> ni all
- ji<sup>˥</sup> seh<sub>˥</sub>-eu to run out of, esp. when speaking of money  
(lit. ʔ 'used up to death')

ji<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> shortened form of ji<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sub>ˇ</sub> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub>

ji<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> teu<sup>ˆ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to pretend to be sucking up 'liquor'  
from the fermented rice pot

ji<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sup>ˆ</sup> an infraction against someone's paddy house

ji<sup>ˇ</sup> teu<sup>ˆ</sup> (see ji<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sub>ˇ</sub> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> teu<sup>ˆ</sup>)

ji (WM) 25 viss, as when speaking of pork (not used  
for everything)

ji-eu to clear, as a field (ya<sup>ˇ</sup> ji ji-eu)

ji la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a tree to be about one cubit high

ji nui one-quarter of a viss (WM)

ji yaw a<sup>ˇ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of large herb that has a bulb  
they sometimes feed pigs, or eat

jm lo<sub>ˆ</sub> jm jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> k'eh<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu a ceremony held one year after  
an elder has died

jm zeu<sup>ˇ</sup> the post that the center wall in home is  
attached to

jm<sub>ˇ</sub> di<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to stamp an official seal

jo generation (heu jo-a<sub>ˇ</sub>, this generation)

jo<sub>ˇ</sub> ba a warm area (as warm place to plant seeds)

joe ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to wriggle into (on one's stomach)

joe-eu 1. to crawl on stomach, as a snake  
2. to roof something over

- joe-eu, deh<sub>ˇ</sub> - to push and skid along a medium  
sized object

- joe-eu, ngaw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to push or grapple some big object  
along, skidding it

- joe-eu, tah<sup>ˇ</sup> joe - for dacoits to commit armed  
robbery

- joe g'eh-eu, naw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to slip, but not fall all the  
way to the ground

joe g'oe<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to repair by filling in (as hole in roof)

joe joe-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> cah-eu to crawl along (used of a snake)

joe<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to roar (must be member of cat family, as  
tiger, leopard)

- joe<sub>2</sub>-eu, za<sub>2</sub> joe<sub>2</sub> - for a shuttle to pass through the threads (in the weaving process)
- ju<sub>2</sub> do<sub>2</sub> a type of plant, use in medt, and sometimes chop up with meat (slightly bitter)
- ju<sub>2</sub>-eu to be slippery (yaw ju<sub>2</sub>)
- ju<sub>2</sub><sup>~</sup>-eu, mu<sub>2</sub> ju<sub>2</sub> - to tempt someone to do wrong
- ju<sub>2</sub><sup>~</sup>-eu, seu<sup>^</sup> - to scrape off
- ju<sub>2</sub> g'o<sup>^</sup> mango tree (gui<sub>2</sub> g'o<sup>^</sup>)
- ju<sub>2</sub> ma (nui<sup>^</sup>) a glass bead (they buy)
- ju<sub>2</sub> tsui ni to be clean, slick
- ju<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub>teu to go hide (usually used when children are playing)
- ju bah<sub>2</sub> the bamboo section of the ancestor altar which holds the heads of paddy
- ju da<sub>2</sub> (dzm, pair) chopsticks (yu da<sub>2</sub>)
- ju-eu to trust (sha<sub>2</sub> ju-eu, g'oe-eu)
- ju<sub>2</sub> plural for people, like 'deu<sub>2</sub>' (si<sub>2</sub> nya-eu ju<sub>2</sub>-a<sub>2</sub>, the ones who know)
- ju<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>2</sub><sup>~</sup>-eu to become weak (used of humans getting weak, also of inanimate objects such as a rope sagging)
- ju<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub> tm<sub>2</sub>-eu for there to be low lying clouds or fog (ju<sub>2</sub> k'be<sub>2</sub> tm<sub>2</sub>-eu)
- ju<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub> zah<sub>2</sub><sup>~</sup>-eu for the clouds or fog to make it very dark (ju<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub> zah<sub>2</sub><sup>~</sup>-eu)
- jui<sub>2</sub> molar and canine teeth of humans and animals, also for tusk of elephant
- jui<sub>2</sub>-eu to remember very well
- jui<sub>2</sub><sup>~</sup>-eu, meh<sub>2</sub> jui<sub>2</sub> - to want someone elsets goods or wife
- jui<sub>2</sub> k'eu ni to be smooth, clean, bare (nothing there)
- ja<sup>^</sup> ci<sub>2</sub> (ci<sub>2</sub>) a bed (ja<sup>^</sup> ci<sub>2</sub> ci<sub>2</sub>-eu - to make it)
- ja<sup>^</sup>-eu to have (only used of certain inanimate objects)
- ja<sup>^</sup>-eu, nui ma - to have a grudge against someone

ja^ ga^ the undergrowth in the jungle

ja^ guñ ja^ meup trash, things that sweep out and  
throw away (ja^ gu^ ja^ mya\_)

ja^ g'a\_ 1. medicine

2. poison (as when they fish with it)

ja^ g'a\_ ci^ ni a jungle vine, use it in med.

ja^ g'ra\_ tsaw^-eu (la\_) to inject medicine

ja^ ji\_ a jungle plant, eat the fruit and shoots

ja^ tsoen\_-eu to block a place by putting something  
there

ja\_-eu to be done (when speaking of cooking rice)

ja\_ gaw^ a\_ ma dzuiñ\_-eu a type of itch they get, esp.  
in rainy season

jaw\_-eu 1. indicates relationship of people

2. indicates the recurrence of malarial attacks

jaw\_-i (WM) a viss

jaw\_ ji^ jaw\_ g'eu\_ rubber

jaw\_ ji^ jaw\_ g'a\_ a house swift

jeh^ ah^ne\_ to scrape into

jehñ bym^ (bym^) a pile of unburned branches etc.

jeh^ dzeh-eu to scrape or shave away

- jehñ\_-eu, dawn jeh^ - for water to cause soil erosion

- jeh^\_-eu, u\_ jehñ - to shave (with a sharp knife)

jeh^ ka^ (ka^, kah^\_) a rake (usually wooden)

jeh^ ka^ ka^\_-eu to rake something up (as weeds, etc.)

jeh^ te\_ (te\_) pork ribs given as part of ritual or  
ceremony (jeh^ te\_ jehñ dzm^ - when two joined)

jeh\_ (WM) indicates a piece of something

jeh\_-aw\_ a blue rock thrush

jeh\_ ne^ lah-eu a ceremony they have the day after a  
burial (of an elder)

jiñ-eu to move, from one place to another

(verb) ji^eu indicates something is moved, and how  
(yu^ ji^eu, ngaw, jiñ-eu, deh, ji^eu, etc.)

jo^eu to wash dishes and pots

- jo^eu, k'a, meh meh, jo^ - to rinse out mouth

- jo^eu, u, ma^ - to 'wash the stomach' by giving an  
enema

jo waist (of a person)

jo (WM) one 'load', made up of two baskets full

jo dzah the brightly decorated cloth that Akha women  
wear at their waist, which hangs down in front

jo dzah dzahñeu to wear the above

jo pa (pa) a belt (jo pa pa-eu to wear a belt)

jo to^ a belt either made of silver, or with a big  
silver buckle in front, that men wear

jo tsi a belt made of braided cotton thread

- ju^eu, nyeh - to massage a leg or arm

ju-i^eu to be wrinkled (as skin)

ju k'oe, tm-eu (see ju, k'oe, tm-eu)

ju k'oe, zahñeu (see ju, k'oe, zah^eu)

jui dzeh-eu to shake off (and leave)

jui-eu 1. to beat (as with a stick)

2. to shake something

- jui-eu, da^ cui^ - to switch something or someone

- jui-eu, daw, mi - for an animal to wag its tail

- jui-eu, nga, jui - to fish with a hook and line

jui mi-eu to hook a fish

jui sheh-eu to sprinkle by shaking something

k

- Ka<sup>ˋ</sup> the Kachin people (Ka<sup>ˋ</sup> k'a<sub>ˋ</sub> boe<sup>ˋ</sup>)
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> (WM) one-tenth of a viss
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> da<sub>ˋ</sub> ci<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to offer nine things to spirit of  
'terrible death' so person wounded at such a site  
will not bleed to death
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> dah law<sub>ˋ</sub> heu type of Chinese rainhat
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> di<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to set a maximum price for some item within  
a village
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu<sup>ˋ</sup> (FP) occurs with include imperative (let's go)
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup>-i<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to separate (as boards in wall separating as  
they dry)
- Ka<sup>ˋ</sup> k'ra<sub>ˋ</sub> boe<sup>ˋ</sup> the Kachin people (Ka<sup>ˋ</sup>)
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> la<sup>ˋ</sup> ba<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu for the 'soul' of paddy to flee
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> la<sup>ˋ</sup> ui<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to call the soul of the paddy back
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> nyoeñ pym la<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu for a planted field to be covered  
with young plants
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> pyaw<sup>ˋ</sup> (pyaw<sup>ˋ</sup>; pyaw<sub>ˋ</sub>) a wall (ga<sup>ˋ</sup> pyaw<sup>ˋ</sup>; ka<sup>ˋ</sup> pyawñ)
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> te<sup>ˋ</sup> (te<sup>ˋ</sup>) an open, flat drying mat made of bamboo
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> te<sup>ˋ</sup> te<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to make the above
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> ya (si<sub>ˋ</sub>) a loosely woven net-like bag they carry
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> yeh<sup>ˋ</sup> the spirit that watches paddy
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> yeh<sup>ˋ</sup> law<sup>ˋ</sup> kah<sub>ˋ</sub> the secondary gate of a village,  
with boards used in chasing spirits from village
- ka<sup>ˋ</sup> yeh<sup>ˋ</sup> yeh<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu the ancestor offering when they chase  
the spirits out of their village
- ka do<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu 1. to rescue out of (either by effort, or by  
giving money)  
2. to fall out of something
- ka-eu to plant (ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> ka-eu - to plant rice)
- (verb) ka-eu to drop to the ground, throw to the ground,  
plant in the ground (ci<sup>ˋ</sup> ka-eu, da<sup>ˋ</sup> leh<sup>ˋ</sup> ka-eu,  
deu<sup>ˋ</sup> ka-eu, dza<sup>ˋ</sup> ka-eu, etc.)
- ka-eu, dzoe<sub>ˋ</sub> ma - when the elders choose a village  
priest



- ka-eu, eh<sup>ˇ</sup> heh<sub>ˇ</sub> - to clear one's throat
- ka-eu, gui<sup>ˇ</sup> o<sub>ˆ</sub> - to make a case against someone
- ka-eu, haw - to look on down below
- ka-eu, la<sub>ˆ</sub> ka - to open up a hole for seeds with  
a small hand hoe (la<sub>ˆ</sub> ngeu<sub>ˇ</sub>)
- ka-eu, sa<sub>ˆ</sub> g'aw<sup>ˇ</sup> - to exhale
- ka-eu, tsaw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to jump down
- ka-eu, u<sub>ˇ</sub> ma<sup>ˆ</sup> - to have diarrhea
- ka-eu, ui<sup>ˇ</sup> hui<sub>ˇ</sub> - to sigh from tiredness
- ka-eu, ya u<sup>ˆ</sup> - to lay an egg
- ka g'aw<sub>ˇ</sub> ka dza<sup>t</sup> all food that is planted by people
- ka k'o<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to save, to save back (to bring back to the  
place it was originally)
- ka lah<sup>t</sup>eu to keep in protective custody (ka<sup>ˇ</sup> lah<sup>t</sup>  
eu, not pf.)
- (verb) ka le<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu for the custom to have come down from  
one's ancestors (jah<sup>t</sup> ka le<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, dza<sub>ˇ</sub> ka leu<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu)
- ka neh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to bestow upon (as power or position)
- ka pa<sub>ˆ</sub> a<sup>ˇ</sup> yeh<sup>ˆ</sup> a wild lily
- ka teh<sup>ˆ</sup> pineapple (ka<sup>ˆ</sup> teh<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- ka yah<sup>ˇ</sup> a plant like caladium, but larger
- ka<sub>ˇ</sub> in the interval (G'be<sub>ˇ</sub> nah tse<sup>t</sup> nah ka<sub>ˇ</sub> ti<sub>ˇ</sub> nah  
cah dza<sub>ˇ</sub> na<sup>t</sup> - if we go hunting after 9 or 10 days)
- ka<sub>ˇ</sub>eu 1. to be distant (ga<sup>ˇ</sup> ma ka<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu - long ways off)  
2. to cover something, as a hole (deh<sub>ˇ</sub> ka<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu)
- ka<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, ku<sub>ˇ</sub> ka<sub>ˇ</sub> - for a gully to form by erosion
- ka<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, pyaw<sub>ˇ</sub> ka<sub>ˇ</sub> - to wear glasses
- ka<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, yoet<sup>t</sup> - to flow down and cover over
- ka<sub>ˇ</sub> lo zeu<sup>t</sup> the middle house posts
- ka<sub>ˇ</sub> mu<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) bread, bakery goods
- ka<sub>ˇ</sub> pit<sup>t</sup>eu to reconcile two parties who are fighting
- ka<sub>ˇ</sub> pi<sub>ˇ</sub> (B) coffee

ka<sub>u</sub> saw<sup>~</sup> (B) noodles with sauce

ka<sup>~</sup> (CL) 1. for clothing (la<sub>u</sub> di<sup>~</sup>, u<sub>u</sub> dzah<sub>u</sub>, etc.)  
 2. for tools (deu<sup>^</sup> ha<sub>u</sub>, yeh<sub>u</sub> ma, la<sub>u</sub> ngeu<sub>u</sub>, etc.)  
 3. for fishing and hunting (ka<sup>^~</sup>, i<sup>~</sup> yah<sub>u</sub>, etc.)  
 4. for household goods (puin<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub>, hu<sup>~</sup> seu<sub>u</sub> za<sup>~</sup> ma, buin<sub>u</sub> ka<sub>u</sub> a<sub>u</sub> g'aw<sub>u</sub>, etc.)  
 5. for very long things (sa<sub>u</sub> ka<sup>~~</sup>, a<sup>~</sup> ka<sup>~~</sup>, ga<sup>~</sup> ma, etc.)

ka<sup>~</sup> ba<sub>u</sub> a cord used in a spear trap (made from the 'zaw<sub>u</sub>' tree)

ka<sup>~</sup> ba<sub>u</sub> g'ah<sup>~</sup>-eu to stretch the above across path

ka<sup>~</sup> ci<sup>^</sup> (hm<sub>u</sub>) a violin-like instrument

ka<sup>~</sup> ci<sup>^</sup> ci<sup>^</sup>-eu to play the above

ka<sup>~</sup> pyu<sup>~</sup> a type of vine, they eat the fruit

ka<sub>u</sub> (CL) used for small stems (ga<sub>u</sub>, la<sub>u</sub> ka<sub>u</sub>, g'o<sup>^</sup> yoe<sub>u</sub>, u<sub>u</sub> ji<sup>~</sup>, etc.)

ka<sub>u</sub> (CL) 1. for sprouts  
 2. for long things (da<sup>~</sup> kaw<sub>u</sub>, a<sup>~</sup> to<sub>u</sub>, etc.)

ka<sub>u</sub> ya a type of tree, they eat the fruit

ka<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> a small tree (not big enough for lumber)

ka<sup>~</sup>-eu (B) to suffer (ka<sub>u</sub>-eu)

ka<sub>u</sub>-eu (B) (see above)

- ka<sub>u</sub>-eu, sa<sup>~</sup> kiñ - (B) to witness to something, to testify for someone in a court case

- kawñ<sup>~</sup>-eu, a<sup>~</sup> kaw<sup>~</sup> - to make the framework (as a house)

- kaw-eu, shm<sup>~</sup> kaw - to erode, to rust

kaw maw a very large gun (as cannon)

kaw<sub>u</sub> (B) duty or custom charge for goods

kaw<sub>u</sub> (CL) 1. for sticks and poles (i<sup>~</sup> cu<sub>u</sub> ba<sub>u</sub> kaw<sub>u</sub>, da<sup>~</sup> kaw<sub>u</sub>, etc.)  
 2. for fields (ya<sup>~</sup>, sha<sub>u</sub> yañ<sup>~</sup>, ya<sup>~</sup> peu<sub>u</sub>, etc.)

kaw<sub>u</sub> byah<sub>u</sub> (see ku<sub>u</sub> byah<sub>u</sub>)

kaw<sub>u</sub> du<sup>~</sup> (du<sup>~~</sup>) a very long stick (keep chickens away, knock down fruit, etc.)

kaw<sub>2</sub> lah<sup>2</sup> the neck

kaw<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>2</sup> sha-i<sup>2</sup>ne<sub>2</sub> to carry an unnamed dead infant in  
a split bamboo to bury in the jungle

kaw<sub>2</sub> pya<sup>2</sup> dry twigs, with no leaves on them

ke<sub>2</sub> dung (ce<sub>2</sub>)

keu jaw<sup>2</sup>ne<sub>2</sub> to work for father-in-law and live with  
him (lu keu<sup>2</sup> geu<sub>2</sub>-eu - from the Shan)

keu ka tools, instruments

- keu<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub>-eu, ba la - for the moon to go into an  
eclipse

keu<sub>2</sub> dzeh-eu to burn away

keu<sub>2</sub>-eu 1. to mix something (keu<sub>2</sub> le<sup>2</sup> so le<sup>2</sup>-eu)

2. to set fire to something (ya<sup>2</sup> keu<sub>2</sub>-eu)

- keu<sub>2</sub>-eu, tseh<sub>2</sub> - to hoe something into soil & mix

- keu<sub>2</sub>-eu, ya<sub>2</sub> yeh - to slit the opium pods

keu<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub>-eu to start a fire with live coals

keu<sub>2</sub> pi<sup>2</sup>ne<sub>2</sub> to burn around something so as to pro-  
tect it from getting burned later

km<sup>2</sup> ceh<sup>2</sup> (ceh<sup>2</sup>) a fence

km<sup>2</sup> maw a person who rules in a certain area

km<sup>2</sup> tui<sup>2</sup> a fence or barricade to keep people or ani-  
mals from going somewhere

km<sup>2</sup> tui<sup>2</sup> tui<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>2</sup>-eu to make the above

ko<sub>2</sub> mo<sub>2</sub> ko<sub>2</sub> to<sup>2</sup> to<sup>2</sup>-eu to turn a somersault, either a  
person, or tree

ku<sup>2</sup> ceh<sub>2</sub>-eu the proper thing to call someone

ku<sup>2</sup>ne<sub>2</sub> 1. to call

2. to scorch

- ku<sup>2</sup>-eu, la<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>2</sup> - to call a soul back that has run  
away

ku<sup>2</sup> k'o<sub>2</sub>-eu to call back

ku<sup>2</sup> lu<sub>2</sub> greater green-billed malcoha

ku<sup>2</sup> maw a<sub>2</sub> da (B) the top govt. official in the area

- ku<sup>˥</sup> noeŋ-eu to call and wake up someone asleep
- ku<sup>˥</sup> ui<sub>˥</sub>-eu to call together (as for a meeting)
- ku (B) subordinate rulers, as rulers who are over  
a section of the land, but under another superior
- ku<sub>˥</sub> ah<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu to dip up something, as curry
- ku<sub>˥</sub> bah<sub>˥</sub> a bamboo section that poor women wear at the  
waist to keep cotton etc. in
- ku<sub>˥</sub> byah<sub>˥</sub> the throat (kaw<sub>˥</sub> byah<sub>˥</sub>)
- ku<sub>˥</sub> byah<sub>˥</sub> su<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu for the throat to be constricted (as  
when one has a bad cold)
- ku<sub>˥</sub> cu<sup>\*</sup> (cu, si<sub>˥</sub>) a gourd that has been cut so it can  
be used for a cup
- ku<sub>˥</sub> da<sup>˥</sup>-eu to dish up things and put on the table for  
eating (esp. curries, but not rice)
- ku<sub>˥</sub> n̄<sub>˥</sub>-eu to dip (esp. water) (i<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub> ku<sub>˥</sub> n̄<sub>˥</sub>-eu - to dip  
water)
- ku<sub>˥</sub>-iñ-eu to be wrinkled, messed up, used of things  
such as paper, wing of a bird, flat metal, etc.
- ku<sub>˥</sub> ka<sub>˥</sub> (ka<sub>˥</sub>) a gully made by erosion
- ku<sub>˥</sub> ka<sub>˥</sub> ka<sub>˥</sub> n̄<sub>˥</sub>-eu for a gully to form from erosion
- ku<sub>˥</sub> pyu<sup>˥</sup> sweat
- ku<sub>˥</sub> pyu<sup>˥</sup> ku<sub>˥</sub> tsañ ju ni m<sup>˥</sup>-eu (VC) 'sweated and toiled'
- ku<sub>˥</sub> tawñ-i to be wrinkled, as skin (ju<sub>˥</sub> n̄<sub>˥</sub> i<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu)
- ku<sub>˥</sub> tsaŋ (tsa<sub>˥</sub>) a spoon
- kui<sup>˥</sup> bah<sub>˥</sub> (gu) a female's leggings
- kui<sup>˥</sup> bah<sub>˥</sub> bah<sub>˥</sub> n̄<sub>˥</sub>-eu to wear the above
- kui<sup>˥</sup> bi paw the side of the house the feet point (as  
they lie down)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> caw<sup>˥</sup> a lame person (kui<sup>˥</sup> cawñ cawñ<sup>˥</sup>-eu)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub> cu<sub>˥</sub> n̄<sub>˥</sub>-eu for one's feet to be tied together
- kui<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub> la<sub>˥</sub> cu<sub>˥</sub> cu<sub>˥</sub> n̄<sub>˥</sub>-eu to tie hands and legs
- kui<sup>˥</sup> dah<sub>˥</sub> to have no foot, or no leg, or to be missing  
a part of either (Akhas kill this kind of infant)

- kui<sup>˥</sup> deu<sup>˥</sup> da<sup>˥</sup> pa<sup>˥</sup> the board they make for kui<sup>˥</sup> deu<sup>˥</sup>  
gui-eu (see below)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> deu<sup>˥</sup> gui-eu a type of 'song' they sing after death,  
with the leader pointing to a board (see above)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> du the lower leg (from the knee down)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> du du beh<sup>˥</sup> the calf of the leg
- kui<sup>˥</sup> dza<sup>˥</sup> dza<sup>˥</sup>-eu to walk with a limp
- kui<sup>˥</sup>-eu for food to taste good
- kui<sup>˥</sup> g'eu g'eu-eu to pull along with one's foot
- kui<sup>˥</sup> ku<sup>˥</sup> a crooked leg (kui<sup>˥</sup> ku<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> ku<sup>˥</sup> - crooked  
leg and arm)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> geu<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be 'hands and legs' for someone
- kui<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> lah-eu polite way of saying a couple refrains  
from sexual intercourse for ceremonial abstinence
- kui<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> sheh<sup>˥</sup>-eu a ceremonial sprinkling of an animal  
about to be sacrificed
- kui<sup>˥</sup> ma the big toe
- kui<sup>˥</sup> mya<sup>˥</sup> pu<sup>˥</sup> (see shi<sup>˥</sup> mya<sup>˥</sup> pu<sup>˥</sup> - pf.)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> naw<sup>˥</sup> (gu) bamboo sandals
- kui<sup>˥</sup> noe<sup>˥</sup> (noe<sup>˥</sup>) a toe
- kui<sup>˥</sup> nui<sup>˥</sup> (nui<sup>˥</sup>) the heel (of the foot)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> sah<sup>˥</sup> a toenail (sah<sup>˥</sup>)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> seh<sup>˥</sup> (seh<sup>˥</sup>) the hoof of an animal
- kui<sup>˥</sup> taw<sup>˥</sup> (gu) a man's leggings
- kui<sup>˥</sup> to<sup>˥</sup> ci<sup>˥</sup>-eu to take a step
- kui<sup>˥</sup> zo<sup>˥</sup> cah-eu to go by foot
- kui<sup>˥</sup> byu<sup>˥</sup> a fuzzy haired dog
- kui<sup>˥</sup> caw<sup>˥</sup> a bitch that is an 'animal reject' (je<sup>˥</sup> caw<sup>˥</sup>)
- kui<sup>˥</sup> hm<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup> sa<sup>˥</sup> a type of mushroom that grows on trees
- kui<sup>˥</sup> k'ɔ<sup>˥</sup> taw-eu a ceremony they perform when there is  
sickness among people or animals in nearby villages,  
which includes stretching out a dog's skin near gate

- kuiŋ ma (kui<sub>˩</sub>, g'a<sub>˩</sub>) (r.ŋ) a daughter-inn<sub>˩</sub>law (v. is a<sub>˩</sub> tsu)
- kui<sub>˩</sub> mu^ a slick haired dog
- kui<sub>˩</sub> nah 'dog day'ŋ in their cycle of days
- kui<sub>˩</sub> peh^ a strong term said to a dog that is an 'animal reject' (je<sub>˩</sub> caw^)
- kui<sub>˩</sub> si^ an animal with a snout like a dog, lives in the ground (some say tail is like dog too)
- kui<sub>˩</sub> shehŋ a flea
- kui<sub>˩</sub> tseu^ a<sub>˩</sub> ma a katydid (kui<sub>˩</sub> tseu^ ma)
- ka^ (kah^ŋ) a crossbow
- ka^ŋeu 1. to harrow a field  
2. to comb (as ones hair - u<sub>˩</sub> du<sub>˩</sub> ka^eu)
- ka^eu, ya^ - to rake a field
- ka^ ka^ teu^ (teu^) a small, play crossbow (for boys)
- ka^ ka^ zah^ (zah^) the stock of the crossbow
- ka^ myaŋ (la<sub>˩</sub>) an arrow (for the crossbow)
- ka^ mya<sub>˩</sub> bah<sub>˩</sub> (bah<sub>˩</sub>) a quiver for arrows
- ka^ ngo<sub>˩</sub>-eu to cock a crossbow
- kaŋ pi the cord of a crossbow
- ka^ po^ (po^ŋ) the bamboo bow of the crossbow
- ka^ pui^eu to rake up and burn (as the fields)
- ka^ pya<sub>˩</sub>-eu to make a crossbow
- ka^ teh^ a pineapple (ka teh^)
- ka<sub>˩</sub> cu<sub>˩</sub>-eu to tie up, as a bag, with string or bamboo strip
- ka<sub>˩</sub> duiŋ ni very hard to do, as to dig hard ground, or a tree hard to cut, or a person hard to teach
- ka<sub>˩</sub>-eu to put a wooden thing together (as making raft)
- ka<sub>˩</sub> g'raeu to have lots of important tasks to do all at once
- ka<sub>˩</sub> u<sub>˩</sub>-eu to bind something on (chicken on stomach of people with certain sickness)

- kaw^ the sound of a mother hen calling her chicks
- kaw^ do^-eu to dig out with small stick or the like
- kaw^-eu, heu - to scrape a line to demarcate something
- kaw^-eu, la^ - to mark a line (as in garden, etc.)
- kaw^-eu, ti, kaw^ - 1. for one line to be lined  
2. to be the same (ti, kaw^ lo\_-eh^)
- kaw^ keu\_-eu to stir and mix up
- kaw^ pa^-eu to jab a long thing into something so as to break it
- kaw^ pya^-eu much the same as 'ja pya^-euñ (tear down another's plans)
- kaw\_-eu 1. to hurt, cause pain (u, du, kaw\_-eu)  
2. to bite, as a dog biting a person
- kaw\_- seh\_-eu to bite to death
- keh^, keh^ the sound of a wild boar eating (crunch)
- keu^-eu, la^ - for a person or animal to arrive, from a lower place
- keu^neu, nui ma - to be interested (lit., 'heart arrivedñ)
- keu^ la^-eu for something inanimate to arrive, as time, or books, etc.
- keu^ le teu^ le-eu (VC) to arrive
- keuñ ni until
- ko^-eu to be dried (a^ pa, ko^-i^-eu - leaves dried)
- koñ ka^ ni to be dry (gui co^ ni)
- ko\_ six (number)
- kuñ (ku^) jail (tsaw^ ha, ku^, taw\_)
- ku^ seu\_ a hook to hang things up on
- ku\_-eu a full supply, complete supply
- ku\_-eu, noe\_ - to have thought through all of the possibilities

k'

- k'aʈ (verb) all who..., all which..t
- k'aʈ ahʷ-eu to fill with liquid, sand, seeds, etc.  
(shehʰ ahʷ-eu)
- k'aʈ daʰ-eu to pour and 'place' (as pour liquor in  
cups, and put them on the 'rice table')
- k'aʷ-eu 1. to spill, pour  
2. to melt some metal
- k'aʷ-eu, byu, - to shake out (as blanket, coat)
  - k'aʈ-eu, ceht - to run out of sight (around bend)
  - k'aʷ-eu, dza, - to spill food while eating
  - k'aʈ-eu, naw, - to rub something off one's feet
  - k'aʷ-eu, tah, - to pour out, or off of something
- k'aʷ (verb) very big, good, important (k'aʷ hui,teu,  
k'aʷ mui,eu, etc.)
- k'aʷ shui, sand
- k'aʷ shui, deh a desert, sandy area (just sand)
- k'aʷ shui, sai, a sand bank (as in a river), a mound  
of sand
- (verb) k'aʷ za-eu to get a place to..... (ya, k'aʷ  
za-eu - get a place to camp)
- k'a-eu, du, k'a, - to spit
- k'a tseuʰ ni that very moment
- k'a, a type of spirit which enters people and makes  
them gasp for breath
- k'a, ba a large jungle tree, pigs eat fruit
- k'a, ba di, duʷ a stick made of above wood to kill a  
chicken for the ancestor offerings
- k'a, baht a fissure or hole inside a tree (cannot  
use this kind for a coffin) (aʷ bawʰ k'eh, bah,)
- k'a, boeʷ hmʷ shuiʷ a type of ground mushroom
- k'a, boet (boe,) the top ridge of a house



- k'a<sub>u</sub> boe<sub>u</sub> (maw<sup>~</sup>) a white type of grub that lives in bamboo
- k'a<sub>u</sub> boe<sub>u</sub> ceu<sub>u</sub>-eu to split a bamboo to find above grub
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>^</sup> a type of rataan that is small around and very strong (use for machete holders, etc.)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> dah<sup>~</sup> (dah<sup>~</sup>) a paddy container to keep paddy seed for the next year's planting
- k'a<sub>u</sub> dah<sup>~</sup> dah<sup>~</sup>-eu to make the above
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> dze<sup>~</sup> generic for falcon, hawk, and eagle
- k'a<sub>u</sub> dze<sup>~</sup> bu an osprey
- k'a<sub>u</sub> dze<sup>~</sup> dze<sup>~</sup> pyaw<sup>^</sup> a crested goshawk
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> dze<sup>~</sup> k'ra<sub>u</sub> hah<sup>~</sup> a poetic way of telling about 'hawks and wildcats' (chicken's enemies)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> dze<sup>~</sup> za<sub>u</sub> 1. a man  
2. one's husband
- k'a<sub>u</sub> dze<sup>~</sup> za<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> a young man (unmarried)
- k'ra<sub>u</sub>-eu, dah<sup>~</sup> k'a<sub>u</sub> - ritual of burning chicken feathers over a corpse
- k'a<sub>u</sub>-eu, nui ma - to be evil (lit.η 'bitter') hearted
- k'a<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> generic term for pigeons and doves (k'ra<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub>)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>~</sup> ui an emerald dove
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> da<sub>u</sub> a barred cuckoo-dove
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> hah<sub>u</sub> a purple wood pigeon
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> ja<sub>u</sub> mountain imperial pigeon
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> na<sup>^</sup> ashy wood pigeon
- k'a<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> nyoe<sup>~</sup> a green imperial pigeon
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> gui<sub>u</sub> a type of bamboo (they do not eat shoots)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> g'eu<sub>u</sub> charcoal (k'a<sub>u</sub> g'eu<sub>u</sub> dzah-eu to make)
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> g'eu<sub>u</sub> aŋ hm<sup>~</sup> a type of ground mushroom
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> hm<sup>~</sup> a bear
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> hm<sup>~</sup> deh<sub>u</sub> tse<sub>u</sub> a type of small tree, they eat the leaves (Anogeŋssis acummata)

- k'a<sub>u</sub> hm<sup>u</sup> hm<sup>u</sup> bu<sub>u</sub> a male bear
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> hm<sup>n</sup> hm<sup>u</sup> ma a female bear
- k'a<sub>u</sub> hm<sup>u</sup> la<sub>u</sub> k'aw<sup>n</sup> the paw of a bear (use for med.)
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> ja<sup>u</sup> a white-rumped munia
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> jaw<sub>u</sub> ni g'eh-eu to be very bitter
- k'a<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> (kah<sup>u</sup>) a rice sifter (pui<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub>)
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> (maw<sup>u</sup>) a parakeet (a<sup>u</sup> ji<sup>u</sup> k'ra<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub>)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> k'oe<sub>u</sub> generic for doves
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> k'oe<sub>u</sub> lu<sup>u</sup> ju<sup>u</sup> a spotted neck dove
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> k'me<sub>u</sub> sa<sup>u</sup> pui<sup>u</sup> a red turtle dove
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> la<sub>u</sub> a tiger, or in the tiger family (leopard)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> la<sub>u</sub>-ah<sup>u</sup> lo<sub>u</sub>-eu 1. a game boys play  
2. to wait at site of a tiger kill to kill it when it comes back
- k'a<sub>u</sub> la<sub>u</sub> jui<sup>u</sup> g'oe<sub>u</sub> a solid tusk of tiger or leopard which brings good luck (most of them hollow)
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> la<sub>u</sub> nah 'tiger day' in their cycle of days
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> leh<sup>u</sup> any dust or fine, dust-like ashes
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> leh<sup>u</sup> da<sup>u</sup> pa<sup>^</sup> (pa<sup>^</sup>) the bamboo container they put ashes in
- k'a<sub>u</sub> lo (si<sub>u</sub>) a stone, a rock
- k'a<sub>u</sub> lo byoe (byoe) a cave (lo byoe)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> lo lo gah<sub>u</sub> a place where lots of stones & rocks
- k'a<sub>u</sub> lo lo ju<sup>u</sup> a black stone they use to sharpen the tool they use to slit opium pods
- k'a<sub>u</sub> lo seh<sup>u</sup> (B) a jewel
- k'a<sub>u</sub> meh (meh) the mouth
- k'a<sub>u</sub> meh meh<sub>u</sub> dze<sup>u</sup> the corner of the mouth
- k'a<sub>u</sub> meh meh<sub>u</sub> jo<sup>^</sup> jo<sup>^</sup>-eu to rinse out the mouth
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> meh nga-eu to open one's mouth
- k'ra<sub>u</sub> mi<sub>u</sub> sheu-eu to commit fornication

- k'a<sub>u</sub> mo<sub>u</sub> the corner ridge of thatch
- k'æ<sub>u</sub> mo<sub>u</sub> mo<sub>u</sub>-eu to put on the above
- k'æ<sub>u</sub> naa (see - k'eh<sub>u</sub> naa - pf.)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> pa<sub>u</sub> a frog
- k'a<sub>u</sub> pa<sub>u</sub> leh<sub>u</sub> a type of frog
- k'a<sub>u</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> paddy bran, the husks from the paddy
- k'æ<sub>u</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub>-eu to winnow the bran soas to be able  
to separate the useless and useful
- k'a<sub>u</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> k'a<sup>a</sup> coarse paddy husks, cannot be fed  
to animals (pui<sub>u</sub> k'a<sup>u</sup>)
- k'a<sub>a</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> nm<sup>^</sup> the soft, inside paddy husks that can  
be fed to animals (k'a<sub>u</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> nm<sup>a</sup>, pui<sub>u</sub> nm<sup>^</sup>)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> si<sup>a</sup> the paddy husk found in cooked rice  
(k'a<sub>u</sub> pui<sub>u</sub> to<sup>a</sup>, pui<sub>u</sub> si<sup>a</sup>, pui<sub>u</sub> to<sup>a</sup>)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> tu<sub>u</sub> a red type of wood, the tree is excellent for  
firewood, ax handles, etc. (k'eh<sub>u</sub> tu<sub>u</sub>)
- k'a<sub>u</sub> tseh<sup>^</sup> a samber deer
- k'a<sub>u</sub> tseh<sup>^</sup> tseh<sup>a</sup> la<sub>u</sub> a samber deer buck
- k'a<sub>u</sub> tseh<sup>a</sup> tseh<sup>^</sup> ma a samber deer roe
- k'æ<sub>u</sub> tseh<sup>a</sup> tseh<sup>a</sup> nyaw<sub>a</sub> na<sup>a</sup>eu to suffer from ringworm
- k'a<sub>u</sub> yeh<sup>u</sup> a wolf
- k'æ<sub>u</sub> zaw<sup>u</sup> beh<sup>u</sup> jeh<sup>u</sup> a spiney toad (lives in jungle)
- k'æ<sub>u</sub> zui<sub>u</sub> a leopard
- k'ah<sup>u</sup>-eu to wind up, as rope, vine, etc., also some-  
times used for winding it around an object
- k'ah<sup>u</sup>-eu, ca<sup>a</sup> k'ah<sup>u</sup> - to wind a string, cord, rope,  
vine, etc. into a loop
- k'ah<sub>u</sub> (k'ah<sub>u</sub>) the chest, the chest area
- k'ah<sub>u</sub> dzah<sup>u</sup> a flowery word for heart, and for the  
symbol they make on the coffin above the heart
- k'æh<sub>u</sub>-eu to dig something
- k'ah<sub>u</sub>-eu, du<sub>u</sub> k'ah<sub>u</sub> - to dig a hole

k'rah<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub>-eu a fine of 22.50 old coins which a man must pay when remarries a woman he divorced

k'rah<sub>2</sub> lah<sup>h</sup>neu to be anxious (lit.η 'hot chest'η)

k'rah<sub>2</sub> pi ca<sub>2</sub>-eu a custom of cutting strip of skin when get a big jungle animal and wrapping snout with it

k'ah<sub>2</sub> seh<sup>h</sup> high respect, respect for a person's wisdom, abilities, property, etc.

k'rah<sub>2</sub> seh<sup>h</sup> ja<sup>h</sup>-eu to have the above qualities

k'rah<sub>2</sub> seh<sup>h</sup> jeh<sup>h</sup>-eu for one to think he has the above qualities

k'rah<sub>2</sub> tu<sup>h</sup>-eu to dig a hole and put a post in it

k'ah<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> ma a ground running bird

k'ah<sub>2</sub> zah<sup>h</sup> lah<sub>2</sub> zah<sup>h</sup> laws of the land, rules of the area

k'aw<sup>h</sup> one's life (usually used in a ceremonial sense)

k'aw<sup>h</sup> bi paw the 'lower' side of the house (their feet point toward it as they sleep)

k'aw<sup>h</sup> daw<sub>2</sub> the main floor beam that goes down the middle of the house lengthwise

k'aw<sup>h</sup> dm<sup>h</sup> a cool, cold place (esp. when speaking of planting something in a cold place)

k'aw<sup>h</sup> dm<sup>h</sup> ja<sup>h</sup> u<sub>2</sub> a bar-winged flycatcher-shrike

k'aw<sup>h</sup> law<sub>2</sub> (law<sub>2</sub>) a trough for feeding animals (za<sub>2</sub> dza<sup>h</sup> k'aw<sup>h</sup> law<sub>2</sub> - a pig trough)

k'aw<sup>h</sup> meh<sup>h</sup> paw the 'upper' side of the house (their heads are on this side)

k'aw<sup>h</sup> to<sup>h</sup> a post put in to hold up something sagging

k'aw<sup>h</sup> to<sup>h</sup> to<sup>h</sup>-eu to put in the above

k'aw<sup>h</sup> zeu<sup>h</sup> (zeu<sup>h</sup>) a house post

k'aw<sup>h</sup> zeu<sup>h</sup> zeu<sup>h</sup> mah<sup>h</sup> a post in a house which goes all the way up to the roof joists

k'aw<sup>h</sup> teu<sub>2</sub> a small container (for med.η tobacco, etc.η)

k'aw<sub>2</sub> (k'aw<sub>2</sub>) section of bamboo they beat on when kill deer (sambar), bear, boar, or wild boar

- k'aw<sub>u</sub> boâ a wooden stool (a plank & two braces)
- k'aw<sub>u</sub> da<sup>u</sup>-eu to lean
- k'aw<sub>u</sub> da<sub>u</sub> (hm<sub>u</sub>) the sleeping pad they use
- k'aw<sub>u</sub> da<sub>u</sub> k'aw<sub>u</sub>-eu to spread out, roll out the above
- k'aw<sub>u</sub> deuâ (deu<sup>u</sup>) a bent metal tool they use to beat  
sprains so they will heal faster (k'o<sub>u</sub> deu<sup>u</sup>)
- k'aw<sub>u</sub> deu<sup>u</sup> deu<sup>u</sup>-eu to beat on a sprain with the above
- k'awâ di<sub>u</sub>-eu to beat on a bamboo section after killing  
either bear, boar, wild goat, or sambar deer
- k'aw<sub>u</sub>-eu to spread (as mat, split bamboo on floor)
- k'aw<sub>u</sub> k'eu<sub>u</sub> sha<sub>u</sub> term applied to larger jungle animals  
that are shot by hunters (follow a ritual)
- k'aw<sub>u</sub> ta<sup>u</sup> (ta<sup>u</sup>) the mat over their fireplace on which  
they dry things (haw<sub>u</sub> ta<sup>u</sup>)
- k'aw<sub>u</sub> teh<sub>u</sub>-eu to roll over on someone, esp. in sleep
- k'aw<sub>u</sub> teh<sub>u</sub> seh<sub>u</sub>-eu to crush to death by rolling over  
onto something or someone (often sows do this)
- k'awâ tsui<sub>u</sub> (tsui<sub>u</sub>) small bamboo section used in cer-  
tain ceremonies for liquor and tea (haw<sub>u</sub> tsui<sub>u</sub>)
- k'eh<sup>u</sup> dza<sub>u</sub>æu to have others do the work and reap ('eat')  
the rewards oneself
- k'eh<sup>u</sup>æu to send someone, to have someone do something
- k'eh<sub>u</sub> (FAP) used in statements when pointing out some-  
thing, fairly emphatically, that is not right there
- k'eh<sub>u</sub> (CL) 1. an opening (g'a<sub>u</sub> k'eh<sub>u</sub> ma<sup>u</sup> k'eh<sub>u</sub> meha<sub>u</sub>  
k'eh<sub>u</sub> g'o<sup>u</sup> k'eh<sub>u</sub> etc.)  
2. a handfull of rice taken from the common rice  
dish
- k'eh<sub>u</sub> aw<sub>u</sub> a flycatcher (bird) (k'eh<sub>u</sub> aw<sub>u</sub> a<sub>u</sub> ma)
- k'eh<sub>u</sub>-eu to punish, esp. when 'God' punishes for some  
infractions (as causing twins to be born)
- k'eh<sub>u</sub>-eu k'a<sup>u</sup>-eu (VC) to oppress
- k'eh<sub>u</sub> geu<sub>u</sub> k'a<sup>u</sup> geu<sub>u</sub>æu (VC) to wrest something from  
someone by oppressing them

- k'eh<sub>˩</sub> g'eh-eu an offering made three times a year
- k'eh<sub>˩</sub> mui<sup>˩</sup> k'eh<sub>˩</sub> la<sup>˩</sup> a blue-throated blue flycatcher  
(if see when start to camp, they will move camp)
- k'eh<sub>˩</sub> na<sup>˩</sup> soot, as on the bottom of pans (k'a<sub>˩</sub> na<sup>˩</sup>)
- k'eh<sub>˩</sub> yoe yoe-eu to cut a slantwise opening in a bamboo container for the pouring of water
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub>-eu to set a trap, esp. used for bird traps
- k'm̩<sup>˩</sup>-eu, ci<sub>˩</sub> - to reach out hand to beg something
- k'm̩<sup>˩</sup>-eu, shi<sub>˩</sub> - to catch blood as it runs out of an animal
- (verb) k'm̩<sub>˩</sub>-eu something is permissible according to their customs
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> (CL) a dish shaped item (k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> ma<sub>˩</sub>, u<sub>˩</sub> du<sub>˩</sub> k'm̩<sub>˩</sub>, law<sup>˩</sup> k'm̩<sub>˩</sub>, etc.)
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> ma a<sub>˩</sub> mah<sup>˩</sup> a<sub>˩</sub> da dza<sub>˩</sub> je<sub>˩</sub> the money (K 11.25) a man gives brothers of woman he remarries
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> ma<sub>˩</sub> (k'm̩<sub>˩</sub>) a dish, plate
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> ma<sub>˩</sub> k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> tsa<sub>˩</sub> general term for dishes & utensils
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> ma<sub>˩</sub> oe<sub>˩</sub> tsa<sub>˩</sub> dishes & spoons (utensils for eating)
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> ma<sub>˩</sub> seh<sup>˩</sup> byeh<sup>˩</sup> a basin, or very large dish, with sides sloping up and out (k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> ma<sub>˩</sub> sheh<sup>˩</sup> byeh<sup>˩</sup>)
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> pi<sub>˩</sub> a field spirit hut they build in main rice field
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> pi<sub>˩</sub> law<sup>˩</sup>-eu the offering they make in the rice field with the field spirit hut
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> pi<sub>˩</sub> ya k'a<sup>˩</sup> a stake driven in above the field spirit hut (k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> pi<sub>˩</sub> meh<sup>˩</sup> k'a<sup>˩</sup>)
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> pym̩<sub>˩</sub> a lid, covering (k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> pym̩<sub>˩</sub> pym̩<sub>˩</sub>-eu - to cover)
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> shui<sub>˩</sub> k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> mi<sup>˩</sup> an ancestor offering
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> shui<sub>˩</sub> lo<sub>˩</sub>-eu to 'wait' for the rooster to crow on the morning of the above offering
- k'm̩<sub>˩</sub> shui<sub>˩</sub> tah<sub>˩</sub>-eu to pound rice into powder on the above day

k'ma shui<sub>2</sub> te<sup>~</sup>-eu contest to see who can start pounding  
 rice first the morning of the 'k'm<sub>2</sub> shui<sub>2</sub> ceremony  
 k'o<sup>~</sup> (CL) a lump (tsaw<sub>2</sub> tsui<sub>2</sub>, k'a<sub>2</sub> g'eu<sub>2</sub>, sha<sub>2</sub>, etc.)  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> that  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> ba way over there  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> ga<sup>~</sup> there  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> mi<sup>~</sup> neh because of that  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> mi<sup>~</sup> tsa after that (k'oe<sup>~</sup> saw<sup>~</sup> mi<sup>~</sup> tsa)  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> myah heu myah an indefinite time (heu myah k'oe<sup>~</sup>  
 myah)  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> neh<sub>2</sub> 'inside spirits' (the spirits that live in  
 one's house, as one's relatives)  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> ngeh then, at that time  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> ngeh k'a tseu<sup>^</sup> ni at that very moment  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> paw<sub>2</sub> the other side  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> paw heu paw all around ('that side, this side')  
 (k'oe<sup>~</sup> paw ma paw)  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> ta<sup>^</sup> on, upon, above  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> za<sub>2</sub> nyi<sup>~</sup> za<sub>2</sub> pya<sup>^</sup>-eu the ceremony of 'inside and  
 outside offerings' for a woman who committed adultery  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> daw<sup>~</sup>-eu to drink or smoke something on the sly  
 (daw<sup>~</sup> k'oe<sub>2</sub>-eu)  
 k'oe<sub>2</sub>-eu to steal  
 k'oe<sup>~</sup> (verb) to do something on the sly, keep others  
 from knowing about it (k'oe<sub>2</sub> deh<sub>2</sub>-eu, k'oe<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub>-eu,  
 noe<sup>~</sup> k'oe<sub>2</sub>-eu, pya<sup>^</sup> k'oe<sub>2</sub>-eu, seh<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub>-eu, etc.)  
 - k'oe<sub>2</sub>-eu, u<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub> - to be filled with smoke (as room)  
 k'oe<sub>2</sub> haw-i<sup>~</sup>-eu to go look secretly, to spy on someone  
 k'oe<sub>2</sub> lo<sub>2</sub>-eu to wait in ambush  
 k'oe<sub>2</sub> saa<sup>^</sup>-eu to whisper in order to keep it secret  
 k'oe<sub>2</sub> sho haw-eu to spy on others  
 k'oe<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub>-eu to steal something and hide it

- k'a^ ba\_ ba\_~eu to carry something by means of a pole  
over one shoulder (k'a^ ba\_ kaw\_ - the pole used)
- k'a^ ba\_ kaw\_ (kaw\_) the pole used to carry by shoulder
- k'a^ beh^ (beh^) a load (that a person carries)
- k'a^ beh^ daw^teu for the parents of a girl to give her  
a dowry when she leaves to get married
- k'a^ beh^ sha^ daw^-eu to pack one's goods for a trip
- k'a^ beu\_ ji^ si\_ an earthen or bamboo container with  
fermented rice in it
- k'a^ ci^ (ci^t) the small basket women carry at their  
waist with cotton etc. in it
- k'a^ da\_ (da\_) a load, carried by animals
- k'a^ da\_ ci\_~eu a ceremony that 'rides a plague' out  
of the village
- k'a^ dzeu^teu to be overwhelmingly intense
- k'a^t-eu to be strong, difficult, very (with verb)
- k'a^~eu, a\_ za\_ za\_ za\_ - for a sow to be pregnant
  - k'a^teu, di\_ - to hit a hard blow
  - k'a^teu, g'a\_ - to be strong, have strength
  - k'a^~eu, k'eh\_~eu to oppress
  - k'a^~eu, nui tsa^ - for the sun to be hot
  - k'a^~eu, teh^ - to slap real hard
  - k'a^~eu, yaw sheh\_ yaw la^ - to have prestige, wealth
  - k'a^~eu, yu\_ - to be asleep
- (verb) k'a^ g'eh-eu to do something vigorously
- k'a^ jo\_ (jo\_) a tightly woven basket, carry paddy in
- k'a^ joe a tightly woven basket to carry paddy on one's  
back (also carry cotton, charcoal, corn, etc.)
- k'a^ ka^ (ka^) a loosely woven basket to carry on one's  
back (carry largish things in it)
- k'a^ la^~eu to get more intense



- (verb) k'aâ le<sup>a</sup>-eu to be very loud, strong (gu<sup>v</sup> k'aâ le<sup>a</sup>-eu - to call loudly)
- k'a<sup>^</sup> lo<sup>v</sup> an open basket to keep or carry a chicken or pig in (k'a<sup>^</sup> lo<sup>v</sup> lo<sup>v</sup>-eu - to make it)
- k'a<sup>^</sup> myeh<sub>^</sub> (myeh<sub>^</sub>) the rataan headstrap for the carrying yoke
- k'a<sup>^</sup> pu<sub>^</sub> (pu<sub>^</sub>) a basket (k'a<sup>^</sup> pu<sub>^</sub> k'a<sup>^</sup> lu - NC)
- k'a<sup>^</sup> sa (sa) a 'curry' basket, more like a woven tray, but with shallow sides on it
- k'a<sup>a</sup> sa sa-eu to make the above
- k'a<sup>^</sup> sa<sup>^</sup> (sa<sup>^</sup>) a large basket which holds 40 pan of rice
- k'a<sup>^</sup> sa<sup>^</sup> dzeu<sub>^</sub>-eu to make the above
- k'a<sup>^</sup> saw<sub>^</sub> (saw<sub>^</sub>) a crude carrying frame made for just one trip (as to carry chilis)
- k'a<sup>^</sup> saw<sub>^</sub> saw<sub>^</sub>-eu to make the above
- k'awâ laă<sup>v</sup>-eu amount of time elapsed (years, months, days)
- k'awâ maw<sub>^</sub> k'awâ to<sup>v</sup> a walking stick (insect), with many dialectical differences (ko<sub>^</sub> mo<sub>^</sub> ko<sub>^</sub> to<sup>v</sup>, etc.)
- (noun) k'aw<sub>^</sub> also (naw<sup>v</sup> k'aw<sub>^</sub> - you also)
- (verb) k'aw<sub>^</sub> even though...
- k'aw<sub>^</sub>-eu to draw water (i<sup>v</sup> cu<sub>^</sub> k'aw<sub>^</sub>-eu)
- k'aw<sub>^</sub>-eu, ho ca<sub>^</sub> ho dah<sup>v</sup> - for a red squirrel to make its chirping noise
- k'eh<sub>^</sub> (CL) a hand of bananas (nga behâ ti<sub>^</sub> k'eh<sub>^</sub>)
- k'eh<sub>^</sub>-eu to cut firewood (mi<sub>^</sub> dza<sub>^</sub> k'eh<sub>^</sub>-eu)
- k'eh<sub>^</sub>æeu to break by bending, as a stick, corn, etc.
- k'eh<sub>^</sub>-i<sup>v</sup> k'oe<sup>^</sup>-i<sup>v</sup>-eu to break roughly in half
- k'eh<sub>^</sub> ngeu<sub>^</sub>-eu to be broken in two, but not completely severed
- k'eh<sub>^</sub> tseh<sup>^</sup>-eu to be broken apart
- k'eu<sub>^</sub> do<sup>^</sup>-eu to dig out with finger or small object
- k'eu<sub>^</sub>-eu to scatch with finger (or small object) in a hole

- k'o^ co<sub>v</sub>-eu to knock someone down (di<sub>v</sub> co<sub>v</sub>neu)
- k'o^ne<sub>v</sub> 1. to wear on one's head, or hold over (umbrella)  
2. to knock, to rap
- k'o^ ka<sub>v</sub> ka<sub>v</sub>-eu when hit someone (usually child) on head with partially bent fingers
- k'o^ k'a^ g'eh-eu to strike a hard blow, as with a hammer
- k'o^ pa^<sub>v</sub>-eu to knock something to pieces with a medium sized tool
- k'w^ seh (seh) the log or large branch a person fixes against a tree to climb up and cut down the tree
- k'o^ seh seh-eu to put in place the above
- k'w^ seh<sub>v</sub>-eu to strike dead
- k'o^ shah<sub>v</sub> the outer, hard covering of melon-like vegetables and bamboo
- k'w^ shi<sub>v</sub> k'o^ nañ nyeh<sub>v</sub>-eu the ceremony where they 'catch the insect of death and sickness'
- k'o^ ta^<sub>v</sub>-i to strike (or shoot) dead with one blow (to 'drop' the animal or person on the spot)
- k'w<sub>v</sub> (WM) a year (a<sub>v</sub> k'o<sub>v</sub> ti<sub>v</sub> k'o<sub>v</sub> - one year)  
(verb) k'o<sub>v</sub>ne<sub>v</sub> indicates the action goes back to the original state (ah<sub>v</sub> k'w<sub>v</sub>-eu, bi<sub>v</sub> k'o<sub>v</sub>-eu, caw<sub>v</sub> k'o<sub>v</sub>-eu, dzeh k'o<sub>v</sub>-eu, geu<sub>v</sub> k'o<sub>v</sub>-eu, etc.)
- k'o<sub>v</sub>-eu, aw - to bend over (as when weeding)
  - k'o<sub>v</sub>-eu, ga - to bend over (as above)
  - k'o<sub>v</sub>-eu, mi<sub>v</sub> - to divorce one's wife (send home)
- k'w<sub>v</sub>-iñ<sub>v</sub>-eu to be crooked
- k'o<sub>v</sub> la<sub>v</sub>-eu, g'ra<sub>v</sub> - for one's strength to return
- k'o<sub>v</sub> shui<sub>v</sub> the Akha name for June (approximately)
- k'w<sub>v</sub> ye 13 years (an important age for Akhas)

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- la<sup>˥</sup> (WM) a mile (la<sup>h</sup>)
- la<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup>ne<sup>u</sup> for the soul (or souls) to leave the body
- la<sup>˥</sup> du<sup>˥</sup> beu<sup>˥</sup>-e<sup>u</sup> a ceremony performed by a spirit priest  
when the soul leaves the body (with cowrie shells)
- la<sup>˥</sup> dzoe<sup>˥</sup>ne<sup>u</sup> to meet at a pre-arranged site
- la<sup>˥</sup>ne<sup>u</sup> to come (up)
- la<sup>˥</sup> g'o<sup>h</sup> (g'o<sup>h</sup>) a door, window
- la<sup>˥</sup> keu<sup>h</sup>-e<sup>u</sup> to arrive (coming from lower place)
- la<sup>˥</sup> ku<sup>h</sup> ku<sup>˥</sup>ne<sup>u</sup> to call a person's soul back
- (verb) la<sup>˥</sup>-m<sup>˥</sup> certainty that something will happen  
(u<sup>˥</sup> du<sup>˥</sup> kaw<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup>-m<sup>˥</sup> - certainly get a headache)
- la<sup>˥</sup> pya<sup>˥</sup> a werewolf
- la<sup>˥</sup> pya<sup>˥</sup> k'ao<sup>˥</sup> le<sup>˥</sup>-e<sup>u</sup> to have a seizure caused by the  
action of a werewolf (la<sup>˥</sup> pya<sup>˥</sup> pya<sup>˥</sup>-e<sup>u</sup>)
- la<sup>˥</sup> pya<sup>˥</sup> pya<sup>˥</sup>ne<sup>u</sup> (see above)
- la<sup>˥</sup> pya<sup>˥</sup> u<sup>˥</sup>-e<sup>u</sup> for a werewolf to enter someone
- la<sup>˥</sup> ui<sup>˥</sup> name of the chicken put on ancestor altar dur-  
ing certain spirit incantations
- la (FP) 1. a statement of intention of purpose (nga<sup>˥</sup>  
keu<sup>˥</sup>-i<sup>˥</sup> la - I will burn it)  
2. see la<sup>˥</sup>
- la ga paw the east (direction bury people in)
- la lo<sup>˥</sup> la tseh<sup>h</sup> the full and new moon
- la ma the moon (in religious language)
- la<sup>˥</sup> (FP) an appeal to the listener for his assent  
(Isn't that so?) (eh<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> la)
- la<sup>˥</sup>-e<sup>u</sup> to go after something (and bring it back)
- la<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sup>˥</sup> (kah<sup>˥</sup>) the longgyi type skirt worn by Burmese  
(la<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sup>˥</sup>)
- la<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sup>˥</sup>-e<sup>u</sup> to wear the above
- la<sup>˥</sup>-i<sup>˥</sup>-e<sup>u</sup>, ha - to go meet someone

- la<sub>2</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ku<sup>ˇ</sup> - to go call someone
- la<sub>2</sub> k'a<sub>2</sub> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to be happy
- la<sub>2</sub> paw<sup>ˇ</sup>-i<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) the type of amulet little children wear (get both word and object from Shans)
- la<sub>2</sub> ta<sub>2</sub> bi<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) an airplane (sa<sup>ˇ</sup> paw<sup>ˇ</sup> bi<sup>ˇ</sup>; heu vi<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- la<sub>2</sub> ta<sub>2</sub> pai<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) a train
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> a city wall
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> bya a striated green bulbul
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> cu<sub>2</sub>-eu to tie by twisting around and around
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup>ne<sub>2</sub> 1. for something to feel hot (as when touch food, metal, feverish person, etc.)  
2. to wrap around
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, haw - to take care of so that none disappears
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ka - to keep in protective custody
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, k'ah<sub>2</sub> - to be anxious, worried
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> - for a fire to burn a person
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, taw - to enclose an area with sticks, boards, etc. but not put anything on top
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, u<sup>ˆ</sup> - to rule over someone
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> ju (la<sub>2</sub>) a spring-pole snare, esp. for small barking deer and animals that can be caught by neck
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> ju ya pyeu<sup>ˆ</sup> the 'spring' part of the above
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> k'reh<sub>2</sub> the opening in the wall of a walled town
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu 1. to become warm (as water, etc.)  
2. 'about to burn' as when warn someone of something or someone about to get burned
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> seh<sub>2</sub>-eu to squeeze to death, as a python
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> ta<sub>2</sub>ne<sub>2</sub> to be penned in, enclosed so cannot get out
- lah<sup>ˇ</sup> tu<sub>2</sub> ni to feel hot (as when body has high fever)
- lah (lah) a pond, lake (i<sup>ˇ</sup> cu<sub>2</sub> lah)
- lah (CL) something round and fairly large (sa<sub>2</sub> lah, lah, etc.)

lah (NS) indicates that all are included (a<sup>ˋ</sup> ma<sub>ˋ</sub>  
ma<sub>ˋ</sub> lah - the whole group, ti<sub>ˋ</sub> pu pu lah - the  
whole village)

lah bo lotus

lah byeh<sup>ˆ</sup> a plant like caladium, grows in swampy places

lah du<sub>ˋ</sub> a well of water (i<sup>ˋ</sup> cu<sub>ˋ</sub> lah du<sub>ˋ</sub>)

lah-eu to ceremonially abstain from something

lah-eu daw-eu (VC) same as above

- lah-eu, lah - to 'bathe' in mud (as pig, buffalo)

- lah-eu, nah lah - to spend the day in ceremonial ab-  
stinence

- lah-eu, sa<sub>ˋ</sub> lah - to wind cotton thread into balls

lah g'ah<sub>ˋ</sub> lah byeh<sup>ˆ</sup> the lotus flower, they eat the leaf  
and stem

jah jo<sup>ˆ</sup> ni to be round

lah k'a<sub>ˋ</sub> a type of green that grows only in or near  
water, they can eat but it is bitter

lah lah-eu to 'bathe' in mud (as pig, buffalo)

lah neh<sub>ˋ</sub> spirit of the lake

lah si<sup>ˋ</sup> (tsah<sup>ˋ</sup>) a muddy area, smelly marsh, a spot  
where buffalos and pigs go to bathe

lah sha<sup>ˋ</sup> a plant they plant for food (spicy) and med.

lah teu<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu to block up a stream to make a pool of water

lah ya<sub>ˋ</sub> (ya<sub>ˋ</sub>) a marshy area, not smelly (lah ya<sub>ˋ</sub> lah  
jaw<sup>ˆ</sup>)

lah<sub>ˋ</sub> a rabbit

(verb) lah<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu indicates an increase (bi<sub>ˋ</sub> lah<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu -  
to give some more), an addition (see below)

- lah<sub>ˋ</sub>teu, haw<sub>ˋ</sub> lah<sub>ˋ</sub> dza<sup>ˋ</sup> lah<sub>ˋ</sub> - to dish up more rice  
and curry

- lah<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu, ya<sup>ˋ</sup> m<sup>ˋ</sup> - to open a new field (hill field)

- lah<sub>ˋ</sub>teu, ya<sup>ˋ</sup> na<sup>ˆ</sup> - to add a new section to a paddy  
field (hill field)

lah<sub>2</sub> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu to increase (in numbers, in amount)

lah<sub>2</sub> nah 'rabbit day' (in their cycle of days)

lam (WM) a million

Lao<sup>˥</sup> mi<sup>˥</sup> k'ah<sub>2</sub> Laos (Pa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> si<sub>2</sub> mi<sup>˥</sup> k'ah<sub>2</sub>)

law<sup>˥</sup> ba 1. seeds used for beads

2. a girl's headdress (has many of the above seeds)

law<sup>˥</sup> ba ba joe elongated white seeds that women wear on their outfits

law<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>2</sub> (gaw<sup>˥</sup>) a large river

law<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>2</sub> nah<sup>˥</sup> bu-eu to be carried away by a river

law<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>2</sub> gaw<sup>˥</sup> caw<sub>2</sub> the course of a river

law<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>2</sub> gaw<sup>˥</sup> taw on the bank of a river

law<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>2</sub> law<sup>˥</sup> deh a levee area along a river (where they can make terraced fields)

law<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>2</sub> law<sup>˥</sup> taw at the edge of the river

law<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>2</sub> tseh<sup>˥</sup>-eu to cross a stream

law<sup>˥</sup> bah<sup>˥</sup> za<sub>2</sub> yu bah<sup>˥</sup> jui<sub>2</sub> the male figure outside the village gate

law<sup>˥</sup> baw<sub>2</sub> tea

law<sup>˥</sup> baw<sub>2</sub> k'm<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> a tea cup

law<sup>˥</sup> baw<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> ceh a clay pot in which they make tea  
(law<sup>˥</sup> baw<sub>2</sub> maw<sup>˥</sup> ceh, maw<sup>˥</sup> ceh, la<sub>2</sub> ceh)

law<sup>˥</sup> beh<sup>˥</sup> (beh<sup>˥</sup>, si<sub>2</sub>) a goiter

law<sup>˥</sup> beh<sup>˥</sup> ba<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub>-eu to hide one's faults, as a person with goiter tries to hide it

law<sup>˥</sup> beh<sup>˥</sup> beh<sup>˥</sup> neu to have a goiter

law<sup>˥</sup> bym<sup>˥</sup> the kapok tree

law<sup>˥</sup> caw<sup>˥</sup> a type of bush that grows in marshy areas, they eat the leaves

law<sup>˥</sup> dah a silver ring they wear around the neck

law<sup>˥</sup> dah dah-eu to wear the above

law<sup>˥</sup> du<sub>2</sub> (tsah<sup>˥</sup>) a place to make an offering

- law<sup>ˇ</sup> dzeṁ the bank of a river or lake
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> dzm<sup>ˇ</sup> (dzm<sup>ˇ</sup>) a bridge (law<sup>ˇ</sup> dzm<sup>ˇ</sup> tso<sub>ṽ</sub>-eu - to make a bridge)
- law<sup>ˇ</sup>ne<sub>u</sub> 1. when a tree falls over, falls down  
2. to make an offering
- law<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, a<sub>ṽ</sub> poe<sub>ṽ</sub> - to make an offering to the ancestors
- lawṁ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu sheh<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu (VC) to make an offering
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> gaw<sup>^</sup> (gaw<sup>^</sup>) a small stream
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> gaw<sup>^</sup> gaw<sup>^</sup> meh<sup>ˇ</sup> the headwaters of a stream
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> gaw<sup>^</sup> neh<sub>ṽ</sub> a river spirit
- lawṁ<sup>ˇ</sup> gui<sup>ˇ</sup> (gui<sup>ˇ</sup>) an offering platform or tray
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> g'o<sub>ṽ</sub> a bend in the river
- lawṁ<sup>ˇ</sup> jm<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of plant that grows on trees, rocks, the ground, in the jungle (eat raw & in curries)
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> ka<sub>ṽ</sub> the width of a river (law<sup>ˇ</sup> ka<sub>ṽ</sub> yaw je<sup>ˇ</sup> - a wide river)
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sub>ṽ</sub> (kah<sub>ṽ</sub>) the village gate, esp. to keep spirits out of the village
- lawṁ<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sub>ṽ</sub> du<sub>ṽ</sub>-eu the annual renewal of the village gate (law<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sub>ṽ</sub> mṁ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sub>ṽ</sub> law<sup>ˇ</sup> bah<sup>ˇ</sup> a cross-bar of wood put across bottom of village gate when they renew it
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sub>ṽ</sub> meh<sup>^</sup> gu<sup>^</sup> dzah<sub>ṽ</sub>-eu to feast at the village priest's house after renewing the spirit gate
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sub>ṽ</sub> pya<sub>ṽ</sub> dm<sub>ṽ</sub> (dm<sub>ṽ</sub>) the crossbar at the top of the spirit gate
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sub>ṽ</sub> za<sub>ṽ</sub> mi<sub>ṽ</sub> kah<sub>ṽ</sub> deu the female figure at the village gate
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> k'raw<sub>ṽ</sub> the water source for their village (i<sup>ˇ</sup> shaw<sup>ˇ</sup> law<sup>ˇ</sup> k'aw<sub>ṽ</sub>)
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> k'reh sha-eu to take an 'animal reject' to the edge of the village, kill and eat (non-relatives)
- law<sup>ˇ</sup> k'm<sub>ṽ</sub> (k'm<sub>ṽ</sub>) a valley with very steep sides

law<sup>˥</sup> ma<sup>˥</sup> a<sup>˥</sup> yehê a type of flower

law<sup>˥</sup> saw<sub>˥</sub> a sweet smelling flower, like small lily

law<sup>˥</sup> tsah<sub>˥</sub> the wooded section within gate of village

law (FP) Used in imperative statements, both positive and negative. Generally shows mild surprise. Can also combine with; -a, nga, nya, and ya<sup>˥</sup> (law-a, law nga, law nya, law ya<sup>˥</sup>ê. Also sometimes used in negative commands (Ta<sub>˥</sub> iě dzeuě law.ê

law (CL) 1. a medium sized round, thin, long object (baw<sub>˥</sub> law, meh<sub>˥</sub> li<sup>˥</sup>, sha<sub>˥</sub> yoe<sub>˥</sub>, baw<sup>˥</sup> law, etc.)

2. a section between the joints (sugar cane, bamboo, etc.) (a<sup>˥</sup> law ti<sub>˥</sub> law)

law caw-eh<sup>˥</sup> i<sup>˥</sup>-eu to go alone, no companions

law cawê European magpie

law-eu 1. to escape

2. to chop or cut a big tree or log

law haw<sup>˥</sup> nga<sub>˥</sub> (FP) used with statements of surprise

law ka<sub>˥</sub> the dividing wall in Akha house between the men's and women's sides

law ka<sub>˥</sub> taw-eu to put in the above

(verb) law naě, if you should....., if it is the case that...ê (law nm<sup>˥</sup>-a<sub>˥</sub>,)

law puiê-eu to cut up felled trees & burn

law seh<sub>˥</sub>-eu to kill with a machete (deuê seh<sub>˥</sub>-eu)

law taw 1. a mythical flying horse

2. a camel

law tsi<sup>˥</sup> a<sup>˥</sup> yeh^ a type of flower, sometimes plant

law<sub>˥</sub> (law<sub>˥</sub>) a boat

law<sub>˥</sub> (CL) indicates something with enclosed sides (deh law<sub>˥</sub>, g'aw<sub>˥</sub> law<sub>˥</sub>, k'aw<sup>˥</sup> law<sub>˥</sub>, law<sub>˥</sub>, etc.)

law<sub>˥</sub> deuê-eu to hollow out a boat (from a log)

law<sub>˥</sub> haw-eu to test, to try a person (as to see if they are telling the truth)



- law, heu (kah<sup>vy</sup>) a Chinese type rain hat
- law, heu k'o<sup>^</sup>-eu to wear the above
- law, heu-eu to row a boat
- law, heu paw, sheh, the type of rain hat they leave on graves
- law, ka-eu 1. to get clearer (as weather)  
2. to get better, to be relieved of aches and pains, to clear out a spot (as dark jungle area)
- law, k'reh, a plant from which they make string for crossbows and fishing nets
- law, loe<sup>v</sup> barley
- (noun) law, mu<sup>v</sup> etc., that type of thing only more  
(ka, mu<sup>v</sup> paw, coeñ law, muñ zeuñ-aw<sup>v</sup>..n)
- law, ta, pai<sup>v</sup> (B) (see la, ta, pai<sup>v</sup>)
- leñ (WM) a time of boiling something dry
- (verb) le<sup>v</sup>-eu indicates going from lower to higher place
- le<sup>v</sup>no, what they say when they start burning their fields, or burning something else
- le<sup>v</sup> peu, metal roofing, metal sheets for roofing
- le (FP) a dialectical version of te (de) in questions  
(see under te)
- le (FAP) when it occurs with neg. statements, it shows mild disappointment. With positive statements it occurs with; -a<sup>vy</sup>, meh, mi<sup>v</sup>-a, nga, and nya-a<sup>v</sup>ŋ and has the flavor of pointing up what is being said, with the idea of getting the listener's assent.
- le-eu to go (from lower to higher level)
- le-eu, deh, - to be born (polite form)
- leñ ... that (as he said that...)
- leh<sup>v</sup> coeñ a climber, they eat fruit and leaves
- leh<sup>v</sup>-eu, da<sup>v</sup> leh<sup>v</sup> - to make a 'bamboo star'
- (verb) leh<sup>v</sup> g'eh-eu about to.... (dza,ñ-eu leh<sup>v</sup> g'eh-eu - about to eat)

- leh<sup>ˇ</sup> ku<sup>ˇ</sup> charred, burned meat, or the ashes of it
- leh<sup>ˇ</sup> ma (FP) occurs with a statement of intention of  
of purpose (Nga<sup>ˇ</sup> m<sup>ˇ</sup> geu<sub>˩</sub>-eu leh<sup>ˇ</sup> ma.)
- leh<sup>ˇ</sup> meu<sub>˩</sub> a powdery substance, as white ash, dust,  
powder from where bugs bore into wood, etc.
- leh<sup>ˇ</sup> shu<sub>˩</sub> (shu<sub>˩</sub>) a burned off place in the jungle
- leh<sup>˩</sup> ti a dwarf, or one much smaller than should be  
(caused by not having intercourse - use the term  
often in derision or scolding) (tsaw<sup>ˇ</sup> ha<sub>˩</sub> leh<sup>ˇ</sup> ti)
- leh<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sup>˩</sup> hot ashes, glowing ashes
- leh<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sup>ˆ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to pour out the hot ashes
- leh<sup>ˇ</sup> tsaw fly eggs (before they become maggots)
- leh (CL) a small ball (ja leh, yaw yeh<sup>˩</sup>, i<sup>˩</sup> ni<sub>˩</sub>, etc.)
- leh-eu to roll something into a small ball (ca<sub>˩</sub> oe<sub>˩</sub>  
mi<sub>˩</sub> si<sub>˩</sub> ja leh, etc.)
- leh jeh-eu to try hard, to endeavor
- leh kaw<sup>ˆ</sup> the wide pathway down the center of the village  
(leh<sup>ˆ</sup> kaw<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- leh ma (B) a certificate, a pass
- leh<sub>˩</sub> (FP) usually used in statements where one is ask-  
ing someone else something in a scoldy manner
- leh<sub>˩</sub> do<sup>˩</sup>-eu to grind out
- leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to grind, to roll over
- (verb) leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to make a mistake..a (beu<sup>˩</sup> leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu)
- leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, a<sub>˩</sub> za<sub>˩</sub> - to look for one's pigs when they  
have wandered off
- leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu ca-eu (VC) to make mistakes, to go wrong
- leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, na<sub>˩</sub> leh<sub>˩</sub> - not to listen to what parents  
and elders tel<sup>˩</sup> one
- leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, sa<sub>˩</sub> la<sub>˩</sub> - to gin cotton
- leh<sub>˩</sub> gu<sub>˩</sub> leh<sub>˩</sub> ni a type of climber in the jungle, they  
eat the fruit
- leh<sub>˩</sub> hm<sub>˩</sub>-eu to prepare for something, as to go

- leh<sub>u</sub> hu ba the other day (not long ago)
- leh<sub>u</sub> hu leh<sub>u</sub> nah before and afterward (point of time)
- leh<sub>u</sub> nah later on, or in the time past (a<sub>u</sub> hu, dzeu<sub>u</sub> la<sup>~</sup>-eu<sub>u</sub>)
- leh<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>~</sup>-eu to be late (je<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>~</sup>-eu, meh<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>~</sup>-eu)
- leh<sub>u</sub> o<sub>u</sub> wild yellow raspberry (leh<sub>u</sub> u<sub>u</sub> leh<sub>u</sub> o<sub>u</sub>)
- leh<sub>u</sub> o<sub>u</sub> na<sup>^</sup> a dark variety of the above
- leh<sub>u</sub> o<sub>u</sub> ne<sup>~</sup> a red variety of the above
- leh<sub>u</sub> po<sup>^</sup> leh<sub>u</sub> po<sup>^</sup>-eh<sup>~</sup> to turn over and over (as a rock rolling down a hillside)
- leh<sub>u</sub> pyeh<sup>^</sup>-eu to squash completely by rolling on it
- leh<sub>u</sub> tsi<sub>u</sub>-eu to wash clothes by rubbing them
- leh<sub>u</sub> tsoe<sub>u</sub>-eu to roll something into an opening (to close it)
- leu<sup>~</sup>-eu (B) to disobey in the sense that did not do what told, or went too far beyond it
- leu<sub>u</sub>-eu, ne<sup>~</sup> leu<sub>u</sub> - to be reddish, orangish
- leu<sub>u</sub>-eu, pui<sup>~</sup> leu<sub>u</sub> - to be a lavender color
- li-eu to end, to be used up (as firewood, etc.)
- li-eu, noe<sub>u</sub> su<sup>~</sup> noe<sub>u</sub> - to be extremely worried
- li<sub>u</sub>-eu, haw<sub>u</sub> byaw<sup>~</sup> - to fix a meal for someone (cook rice and curry)
- li<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>~</sup> ko<sup>^</sup>-i<sup>~</sup>-eu for an area to become arid
- li<sub>u</sub> ma a certificate, a pass (leh ma)
- Li<sub>u</sub> saw<sub>u</sub> the Lisu tribe
- lm<sup>~</sup> (WM) the length of both arms stretched out (comes to around five or so feet for most of them)
- lm<sup>~</sup> bym<sup>~</sup> a<sup>~</sup> po<sub>u</sub> tu<sup>~</sup>-eu to cut down the kapok tree to get kapok to stuff in things
- lm<sup>~</sup>-eu, mi<sub>u</sub> dza<sub>u</sub> - to warm oneself at a fire (yaw ga<sup>^</sup> lm<sup>~</sup>-eu)

- lm bo<sup>˧</sup> a type of jungle tree, they eat the fruit
- lm<sub>˧</sub> bym<sup>˧</sup> (bym<sup>˧</sup>) a grave
- lm<sub>˧</sub> bym<sup>˧</sup> km<sub>˧</sub>-eu to have trouble urinating (as when have stones)
- lm<sub>˧</sub> bym<sup>˧</sup> law<sup>˧˧</sup>-eu a sacrifice in a graveyard to a spirit for some wrong a person has committed
- lm<sub>˧</sub> bym<sup>˧</sup> sha<sup>˧</sup> beh the first person buried in a burial ground, considered to be the 'village priest' for the entire burial site
- lm<sub>˧</sub> da<sup>˧</sup>ne<sup>˧</sup>eu to have convulsions (nga<sup>˧</sup> da<sup>˧</sup>-eu - B)
- lm<sub>˧</sub>-eu to growl, esp. a member of cat family when it is eating, and someone comes around
- lm<sub>˧</sub> pya<sup>˧</sup> a type of tree that has big leaves
- lm<sub>˧</sub> pya<sup>˧</sup> tseh<sub>˧</sub> a praying mantis (ba<sub>˧</sub> ba<sup>˧</sup> la<sup>˧</sup> tseh<sub>˧</sub> - pf.n)
- lo<sup>˧</sup> (FP) used with statements which ask a question that demands a yes or no answer, either positive or negative. It is used in combination with the following particles, always coming last; -a, da, da<sub>˧</sub>, de<sub>˧</sub>, -eu, ma, ma<sub>˧</sub>, meh, meh<sub>˧</sub>, mi<sup>˧</sup>-a, nga<sup>˧</sup>, nga, nya, ta, ta<sub>˧</sub>, te, and te<sub>˧</sub>.
- lo<sup>˧</sup>-eu to revolve, as a wheel (lu<sup>˧</sup>ne<sup>˧</sup>-eu)
- lo<sup>˧</sup>ne<sup>˧</sup>-eu, k'a<sup>˧</sup> lo<sup>˧</sup> - to make a basket to keep or carry a chicken in
- lo byoe (byoe) a cave
- lo ceh<sup>˧</sup> a soft, white rock they use for medicine
- lo ceh<sup>˧</sup> mi<sup>˧</sup> ceh<sup>˧</sup> a very rocky place (as field, path)
- lo dzi<sup>˧</sup> dzi<sup>˧˧</sup>-eu to make a rock fish trap
- lo gu<sup>˧</sup> (gu<sup>˧</sup>) a boulder (k'a<sub>˧</sub> lo lo gu<sup>˧</sup>)
- lo k'ah<sub>˧</sub> (k<sup>˧</sup>ah<sub>˧</sub>) a depression in a boulder (lo k'ah<sub>˧</sub> lo gu<sup>˧</sup>)
- lo leh<sub>˧</sub> (si<sub>˧</sub>) a millstone, as for grinding corn
- lo ma lo lo<sub>˧</sub> a white-capped redstart
- lo nyoe<sup>˧</sup> a green rock used in medicine (copper sulfate)

- lo tsu<sup>˥</sup> a small type of river fish
- lo<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu (B) to need
- lo<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu, bui lo<sub>˥</sub> - to wrap up a baby in a cloth
- lo<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu, maw lo<sub>˥</sub> - to perform magic
- loe<sup>˥</sup>-eu, boe<sup>˥</sup> loe<sup>˥</sup> - for a bubble to bubble up
- loe<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu to have sexual intercourse (a<sub>˥</sub> loe<sub>˥</sub> loe<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu)
- lu<sup>˥</sup> dzaŋ<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu to fry and eat (something soft, as fish)
- lu<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. to fry  
2. to send something rolling along (lo<sup>˥</sup>-eu)
- lu<sup>˥</sup> ku<sup>˥</sup>-eu to roast ('fry and scorch') something such as coffee beans
- lu<sup>˥</sup> teu<sub>˥</sub>-eu to roast and eat something that is hard
- lu<sup>˥</sup> yu<sub>˥</sub> a deer's new antlers
- lu<sup>˥</sup> yu<sub>˥</sub> yu<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu to form new antlers
- lu (CL) a bump, lump, raised place (beh lu, mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˥</sub> pu lu, maŋ lu, etc.)
- lu boe<sub>˥</sub> lime (the white powder)
- lu ceh ceh-eu to struggle for possession of something
- lu ceu<sub>˥</sub> ceu<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu to split a bamboo section and make a fish trap (put in a dam)
- lu ceu<sub>˥</sub> k'm<sup>˥</sup>-eu to take the above and put in a dam
- lu do<sup>˥</sup>-eu to seize from someone, to wrest out of their hands
- lu-eu, ma<sup>˥</sup> lu - for a boil or abscess to form
- lu geu<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu to take by force
- lu ka<sup>˥</sup> the weights the Shans use for their scales in the shape of mythical flying-lions
- lu keu<sup>˥</sup> (B) a man who lives in his wife's village
- lu le<sub>˥</sub> someone who lives off of someone else (lu li<sub>˥˥</sub>)
- lu pa<sub>˥</sub> g'o<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu to chew betel (a<sub>˥</sub> g'o<sub>˥˥</sub> g'o<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu)
- lu seu<sub>˥</sub> a special 'guard' to a fish or bird trap which allows entrance, but won't let out (of bamboo)

lu sui<sup>˥</sup> (B) a soldier

lu yeh<sup>˥</sup> a small river fish

lu<sub>˥</sub>neu (B) to offer, esp. when they offer first fruits  
to the village priest

- lu<sub>˥</sub>-eu, mi<sub>˥</sub> dza<sub>˥</sub> - to burst into flames (as something  
quite dry)

lu<sub>˥</sub>-i<sup>˥</sup> se<sup>˥</sup>-i<sup>˥</sup>-eu to become destroyed, ruined

lu<sub>˥</sub> mu<sup>˥</sup> (see law<sub>˥</sub> mu<sup>˥</sup>)

lui<sub>˥</sub> lui<sub>˥</sub>-eh<sup>˥</sup> g'eh-eu make lots of noise (as from the  
shooting of several guns, etc.)

lui<sub>˥</sub> lui<sub>˥</sub> la<sub>˥</sub> la<sub>˥</sub>-eh<sup>˥</sup> g'eh-eu to be in a comatose  
state, cannot reason or think, almost unconscious

la<sup>˥</sup> - (VP) to do ... (la<sup>˥</sup> a<sub>˥</sub>-eu - to make wet)

la<sup>˥</sup> bu-eu 1. to clean off a spot  
2. to clean the clothes of someone who has died

la<sup>˥</sup> ci<sup>˥</sup>-eu to touch with the idea of perstering some-  
one, or perhaps taking something

la<sup>˥</sup> dah<sup>˥</sup>neu to open up, as a road

la<sup>˥</sup> g'raw<sub>˥</sub>-eu to cause to separate

la<sup>˥</sup> g'oe<sup>˥</sup>-eu to tame, either animals or humans, so they  
will live with others and get along with them

la<sup>˥</sup> jaw<sub>˥</sub>-eu to be twisted around (as hair)

la<sup>˥</sup> ka-eu to drop on, sometimes to pour on, when mak-  
ing an offering

la<sup>˥</sup> keu<sub>˥</sub>neu to mix some things up

la<sup>˥</sup> kaw<sup>˥</sup>ne<sup>˥</sup>-eu to mark a line (heu kaw<sup>˥</sup>-eu)

la<sup>˥</sup> k'ne<sup>˥</sup>-eu to tease (as a youngster or animal) to  
make angry

la<sup>˥</sup> law<sub>˥</sub> (law<sub>˥</sub>) a cart

la<sup>˥</sup> law<sub>˥</sub> g'eu-eu to pull a cart (as by oxen)

la<sup>˥</sup> leh<sub>˥</sub> la<sup>˥</sup> ca-eu (VC) to wrong someone

la<sup>˥</sup> lui<sup>˥</sup>ne<sup>˥</sup>-eu to arrange things in proper place

- la^ meuǎ~eu to reduce to powder
- laâ mi^~eu to put out (as a fire - mi, dza, la^ mi^~eu)
- la^ mui,~eu to make something right again
- la^ noeǎ~eu to wake someone up
- la^ pa~eu to make a change
- la^ pa^~eu to break something by doing something to it
- la^ peh,~eu to break open (as an egg)
- la^ pi~eu to bring two parties formerly quarreling  
together to bring about reconciliation
- la^ sa~ neh,~eu to make easier
- la^ sa^ ci~ yaw~ the great slaty woodpecker
- la^ sa^~eu to repair something
- laâ teh,~eu to kill by too much handling
- la^ sha,~eu to make it difficult for someone
- la^ sha, la^ zah,~eu (VC) same as above
- la^ sha,~a~eu to make someone embarrassed
- laâ ta,~eu to cure (with medicine)
- la^ tah,~æu 1. to hit something, esp. a glancing blow  
2. a flowery way of saying a person was wounded by  
a bullet (must not say beu^ naǎ~eu about people)
- la^ tah, la^ na~eu (VC) same as above
- la^ taw^~eu to try to persuade someone to do something  
with you (caw, taw^~eu)
- la^ tsoe,~eu to block up, to obstruct
- la^ ui,~eu to heap up, to collect
- la^ yah~eu to tame animals
- laâ yaw,~eu to push aside something hanging down, as  
hair hanging over face
- la^ za~eu to 'do and get'a to work for something
- la^ za,~eu to hide something
- la^ zi,~eu to make strong, firm, so will not break

- la<sub>˩</sub> (CL) for those things that strike, or are struck  
(ka<sup>˥</sup> mya<sub>˩</sub>, law<sup>˥</sup> ju, ti<sub>˩</sub> la<sub>˩</sub> di<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu, etc.)
- la<sub>˩</sub> (WM) an arm's length, from the tip of the hand to the shoulder
- la<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub> (beh<sub>˩˩</sub>) a finger ring
- la<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to wear a ring
- la<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub> leht<sup>˥</sup>-eu to take off a ring
- La<sub>˩</sub> bui<sub>˩</sub> the Chinese people
- la<sub>˩</sub> bui<sub>˩</sub> jah<sub>˩</sub> 'Chineset checkers, a game they play at wakes
- la<sub>˩</sub> bui<sub>˩</sub> nuit pah<sub>˩</sub> peanuts
- la<sub>˩</sub> bui<sub>˩</sub> sah<sub>˩</sub> du<sup>˥</sup> peas
- la<sub>˩</sub> buit buit<sup>˥</sup>-eu for one's hand to be numb
- la<sub>˩</sub> ca<sup>˥</sup> the left (a<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> - pf.†)
- la<sub>˩</sub> ca<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup>teu to tie someone's hands behind his back  
(na<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu)
- la<sub>˩</sub> cawt cawt<sup>˥</sup>-eu to have a crippled arm
- la<sub>˩</sub> ceh<sup>˥</sup> a type of jungle tree, they eat the fruit
- la<sub>˩</sub> ceh a clay pot in which they make tea (law<sup>˥</sup> baw<sub>˩</sub> la<sub>˩</sub> ceh)
- la<sub>˩</sub> ceu<sub>˩</sub> (ceu<sub>˩˩</sub>) the village swing
- la<sub>˩</sub> ceu<sub>˩</sub> bi<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu to ride the village swing
- la<sub>˩</sub> ceu<sub>˩</sub> gu<sup>˥</sup>-eu (see eu<sub>˩</sub> ceu<sub>˩</sub> gut<sup>˥</sup>-eu)
- la<sub>˩</sub> ci<sub>˩</sub> a term for blacksmith (ci<sub>˩</sub> ma)
- la<sub>˩</sub> ci<sub>˩</sub> g'a<sub>˩</sub> nga<sub>˩˩</sub>-eu for the villagers to go work in the blacksmith's field one day each year
- la<sub>˩</sub> coe<sup>˥</sup> (coe<sup>˥</sup>) a corner of something, as the outside corner of a house
- la<sub>˩</sub> coet zeut the corner houseposts
- la<sub>˩</sub> cu<sub>˩</sub> cu<sub>˩</sub>-eu to tie someone's arms together
- la<sub>˩</sub> da<sub>˩</sub> (da<sub>˩</sub>, hm<sub>˩</sub>) a cloth they use to lift hot pans etc.



- la<sub>˧</sub> dah<sub>˧</sub> to be missing a hand or arm (grounds for killing an Akha infant)
- la<sub>˧</sub> di (kah<sup>˧</sup>) a pair of pants (la<sub>˧</sub> di dm-eu - to wear)
- la<sub>˧</sub> di la<sub>˧</sub> lui<sup>˧</sup> lui<sup>˧</sup>-eu to pull pants up so they will not get in way when working, or wet when crossing water
- la<sub>˧</sub> du the forearm (up to the elbow)
- la<sub>˧</sub> du du beh<sup>˧</sup> the biceps
- la<sub>˧</sub> du nya law the upper arm (between elbow & shoulder)
- la<sub>˧</sub> du<sub>˧</sub> (kah<sup>˧</sup>) a bracelet, usually of silver
- la<sub>˧</sub> du<sub>˧</sub> du<sub>˧</sub> bya<sub>˧</sub> a flat, broad bracelet, only worn by girls and women
- la<sub>˧</sub> du<sub>˧</sub> du<sub>˧</sub>-eu to wear a bracelet
- la<sub>˧</sub> du<sub>˧</sub> du<sub>˧</sub> lah a roundish, silver bracelet, usually worn by men
- la<sub>˧</sub> dzm<sup>˧</sup> two cupped hands held together
- la<sub>˧</sub> dzm<sup>˧</sup> dzm<sup>˧</sup>-eu to put their hands in a cupped position (as when they receive ancestor offering food)
- (verb) la<sub>˧</sub>-eu (SV) shows that the action is directed toward the speaker (eh<sup>˧</sup> la<sub>˧</sub>-eu - said to me)
- la<sub>˧</sub>-eu, beh<sub>˧</sub> - for something to smell
- la<sub>˧</sub> ga the west (nah<sup>˧</sup> ma ga k'eh<sub>˧</sub>)
- la<sub>˧</sub> ga ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu to suddenly stop doing something, or suddenly change strategy (as start to hit someone, then not, etc.)
- la<sub>˧</sub> ga<sup>˧</sup> ga<sup>˧</sup>-i<sup>˧</sup>-eu to crawl on hands and knees, as a baby
- la<sub>˧</sub> g'a<sub>˧</sub> (kah<sup>˧</sup>) the longgyi type skirt worn by Burmese (la<sub>˧</sub> g'a<sub>˧</sub> - not pf.)
- la<sub>˧</sub> g'a<sub>˧</sub> g'a<sub>˧</sub>-eu to wear the above
- la<sub>˧</sub> g'rah<sub>˧</sub> (g'ah<sub>˧</sub>) a crooked place in a tree
- la<sub>˧</sub> g'o<sub>˧</sub> (g'o<sub>˧</sub>) a corner, as the inside corner of room
- la<sub>˧</sub>-i seh<sub>˧</sub> (idiomatic) 'terribly inept'

(verb) la<sub>˧</sub>-i<sub>˧</sub> ngeh near the end of..n (ga˥ ma du˧ g'a˧  
 la<sub>˧</sub>-i<sub>˧</sub> ngeh - near the time they finished digging  
 the path)

la<sub>˧</sub> ja˧ the village headman (political)

la<sub>˧</sub> je˧ (bah˧) a gourd musical pipe, men blow & dance

la<sub>˧</sub> je˧ baw-eu to blow the above

la<sub>˧</sub> je˧ tsawŋ-eu to dance to the music of the above

la<sub>˧</sub> jeu˧ sha˥-eu to have to depend on someone else for  
 something you cannot do yourself

la<sub>˧</sub> ka ka-eu to plant seeds by means of a small hand  
 hoe (la<sub>˧</sub> ngeu˧)

la<sub>˧</sub> kah (kah) the stem of larger types of fruit and  
 vegetables (as blue squash)

la<sub>˧</sub> kaw˥ (kaw˥) the lines on one's hand

la<sub>˧</sub> ku˥ a twisted arm or hand

la<sub>˧</sub> k'aw˥ a hand in a cupped position

la<sub>˧</sub> k'awŋ k'awŋ-eu to cup one's hand

la<sub>˧</sub> k'aw˥ tehŋ-eu to clap one's hands

la<sub>˧</sub> k'oeŋ in, inside

la<sub>˧</sub> k'me˥ m˥-eu ceremonies performed in the house in  
 front of the ancestor altar to feed the spirits  
 of the house (the ancestors)

la<sub>˧</sub> k'oeŋ la<sub>˧</sub> nyi˥ m˥-eu complicated ceremonies both  
 in the house and the jungle for serious offenses

la<sub>˧</sub> li˥ li˥-eu to beckon with one's hand

la<sub>˧</sub> lui˥ luiŋ-eu to roll up one's sleeves (esp. when  
 going to do some work)

la<sub>˧</sub> ma˥ the right (as the right hand, side) (a˥ ma˥ -  
 pf.n)

la<sub>˧</sub> ma (ma) the thumb

la<sub>˧</sub> ma gu˧ shi˧ daw˥-eu to perform a ceremony to bring  
 two people into kin relationship

la<sub>˧</sub> ma i˥ shehŋ a centipede (la<sub>˧</sub> ma ui˥ sheh˥)

- la<sub>1</sub> ma k'o<sup>ˆ</sup> pyeh<sub>1</sub> tso<sub>1</sub> t<sup>ˆ</sup>eu to have an extra thumb (they kill such babies)
- la<sub>1</sub> ma seh<sub>1</sub> tah<sub>1</sub> tah<sub>1</sub>-eu to put thumb between index and middle fingers and hit someone, esp. in ribs
- la<sub>1</sub> ma ui<sup>ˆ</sup> sheh<sup>ˆ</sup> a centipede (la<sub>1</sub> ma i<sup>ˆ</sup> sheh<sup>ˆ</sup>)
- la<sub>1</sub> mya<sup>ˆ</sup> (mya<sup>ˆ</sup>) a knot, as in wood
- la<sub>1</sub> mya<sup>ˆ</sup> mya<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu a sprout from a tree that will form a branch
- la<sub>1</sub> na<sub>1</sub> (na<sub>1</sub>) a handle on the side of something, as a cup, stool, etc.
- la<sub>1</sub> nm<sub>1</sub> nm<sub>1</sub>-eu 1. to give a bribe  
2. to feel for something in water that one cannot see
- la<sub>1</sub> noe<sup>ˆ</sup> (noe<sup>ˆ</sup>) a finger
- la<sub>1</sub> noe<sup>ˆ</sup> baw-eu to whistle through one's fingers (they put two fingers from each hand into mouth & blow)
- la<sub>1</sub> noe<sup>ˆ</sup> noe<sup>ˆ</sup> dah<sub>1</sub> for part of a finger to be cut off
- la<sub>1</sub> nui<sup>ˆ</sup> ci<sup>ˆ</sup> the spot behind foreleg on large animals they hunt that they want to shoot (near heart)
- la<sub>1</sub> ngeu<sub>1</sub> (kah<sup>ˆ</sup>) a small hand hoe
- la<sub>1</sub> ngo<sub>1</sub> (ngo<sub>1</sub>) a crooked branch or the like that they can use as hooks in their homes
- la<sub>1</sub> nyi<sup>ˆ</sup> m<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to perform 'outside' ceremonies (for the spirits of the jungle)
- la<sub>1</sub> nyi<sup>ˆ</sup> paw on the outside
- la<sub>1</sub> nyoe<sup>ˆ</sup> sha-eu a custom they perform in home of person who died so they will not see him in their dreams
- la<sub>1</sub> o<sup>ˆ</sup> the lower side, below (in the sense of lower down on the hillside, but not underneath)
- la<sub>1</sub> o<sup>ˆ</sup> la<sub>1</sub> tah sha<sub>1</sub> zaw<sup>ˆ</sup> lymph glands under the arms
- la<sub>1</sub> o<sub>1</sub> haw ga-eu to look lower than should (as when trying to see a bird)
- la<sub>1</sub> peh<sup>ˆ</sup> a mixture of tea and ginger root used in certain ceremonies and rituals

- la<sub>Λ</sub> peh<sup>ˆ</sup> (peh<sup>ˆ</sup>) a blister on the hand, from work
- la<sub>Λ</sub> peh<sup>ˆ</sup> do<sup>ˆ</sup> la<sup>˘</sup>-eu for blisters to form
- la<sub>Λ</sub> peu a spring-pole and hole type trap for medium sized animals (when they step in hole, it snares and lifts them)
- la<sub>Λ</sub> peu a<sup>˘</sup> cat the cord for the above
- la<sub>Λ</sub> peu tah<sup>˘˘</sup>-eu to set the above trap
- la<sub>Λ</sub> peu ya pyeu<sup>ˆ</sup> the 'spring' pole used in the above trap (la<sub>Λ</sub> peu)
- la<sub>Λ</sub> pi<sup>˘</sup> (si<sub>˘˘</sub>) chili
- la<sub>Λ</sub> pi<sup>˘</sup> k'aw<sup>˘</sup> law<sub>˘</sub> (law<sub>˘</sub>) a mortar made of bamboo for pounding chili
- la<sub>Λ</sub> pi<sup>˘</sup> pi<sup>˘˘</sup>-eu to be spicy, hot with chili
- la<sub>Λ</sub> pi<sup>˘</sup> tah<sub>˘</sub> je<sup>˘</sup> a mortar made of wood for pounding chili (la<sub>Λ</sub> pi<sup>˘</sup> la<sub>Λ</sub> tsm<sup>˘˘</sup>, la<sub>Λ</sub> tsm<sup>˘˘</sup>, la<sub>Λ</sub> je<sup>˘</sup>)
- la<sub>Λ</sub> pu<sup>˘</sup> (pu<sup>˘˘</sup>) the back of one's hand, from the wrist down
- la<sub>Λ</sub> pu<sup>˘</sup> la<sub>Λ</sub> tsui<sub>Λ</sub> the wrist
- la<sub>Λ</sub> sah<sub>˘</sub> (sah<sub>˘˘</sub>) 1. a human's fingernail  
2. the claw of an animal
- la<sub>Λ</sub> sah<sub>˘</sub> boe<sub>˘</sub> teh<sup>ˆ</sup> a click beetle (la<sub>Λ</sub> sah<sub>˘</sub> ko<sup>ˆ</sup> teh<sup>˘˘</sup>)
- la<sub>Λ</sub> saw<sub>˘</sub> (B) (hm<sub>˘</sub>) a gift
- la<sub>Λ</sub> saw<sup>ˆ</sup> saw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to plane something, as boards (and other things of that motion)
- la<sub>Λ</sub> saw<sup>ˆ</sup> saw<sup>ˆ</sup> saw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eh<sup>˘</sup> cah-eu to grope around blindly in the dark, or a blind man groping his way along
- la<sub>Λ</sub> sha<sub>Λ</sub> (sha<sub>˘˘</sub>) the bodice Akha women wear
- la<sub>Λ</sub> sha<sub>Λ</sub> sha<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu to wear the above
- la<sub>Λ</sub> ta<sup>ˆ</sup> paw the upper side (as on a slope)
- la<sub>Λ</sub> ta<sub>Λ</sub> haw dat<sup>˘˘</sup>-eu to look above and past a thing (as a bird one is trying to shoot)
- la<sub>Λ</sub> tuit pa<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu the ceremony which includes tying strings to a person's wrist (as when sick, etc.)

- la<sub>˥</sub> tsa<sub>˥</sub> tsa<sub>˥</sub>-eu to shake hands
- la<sub>˥</sub> tsm<sub>˥</sub> oe<sub>˥</sub> nm<sup>˥</sup> kah<sub>˥</sub> four ribs of a pig that are left  
joined together, given to the spirit priest when he  
repeats spirit incantations for the 'inside' ritual
- la<sub>˥</sub> tso<sub>˥</sub> a teakettle (gui<sub>˥</sub> ceh)
- la<sub>˥</sub> tsui<sub>˥</sub> (tsui<sub>˥</sub>) the elbow
- la<sub>˥</sub> tsui<sub>˥</sub> tah<sub>˥</sub>-eu to hit a person with one's elbow
- la<sub>˥</sub>-u (FP) 'let me look' (A<sub>˥</sub> leh<sub>˥</sub>, nga<sup>˥</sup> haw la<sub>˥</sub>-u.  
Where is it, let me look at it.)
- la<sub>˥</sub> yaw tsa<sub>˥</sub>-eu for a son to carry on the same trade  
his father did (as blacksmith) (a<sub>˥</sub> da la<sub>˥</sub> yaw tsa<sub>˥</sub>-  
eu)
- la<sub>˥</sub> yeh<sub>˥</sub> (yeh<sub>˥</sub>) the ceremonial knife the spirit priest  
(and sometimes shaman) carries (la<sub>˥</sub> yeh<sub>˥</sub> jeh<sup>˥</sup> baŋ)
- la<sub>˥</sub> yeh<sub>˥</sub> jeh<sup>˥</sup> baŋ (see above)
- la<sub>˥</sub> yeh<sub>˥</sub> peh<sup>˥</sup> tah<sup>˥</sup> (tah<sup>˥</sup>) the ceremonial bag in which  
the ceremonial knife is carried
- la<sub>˥</sub> yoe<sub>˥</sub> (yoe<sub>˥</sub>) a general term for wooden handles for  
tools (tseh<sub>˥</sub> ma la<sub>˥</sub> yoe<sub>˥</sub>, la<sub>˥</sub> ngeu<sub>˥</sub> ngeu<sub>˥</sub> yoe<sub>˥</sub>)
- la<sub>˥</sub> za<sub>˥</sub> (za<sub>˥</sub>) the palm of one's hand
- la<sub>˥</sub> za<sub>˥</sub> ti<sub>˥</sub> da<sub>˥</sub> one span of one's hand (the palm side)
- law<sup>˥</sup> dza<sup>˥</sup>ŋi to speak and ununciate very clearly
- law<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be articulate, pronounce distinctly
- law<sup>˥</sup>-eu, a<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> taw - to put up a wall, thus mak-  
ing a room
- law<sup>˥</sup> leh<sup>˥</sup> leh<sup>˥</sup>ŋeu to be extremely playful and lively  
(feel it can lead to bad things)
- law<sub>˥</sub>-eu to sun something (u<sub>˥</sub> tsa<sup>˥</sup> law<sub>˥</sub>-eu)
- law<sub>˥</sub>-eu, ceh<sup>˥</sup> law<sub>˥</sub> - to sun paddy
- law<sub>˥</sub>ŋeu, nui tsa<sup>˥</sup> sheu - to take things out to sun,  
as blankets, clothes, etc.
- law<sub>˥</sub>-eu, u<sub>˥</sub> tsa<sup>˥</sup> - to sun something
- law<sub>˥</sub> gui-eu to sun until dry

law<sub>˩</sub> g'ra-eu to be noisy (people)

law<sub>˩</sub> g'a so<sup>ˆ</sup> g'a-eu (VC) same as above

law<sub>˩</sub> law<sub>˩</sub>-ehŋ g'reh-eu for people to be real noisy

lehŋ (lehŋ<sup>˩</sup>) a market place, a bazaar

leh<sup>ˆ</sup> ci<sup>˩</sup> ni the best kind of rataan

lehŋ dzeh-eu to take off something one is wearing (as clothes)

lehŋ dzu<sub>˩</sub>-eu to go to market

lehŋ<sup>˩</sup>-eu to take off an article of clothing

- leh<sup>ˆ</sup>ne<sub>˩</sub>, ba<sub>˩</sub> - to take off certain articles of clothing

- leh<sup>ˆ</sup>ne<sub>˩</sub>, di<sub>˩</sub> - to knock something off

- lehŋ<sup>˩</sup>-eu, g'raw<sup>˩</sup> - to pull off, as a wing or tail of a chicken, or something stuck loosely in the ground

- lehŋ<sup>˩</sup>-eu, g'reu - to pull out, as an arrow stuck in something

- lehŋ<sup>˩</sup>-eu, la<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub> - to take off a ring

- leh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, ngaw<sub>˩</sub> - to take off, as a hat

- leh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, u<sub>˩</sub> coeŋ - for a woman to take off her Akha headdress

lehŋ kawŋ the wide path down the middle of their villages (leh kawŋ<sup>˩</sup>)

lehŋ lehŋ cm<sup>˩</sup> (cm<sup>˩˩</sup>) a bazaar or market stall

lehŋ lehŋ<sup>˩</sup>-eh<sup>˩</sup> doŋ<sup>˩</sup>-eu for something to dribble out through a hole, as paddy, potatoes, etc.

leh<sub>˩</sub>ne<sub>˩</sub> 1. to stick a small thing onto something else  
2. to rub on (as medicine)

- leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, a<sup>˩</sup> saŋ - for there to be fuzz

- leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, deh<sub>˩</sub> - to make excuses to cover up one's mistakes

- leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, toe<sub>˩</sub> - to touch and rub a little on (as when they rub egg on a baby's mouth)

leh<sub>˩</sub> leŋ ni to be thoroughly rubbed on or in

leh<sub>Λ</sub> u<sup>ˆ</sup> the scrotum

leh<sub>Λ</sub> u<sup>ˆ</sup> ceht<sup>ˆ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu impolite way of saying that testicles go up out of the scrotom and cause pain (polite way is, ca<sup>ˆ</sup> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)

leh<sub>Λ</sub> u<sup>ˆ</sup> leh<sub>Λ</sub> si<sub>˘</sub> (si<sub>˘</sub>) a testicle

leh<sub>Λ</sub> u<sup>ˆ</sup> pu<sub>˘</sub>-eu for testicles to be swollen

leu<sub>Λ</sub> dzeh-eu to tear something off, as thatch

leu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to peel something, as to peel back outer skin so can eat an orange, banana<sup>ˆ</sup> etc.

- leu<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, a<sup>˘</sup> hm<sup>˘</sup> - for mushrooms to sprout up

- leu<sub>Λ</sub>teu, ya u<sup>ˆ</sup> - to peel an eggshell off

- li<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, la<sub>Λ</sub> li<sup>ˆ</sup> - to beckon with one's hand

li<sub>Λ</sub> a python (many varieties, as li<sub>Λ</sub> li<sub>Λ</sub> shui<sup>˘</sup>, li<sub>Λ</sub> li<sub>Λ</sub> na<sup>ˆ</sup>, etc.)

li<sub>Λ</sub>-i li<sub>Λ</sub> da<sub>Λ</sub> (da<sub>Λ</sub>) the 'spur' on a python that is prized for medt<sup>ˆ</sup>, and to help guide them in hunting

lo<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to be full sized, satisfactory in dimensions and strength (as corn, rice, people, etc.)

- lo<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, ba la la lo<sup>ˆ</sup> - for the moon to be full

lo<sup>ˆ</sup> tah<sub>˘</sub> (see lu<sup>ˆ</sup> tah<sub>˘</sub>)

lo<sub>Λ</sub> bah<sub>˘</sub> a hunter's blind where they wait for game

lo<sub>Λ</sub> bah<sub>˘</sub> bah<sub>˘</sub>-eu to build a blind

lo<sub>Λ</sub>-eht<sup>ˆ</sup> as, in the same way

lo<sub>Λ</sub>teu 1. enough, sufficient

2. to wait, as to wait for someone in ambush, or to wait for them to arrive

3. to guard or protect (as a person stays home from the field to 'guard<sup>ˆ</sup> the house)

- lo<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, dm lo<sub>Λ</sub> g'a<sub>˘</sub> - to have enough to wear

- lo<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, haw<sub>˘</sub> meh<sub>Λ</sub> - to have enough rice to eat for a year

lo<sub>Λ</sub> jaw<sub>˘</sub>-eu to surround and guard

lo<sub>Λ</sub> k'm<sub>˘</sub>-eu 1. to surround a chicken, pig, or the like when trying to catch it

2. to keep someone outside from coming in, or someone inside from going out

lo<sub>˧</sub> pi<sup>˥</sup>-eu to guard by driving away anyone or anything that should not be there (as keep cows out of fields)

lo<sub>˧</sub> te<sub>˥˩</sub>-eu to guard something so that others will not steal or damage it

lo<sub>˧</sub> tsehŋ-eu to guard a place, or path, so completely that no one can travel it

lo<sub>˧</sub> tsoe<sub>˥˩</sub>-eu to keep animals or people from going somewhere (as when pig tries to get out through gate, and someone stands in gateway to keep in)

lu<sup>˥</sup>-eu to move around (as move around when hunting, etc.)

lu<sup>˥</sup>-eu la<sup>˥</sup>-eu (VC) to move, to squirm and change one's position

- lu<sup>˥</sup>-eu, mi<sup>˥</sup> lu<sup>˥</sup> - for there to be an earthquake

lu<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˧</sub> ci<sup>˥</sup> ni the vine whose leaves are used for chewing betel

lu<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˧</sub> g'o<sub>˥˩</sub>ne<sub>˥˩</sub> to chew betel

lu<sup>˥</sup> tah<sub>˥˩</sub> maggot (lo<sup>˥</sup> tah<sub>˥˩</sub> - not pf.)

lu<sub>˧</sub>-a (FP) occurs with negative statements where the speaker is uncertain

lu<sub>˧</sub>-eu for the edge or tip of something metal to be bent back, curled (gah<sub>˥˩</sub> lu<sub>˥˩</sub>-eu - a spear tip hooked back)

(verb) lu<sub>˧</sub>-eu continuous

(verb) lu<sub>˧</sub>-u<sup>˥</sup> let (it) happen (Nui sa<sup>˥</sup> o<sub>˧</sub> lu<sub>˧</sub>-u<sup>˥</sup>. Have peace.)

- lui<sup>˥</sup>-eu, la<sup>˥</sup> - to arrange things properly

- lui<sup>˥</sup>-eu, m<sup>˥</sup> - to finish up the job (m<sup>˥</sup> lui<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> lui<sup>˥</sup>-eu)

- lui<sup>˥</sup>-eu, myaw<sub>˥˩</sub> la<sup>˥</sup> - to arrange things in the house, each in its own place



-m

- m<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup>-eu to fool around doing unimportant things
- m<sup>˥</sup> baw sha<sup>˥</sup> za-eu (VC) to 'work and get<sup>˥</sup> something
- m<sup>˥</sup> beh beh-eu the first thing done
- m<sup>˥</sup> byah-eu to fill it up
- m<sup>˥</sup> ceh ceh-eu to have a race doing something
- m<sup>˥</sup> coe<sub>˥</sub> sha<sup>˥</sup> coe<sub>˥</sub>-eu to do something bad to someone,  
or something of his
- m<sup>˥</sup> deu<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be ready for something that will take  
great exertion and effort
- m<sup>˥</sup> doê-eu to 'bring something forth', do and complete  
it
- m<sup>˥</sup> du<sub>˥</sub> dza<sub>˥</sub> du<sub>˥</sub> the place one makes his living (in  
their case, their hill fields)
- m<sup>˥</sup> dui-eu to do all one can, but usually to no avail
- m<sup>˥</sup> dza<sub>˥</sub>-eu, ya<sup>˥</sup> - to farm and eat
- m<sup>˥</sup> dza<sub>˥</sub>-i<sup>˥</sup>-eu for a girl to get married (and go live  
in her husband's village)
- m<sup>˥</sup> dza<sub>˥</sub> k'aw<sub>˥</sub> daw<sup>˥</sup>-eu general term for farming (so as  
to have food and drink)
- m<sup>˥</sup>-eu to do (esp. outside work)
- m<sup>˥</sup>-eu, ci<sub>˥</sub> - to put rice or curry on fire to cook
- m<sup>˥</sup>-eu, ga<sup>˥</sup> - to do work (esp. when receive a wage)
- mē<sup>˥</sup>-eu, haw<sub>˥</sub> - to cook rice
- em<sup>˥</sup>-eu, myaw<sub>˥</sub> - to work (esp. what one does for one-  
self)
- m<sup>˥</sup>-eu sha<sup>˥</sup>-eu (VC) to work, to do something
- m<sup>˥</sup>-eu, sha<sub>˥</sub> zah<sub>˥</sub> - to be very sad, in the depths  
of despair
- m<sup>˥</sup> g'oe<sub>˥</sub>eeu to fix up an enclosure, as a garden, as to  
fill up a hole or broken spot
- m<sup>˥</sup> ka sha<sup>˥</sup> ka le<sub>˥</sub>-eu way of doing things handed down  
by the ancestors

- m<sup>˥</sup> lah<sub>˥</sub>-eu, ya<sup>˥</sup> - to open up a new field (hill)
- m<sup>˥</sup> lui<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> lui<sup>˥</sup>-eu to finish a task (VC)
- m<sup>˥</sup> myaw<sub>˥</sub> work in a general sense, sometimes in the  
sense of 'work<sup>h</sup> involved in the Akha religion
- m<sup>˥</sup> myaw<sub>˥</sub> sha<sup>˥</sup> kaw<sup>˥</sup> ways of doing and thinking
- m<sup>˥</sup> myaw<sub>˥</sub> sheu<sub>˥</sub><sup>n</sup>-eu to test two parties by an ordeal to  
see who is lying (they have many ways of doing it)
- m<sup>˥</sup> nga-eu to open one's mouth
- m<sup>˥</sup> nyeh-eu to sway back and forth (of people)
- m<sup>˥</sup> pi<sup>˥</sup>-eu to work out a sentence for some wrong, as  
to work ten days to pay fine for stealing something
- m<sup>˥</sup> sa<sub>˥</sub>-eu to cook rice by their steaming method
- m<sup>˥</sup> shaw<sup>h</sup>-eu a ceremony to make a person or group cere-  
monially pure
- m<sup>˥</sup> ta<sub>˥</sub>-eu to heal by means of sacrificing to the  
spirits, and repeating spirit incantations
- m<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˥</sub> si<sub>˥</sub> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu come to know the right way to do  
things
- m<sup>˥</sup> tso<sub>˥</sub>-eu, tseh<sub>˥</sub> ma - to fit a handle into a mattock
- m<sup>˥</sup> tsoe<sub>˥</sub><sup>n</sup>-eu to replace something that you have borrow-  
ed and wrecked with something new of the same  
quality
- m<sup>˥</sup> zi<sup>˥</sup><sup>n</sup>-eu to growl
- m (FP) indicates the likelihood of something happen-  
ing, often used as a warning. The tone is high when  
used with 'baw-' and 'nm-'<sup>n</sup> mid when used with  
other endings.
- m<sub>˥</sub> sky, heaven
- m<sub>˥</sub> beh mi<sup>˥</sup> beh beh-eu to create heaven and earth
- m<sub>˥</sub> dm<sup>˥</sup> (dm<sup>˥</sup>) a cloud formation
- m<sub>˥</sub> dza<sub>˥</sub>-eu to wrap food in a leaf and roast it in the  
fire
- m<sub>˥</sub> dze<sup>˥</sup> mi<sup>˥</sup> dze<sup>˥</sup> to the end of the world (and sky)

- m<sub>u</sub> dzoe<sub>u</sub> mi<sup>ˇ</sup> dzoe<sub>u</sub> 1. two mythical spirits who rule  
 heaven (m<sub>u</sub>), and earth (mi<sup>ˇ</sup>)  
 2. said of a person who can get things to go his  
 own way (esp. in scolding them for trying to boss  
 others)
- m<sub>u</sub>-eu, toe<sup>ˆ</sup> - to wrap in leaves and bake in a fire
- m<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> ja<sub>u</sub> leh<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for there to be a big storm
- m<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> leh<sup>ˇ</sup> ui ni for there to be lots of rain and  
 wind
- m<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub>-eu for it to thunder
- m<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sub>u</sub> teh<sup>ˆ</sup> teh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for lightning to crackle and  
 roar as it strikes nearby
- m<sub>u</sub> joe-eu, nym<sup>ˇ</sup> - to put a roof on a house
- m<sub>u</sub> m<sup>ˆ</sup> the sound they make when they do not want to  
 do something
- m<sub>u</sub> ma<sub>u</sub> ma<sub>u</sub> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> za<sup>ˇ</sup> zi<sup>ˇ</sup> eternally, always, for ever
- m<sub>u</sub> mui<sub>u</sub>-eu for there to be a clear sky (day or night)
- m<sub>u</sub> myaw<sub>u</sub> myaw<sub>u</sub>-eu for there to be sheet lightning, or  
 lightning between clouds (not to earth)
- m<sub>u</sub> oe<sub>u</sub> pyaw<sub>u</sub> mi<sup>ˇ</sup> oe<sub>u</sub> coe<sup>ˇ</sup> everywhere (lit., four sides  
 of heaven and four corners of earth)
- m<sub>u</sub> to<sup>ˆ</sup> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> ma name of mythical tree that grew up from  
 Ja deh deh zi<sub>u</sub>'s staff is it stuck in ground (there  
 is a branch of it in the moon)
- m<sub>u</sub> zah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for the sky to be dark, overcast
- m<sub>u</sub> zah<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sup>ˇ</sup> zah<sup>ˇ</sup> zah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu a very black sky, as when  
 it is getting ready for a bad storm
- m<sub>u</sub> m<sub>u</sub> leh<sup>ˇ</sup> tsah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to grunt in agony (as when pinned  
 down under a fallen tree)

m

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> (FP) occurs with the following statements; when the speaker is speaking about something occurring in the future that he is certain of, and when he declares an intention of purpose

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> ba<sub>ˋ</sub> a coconut palm tree (ma<sup>ˋ</sup> bao<sub>ˋ</sub>)

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> byah<sup>ˋ</sup> pus (mya<sup>ˆ</sup> byah<sup>ˋ</sup>, meh<sup>ˆ</sup> byah<sup>ˋ</sup>, myeh<sup>ˆ</sup> byah<sup>ˋ</sup>)

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> byaw<sub>ˋ</sub> (byaw<sub>ˋ</sub>) a scar

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> byoe (byoe) a hole in something, as wood

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> daw dark brown beads that Akha women fix up on their outfits

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> deh a pumpkin (mah<sup>ˋ</sup> deh)

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> deh g'aw<sub>ˋ</sub> nyoe<sup>ˋ</sup> pumpkin greens

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> deh za<sub>ˋ</sub> nah<sub>ˋ</sub> a very small type of pumpkin

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> deh<sub>ˋ</sub> deh<sub>ˋ</sub>-i<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu for a body sore to turn into an ulcer and 'never heal'

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> deh<sub>ˋ</sub> na<sup>ˋ</sup> deh<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu (same as above)

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> dza<sub>ˋ</sub> za<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu ceremony where push puppy and small pig into water to drown

ma<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to be a full ear (corn, paddy, etc.)

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> ga<sup>ˋ</sup> a<sup>ˋ</sup> nui<sup>ˆ</sup> a type of large, black bean that grows in the jungle, they break and rub on stone to make powder for snake bite

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> gui<sub>ˋ</sub> dzui<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to have scabies

ma<sup>ˋ</sup>-i<sub>ˋ</sub> 1. and...

2. as for... (A<sub>ˋ</sub> yaw<sub>ˋ</sub> ma<sup>ˋ</sup>ei<sub>ˋ</sub>, ma<sub>ˋ</sub> i<sup>ˋ</sup> peu<sub>ˋ</sub> nya-a.  
As for him, he is afraid to go.) (maw<sup>ˋ</sup>-i<sub>ˋ</sub>)

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> jaw<sup>ˆ</sup> ni exactly, explicitly, in exact detail

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> k'a<sub>ˋ</sub> beh<sub>ˋ</sub> la<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu the odor of fur or feathers being burned (it attracts spirits)

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> k'eh<sub>ˋ</sub> (k'eh<sub>ˋ</sub>) a broken sore on the skin, a hole in the skin

ma<sup>ˋ</sup> k'eu (si<sub>ˋ</sub>) eggplant

ma<sup>˥</sup> k<sup>˥</sup>eu ba<sub>˥</sub> a type of plant (If this is in bloom near where there is honey, they will not eat the honey for fear of becoming insane.)

ma<sup>˥</sup> k<sup>˥</sup>eu ma<sup>˥</sup> yaw<sup>˥</sup> a type of bush, fruit is poisonous

ma<sup>˥</sup> k<sup>˥</sup>eu si<sub>˥</sub> k<sup>˥</sup>a<sub>˥</sub> a type of plant, eat the fruit

ma<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup> a tree, the fruit is chewed with betel

ma<sup>˥</sup> lu lu-eu for a big boil or abscess to form

ma<sup>˥</sup> ma<sup>˥</sup> (noun) really, the true (noun)

ma<sup>˥</sup> mi<sub>˥</sub> jackfruit

ma<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup> (na<sup>˥</sup>) a wound (ma<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup>æu - to have wound)

ma<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup> ma<sup>˥</sup> k<sup>˥</sup>eh<sub>˥</sub> (k<sup>˥</sup>æh<sub>˥</sub>) an open wound

ma<sup>˥</sup> su<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup>-eu to have a localized infection

ma<sup>˥</sup> shaw<sup>˥</sup> to be the real case (not just an excuse)

ma<sup>˥</sup> toe<sup>˥</sup> toe<sup>˥</sup>æu for an infection to come to a head and drain

ma<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˥</sub> (tsa<sub>˥</sub>) a bottle (meh<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˥</sub> - not pf.)

ma<sup>˥</sup> ui<sup>˥</sup> do<sup>˥</sup>æu for serum or clear liquid to come from a wound

- ma (NS) signifies something large (a<sup>˥</sup> ma<sub>˥</sub> ma<sub>˥</sub> ma - a large group)

ma (FP) occurs with the following statements; when speaking about oneself and the present (with a neutral quality), when saying what one is sure someone else will do, when replying to a question that has a 'ma lo<sup>˥˥</sup>' ending, and with the negative, when speaking of oneself.

- ma-eu, a<sup>˥</sup> ma<sub>˥</sub> ma<sub>˥</sub> ma - for a big group of either animals or people to gather

ma hui<sub>˥</sub> the first wife of a man who has more than one

ma-i-eu to covet something someone else has (meh<sup>˥</sup> jui<sup>˥</sup> jui<sup>˥</sup>-eu)

ma nyi<sup>˥</sup> the second wife of a man who has more than one wife

ma sa<sub>˥</sub> a type of bamboo, good for mats and flooring

- ma sa<sub>u</sub> a<sup>u</sup> ji<sup>u</sup> a white-rumped shama (bird)
- ma sa<sub>u</sub> a<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> a type of cicada that lives in the 'ma sa<sub>u</sub>' bamboo
- ma sa<sub>u</sub> ho pi<sub>u</sub> a type of bamboo gopher that lives in 'ma sa<sub>u</sub>' bamboo thickets
- ma seu<sup>u</sup> a woman who has just girls, no boys
- ma<sub>u</sub> (verb) indicates the negative (ma<sub>u</sub> ngeu<sup>u</sup> - no)
- ma<sub>u</sub> (FP) occurs with; statements about oneself and the past, answering a question 'ma<sub>u</sub> lo<sup>u</sup>', and asking a direct question about something accomplished.
- ma<sub>u</sub> baw a type of bamboo<sub>u</sub> they eat the shoots
- ma<sub>u</sub> baw a<sub>u</sub> da a childless man
- ma<sub>u</sub> baw a<sub>u</sub> ma a woman who has never had a child
- ma<sub>u</sub> coe<sub>u</sub> ma<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>u</sup> (VC) not wronged or harmed (anyone)
- ma<sub>u</sub> de<sub>u</sub>-eu to be not up to doing something (only used in negative)
- ma<sub>u</sub> ga<sup>u</sup>-eu to be better (health, work, etc.)
- ma<sub>u</sub> ga<sup>u</sup> ni (VERB) fairly so (ceh<sup>u</sup> ma<sub>u</sub> ga<sup>u</sup> ni mui<sub>u</sub> nga - the rice is fairly good)
- ma<sub>u</sub> gah<sup>u</sup> ma<sub>u</sub> yah<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>u</sup> to be pretty stupid
- ma<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub> ma<sub>u</sub> na<sup>u</sup>-eh<sup>u</sup> to do something without letting up
- ma<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> ni to keep on doing something until accomplish it, nothing can make the person waver
- ma<sub>u</sub> k'a<sub>u</sub> da<sup>u</sup> seh<sup>u</sup> a fern-like plant similar to 'da<sup>u</sup> pyaa<sup>u</sup>', with a large tuber
- ma<sub>u</sub> k'eh<sub>u</sub> ma<sub>u</sub> la<sup>u</sup> g'eh-eu tsawā ha<sub>u</sub> 1. a person who is not too skilled at various tasks  
2. in a special sense, a couple where the wife is pregnant, and thus their activities are restricted
- ma<sub>u</sub> la<sup>u</sup> it can't be, it won't work (ma<sub>u</sub> la<sup>u</sup> lu<sub>u</sub>-a is stronger)
- ma<sub>u</sub> la type of bamboo, they eat the shoots
- ma<sub>u</sub> mui<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> na<sup>u</sup>-eu smallpox (polite saying)
- ma<sub>u</sub> mui<sub>u</sub> ma<sub>u</sub> ja<sub>u</sub>-eu (VC) not good, not proper

- ma<sub>2</sub> noe<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> du<sup>ˇ</sup> ga<sup>ˇ</sup> for something to be completely  
unexpected, for one not to be prepared mentally
- ma<sub>2</sub> noe<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> ma<sup>^</sup>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> to be unable to think clearly
- ma<sub>2</sub> ngeu<sup>ˇ</sup> no (that is not so)
- ma<sub>2</sub> ngeu<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˇ</sup> if not...
- ma<sub>2</sub> pah<sub>2</sub> le<sup>ˇ</sup>-a not the same at all (only in negative)
- ma<sub>2</sub> pu<sup>ˇ</sup> (si<sub>2</sub>) a hand grenade (ma<sub>2</sub> pu<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- ma<sub>2</sub> pyeh a type of bamboo, they eat the shoots
- ma<sub>2</sub> pyeh<sup>^</sup> ma<sub>2</sub> taw<sup>ˇ</sup> ni not too mushy, and not too hard
- ma<sub>2</sub> seh<sup>ˇ</sup> a bulb for a flashlight
- ma<sub>2</sub> si<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> su<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu za<sub>2</sub> a person who does not know  
anything
- ma<sub>2</sub> tseh<sup>^</sup> le<sup>ˇ</sup> ni without interruption, always
- ma<sub>2</sub> ya a type of bamboo, they eat the shoots
- ma<sub>2</sub> yeh<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> yeh<sub>2</sub>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> unintentionally, accidentally
- ma<sub>2</sub> yeh<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> ca<sup>ˇ</sup>t<sup>eh</sup><sup>ˇ</sup> a lame person
- ma<sub>2</sub> yeh<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> ca<sup>ˇ</sup>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> (verb) to accidentally do something
- mah<sup>ˇ</sup> dza<sub>2</sub>-eu, g'a<sub>2</sub> mah<sup>ˇ</sup> - to work for someone for a  
wage
- mah<sup>ˇ</sup> dzah<sup>ˇ</sup> lah<sup>ˇ</sup> k't<sup>eh</sup><sub>2</sub>-ah<sup>ˇ</sup> ca<sub>2</sub>-eu a child born to an  
unmarried girl (must kill it)
- mah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for there to be a sound, a noise
- mah<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to make a sound, esp. used when they hear  
spirits groan or moan
- mah<sup>ˇ</sup> lah the whole thing (mah<sup>ˇ</sup> lah ni)
- (verb) mah<sup>ˇ</sup> tsah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu proper to be.... (gu<sup>^</sup> mah<sup>ˇ</sup> tsah<sup>ˇ</sup>-  
eu - something one should be afraid of, proper)
- mah yeh<sub>2</sub> k'a<sub>2</sub> Anderson's yellow-vented bulbul
- mah yeh<sub>2</sub> ma<sup>ˇ</sup> a red-whiskered bulbul
- mah yeh<sub>2</sub> nyoe<sup>ˇ</sup> a black-crested yellow bulbul
- mah<sub>2</sub> a horse (mah<sub>2</sub> hi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu - a horse to neigh)

- mah<sub>2</sub> (tm, si<sub>2</sub>) yam, both wild and cultivated (for cultivated 'mah<sub>2</sub> coe<sup>~</sup>' also is used)  
 mah<sub>2</sub> ceh<sup>~</sup> dah<sup>~</sup>-eu the offering for the horses that bring the ancestors to the ancestor offering  
 mah<sub>2</sub> dza<sup>~</sup> food for horses  
 mah<sub>2</sub> g'a<sub>2</sub> da<sup>~</sup> cui<sup>~</sup> an ox beetle (nyi<sub>2</sub> g'a<sub>2</sub> da<sup>~</sup> cui<sup>~</sup>)  
 mah<sub>2</sub> k'a<sup>^</sup> da<sub>2</sub> a pack saddle set, for a horse  
 mah<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub> mah<sup>~</sup> lah<sup>~</sup> a<sub>2</sub> ma a mythical creature they say used to live, about the size of men  
 mah<sub>2</sub> li<sub>2</sub> dzeu<sup>ñ</sup> a donkey (small variety)  
 mah<sub>2</sub> meh<sub>2</sub> lu<sub>2</sub> a<sup>~</sup> hm<sup>~</sup> a type of mushroom similar to the lip of a horse  
 mah<sub>2</sub> nah 'horse day<sup>ñ</sup> in their cycle of days  
 mah<sub>2</sub> naw<sub>2</sub> stilts made of bamboo  
 mah<sub>2</sub> naw<sub>2</sub> naw<sub>2</sub>-eu to walk on stilts  
 mah<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> a stallion  
 mah<sub>2</sub> po<sup>ñ</sup> po<sup>^</sup>-eu to twist and turn one's body, as an infant learning to turn himself over  
 mah<sub>2</sub> pyeh<sup>ñ</sup> bi pyeh<sup>^</sup>-eu when the shaman asks the spirits which one has been wronged  
 mah<sub>2</sub> saw<sup>~</sup> a type of plant they use for seasoning  
 mah<sub>2</sub> sha<sup>ñ</sup> law<sub>2</sub> a donkey (larger type)  
 mah<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub> la<sup>ñ</sup> a donkey  
 mah<sub>2</sub> taw<sub>2</sub> (hm<sub>2</sub>) a lock  
 mah<sub>2</sub> taw<sub>2</sub> da<sup>~</sup> du<sup>~</sup> (du<sup>~</sup>) a key (mah<sub>2</sub> taw<sub>2</sub> kah<sub>2</sub>)  
 Mam the Burmese people  
 maw<sup>ñ</sup> (CL) for animals, sometimes also spirits  
 maw<sup>~</sup> baw<sub>2</sub> co<sub>2</sub>-eu to have an epileptic seizure  
 maw<sup>~</sup> baw<sub>2</sub> neh<sub>2</sub> the epilepsy spirit  
 maw<sup>ñ</sup> baw<sub>2</sub> seu-eu to have epilepsy (other dialects)  
 maw<sup>~</sup> ceh a clay pot in which they make tea



maw<sup>ˇ</sup> dm<sub>ˇ</sub> a coffin

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> dza<sub>ˇ</sub> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> yu<sup>ˇ</sup> a spirit which takes people (sometimes they come back, but die soon afterward)

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> dzm cm<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu for two to die in the same household within a cycle of days (bury in one coffin, or in coffins from the same tree)

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> dzm ga la<sup>ˇ</sup>teu (same as above)

maw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to see

- maw<sup>ˇ</sup>teu, haw - to look and see

- maw<sup>ˇ</sup>teu, noe<sub>ˇ</sub> - to imagine, sometimes used for to see into the future

- maw<sup>ˇ</sup>teu, yu<sub>ˇ</sub> ma<sup>^</sup> ma<sup>^</sup> - to see a dream (have a dream)

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> gaw za<sub>ˇ</sub> a bull calf

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> hu<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu (B) to have tuberculosis

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sup>ˇ</sup> (kaw<sup>ˇ</sup>) 1. a picture

2. a machine of some kind

3. special use for when speaking of a sick person who is very thin (maw<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sup>ˇ</sup> teh<sub>ˇ</sub> nga - skin & bones)

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ma za<sub>ˇ</sub> a female calf

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> a cow

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> a<sub>ˇ</sub> coe<sup>ˇ</sup> cow's milk

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> daw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu (B) to castrate a bull

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> gaw a mature bull

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ku<sup>^</sup> (ku<sup>^</sup>) a cow stable

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sup>ˇ</sup> a cow that has never had calves

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ma an adult cow

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> za<sub>ˇ</sub> caw-eu a<sup>ˇ</sup> yam<sub>ˇ</sub> for a cow to be in heat

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> pyeh<sup>^</sup> dza-eu to measure the length of a corpse, so as to know how long to make the coffin

maw<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sup>ˇ</sup> a shroud (maw<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sup>^</sup>-eu - to wrap the shroud around the dead person)

maw (B) an area under a local govt. official

- maw-eu, ja maw - to divine where lost or stolen goods are
- maw lo, lo,ŋeu to perform magic
- maw, caw, 1. 'friend', in direct or indirect address, sometimes used when not know his name (baw gaw,)  
2. a very dear friend, esp. of another tribe
- maw,eu 1. to be old (only spoken of people)  
2. to aim or sight a gun or crossbow
- (verb) maw,eu to go through the motion of doing something without doing it (bi tah, maw, meh)
- maw, g'aw (g'aw) the shin of the leg
- maw, je, a fine a man pays for divorcing a woman he has been married to for many years
- maw, pyehŋ pyehŋ-eu to determine, by asking, which spirit is afflicting a sick person (mah, pyehŋ...)
- meh˘ a 'magic vine' important in keeping spirits away, at such times as birth of twins, has a long stem with red flower, is related to the ginger plant
- meh˘ bya˘ da,eu to gamble with Chinese made dominos
- mehŋ byah˘ (see ma˘ byah˘)
- mehŋ cehŋ a type of plant in the jungle, they eat the fruit and shoots
- meh˘ coehŋ a medium sized river fish
- meh˘ dawn-eu (B) to cast a ballot in an election
- mehŋ gu, gu,ŋeu a 'follow-me-not' ceremony to keep the spirits from following them into their village
- meh˘ ja, ja,eu to call animals with a leaf or bamboo whistle so they can shoot them
- meh˘ juiŋ jui˘-eu to want something of another's goods
- meh˘ lu˘ di,eu to strike a person afflicted of spirits with a role of 'magic vine'
- meh˘ meh˘ lu˘ (luŋ˘) a roll of 'magic vine'
- meh˘ na˘ na˘ ma for a local infection to poison the whole body so that there is a high fever

- meh<sup>˥</sup> nm<sup>˥</sup> (r.t) how a male refers to his brother, and his father's brother's children (usually sons). It is also a general term for all who are in his extended family, including all siblings, and his father's brother's children.
- meh<sup>˥</sup> shui<sup>˥</sup> shui<sup>˥</sup> dza<sub>˥</sub>-eu to get something by false promises, to fool a person out of something
- meh<sup>˥</sup> shui<sup>˥</sup> shui<sup>˥</sup>-eu to tempt a person to do something by promises etc.
- meh<sup>˥</sup> tsui<sub>˥</sub> meh<sup>˥</sup> shui<sup>˥</sup> a type of plant, they slice bulbs, dry, and use in curry to make it yellow
- meh (FP) occurs with the following statements; about oneself when speaking of something unpleasant, about a third party who is not present, in a direct statement to a person who is present, in answer to the question 'meh lo<sup>˥</sup>', and in misc<sup>˥</sup> declarat. statements.
- meh gu (meh gu) 'mother and child', when speaking of animals
- meh ma<sub>˥</sub> la<sup>˥</sup> (B) a prostitute
- meh<sub>˥</sub> (FP) occurs in much the same places as 'meh', except that it indicates the action is past. It is also used in questions that anticipate this particle being used in the answer.
- meh<sub>˥</sub> baw<sub>˥</sub> gm-eu to be of one mind
- meh<sub>˥</sub> baw<sub>˥</sub> m<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. to discuss disagreements so as to try to resolve them  
2. to discuss some possible course of action
- meh<sub>˥</sub> boe<sub>˥</sub> (boe<sub>˥</sub>) 1. the snout of an animal  
2. the mouth region of humans
- meh<sub>˥</sub> boe<sub>˥</sub> yaw ta<sup>˥</sup> to be talkative (lit., 'sharp mouth')
- meh<sub>˥</sub> byoe na<sup>˥</sup> byoe su<sub>˥</sub> ni to have a stuffy nose and throat (from dust etc.t)
- meh<sub>˥</sub> ci<sup>˥</sup> a mustache (usually just above corners of mouth)
- meh<sub>˥</sub> cu<sup>˥</sup> cu<sup>˥</sup>-eu to kiss
- meh<sub>˥</sub> dza<sub>˥</sub> the tip of something
- meh<sub>˥</sub> dzah<sub>˥</sub> dzah<sub>˥</sub>-eu 1. to tie something (as leaf) over an opening (as of a bottle)

## 2. to tie the mouth of an animal shut

meh<sub>u</sub>-eu to teach (meh<sub>u</sub>-eu tsoŋ<sub>u</sub>-eu - VC)

- meht<sub>u</sub>-eu, sah<sub>u</sub> bo<sub>u</sub> - to teach 'books', i.e., to teach school

- meh<sub>u</sub>-eu, toe<sub>u</sub> - to point out something

meht<sub>u</sub> hu in front of, before

meh<sub>u</sub> hu meh<sub>u</sub> nah before and behind

meh<sub>u</sub> hu paw in front of (je<sub>u</sub> hu paw)

meht<sub>u</sub> hu paw dze<sup>ˊ</sup> in the future

meh<sub>u</sub> hu<sub>u</sub> hu<sub>u</sub>-eu to go on before someone (as on trail)

meh<sub>u</sub> kaw<sub>u</sub> (hm<sub>u</sub>) a bit for a horse

meh<sub>u</sub> k'eh<sub>u</sub> (k<sub>u</sub>teh<sub>u</sub>) the mouth of a pot, bottle, etc.

- meh<sub>u</sub> k'o<sub>u</sub>-eu, shi<sup>ˊ</sup> pi<sup>ˊ</sup> - to kill a pig after an ordeal to send the spirit back

meht<sub>u</sub> la<sup>ˊ</sup> (la<sup>ˊ</sup>) the tongue

meht<sub>u</sub> la<sup>ˊ</sup> la<sup>ˊ</sup> dze<sub>u</sub> tso<sub>u</sub>-eu to have an 'extrat tongue (cause trouble with too much talk)

meh<sub>u</sub> la<sup>ˊ</sup> la<sup>ˊ</sup> zah<sup>ˊ</sup> the base of the tongue

meht<sub>u</sub> lah<sub>u</sub>-eu to teach something more fully

meh<sub>u</sub> li<sup>ˊ</sup> (hm<sub>u</sub>, law, li<sup>ˊ</sup>) a flute

meh<sub>u</sub> lu<sub>u</sub> (pyaw<sub>u</sub>) a lip

meh<sub>u</sub> mah<sub>u</sub> a beard

meh<sub>u</sub> mah<sub>u</sub> jeh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to shave one's beard

meht<sub>u</sub> nah behind (as behind me, behind a tree, etc.)

meh<sub>u</sub> nah (verb) to follow along

meh<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to be late (je<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu)

meh<sub>u</sub> o<sub>u</sub> the lower lip (animals and people)

meh<sub>u</sub> pyeh<sub>u</sub> baw-eu to have a harelip (they kill such)  
(meh<sub>u</sub> pyeh<sub>u</sub> pyeh<sub>u</sub>-eu)

meht<sub>u</sub> shi in front of (mi<sub>u</sub> shi)

- meh, ta^ upper lip
- meh, tah, (tah,) the chin
- meh, tah, dze^t-eu the process of dying cloth indigo
- meh, tah, ka-eu to dip cloth into indigo solution
- meh, tah, oe, lah, (si,) the pot they put indigo in
- meh, teh, (hm,) a type of tweezers they use to pull out face hairs
- meh, teu^~eu to teach thoroughly
- meh, tot the beak or bill of any fowl or bird
- meh, tsah, a muzzle they put on animals (as oxen) to keep them from grazing on the way
- meh, tsah, tsah,-eu to put on the above
- meh, tsoe, clothes (mi, tsoe,, moe, tsoe, - not pf.)
- meh, tsoe, ci^~eu to iron clothes
- meh, tsoe, jaw^ pa^ pa^t-eu to change one's clothes
- meh, tsoet pa^ ceh^ old rags (meh, tsoet peh^ ceh^)
- meh, tsoe, ti, sheh^ a set of clothes
- meu^~eu, ceh^ meu^ - for rice to be broken up in the pounding due to improper drying or harvesting
- meu^~eu, lat - to reduce to powder
- meu^~it~eu to become powder
- meu^ la^~eu, pu, - to cook to a mush
- meu, (meu,) 1. a town  
2. a valley (esp. one with a large village or town)
- meu, da^ da^ g'aw^ g'eu-eu a game boys play
- meu, dza,-eu to rule over a valley, or a town
- meu, hmt a black mushroom that grows on the ground
- meu, Je,dmt the town of Kengtung
- meu, Keu meu, the valley of Kengtung (of the Hkuin)
- meu, lu, neh, a division of spirits said to be an easier group to say spirit incantations to than 'ba^ ga, neh,'

meu, ma, sa<sup>ˇ</sup> for the country to be in commotion, not peaceful

meu, sa<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for the country to become peaceful

meu<sub>u</sub> seh<sub>u</sub> silver lumps (they cut off bits for rituals)

Meu, seu, the Lahu people

mi<sup>ˇ</sup>-a (FP) used in declarative statements about one-self, and indicates a past or present reaction or state of emotion, or a fact. It is never used for the future, nor does it often occur with negative.

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> bya<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for there to be a landslide

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> ca<sub>u</sub>ne<sub>u</sub> to make an offering where there has been a landslide in one's paddy field

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> daw<sub>u</sub> dah<sub>u</sub> the very bottom of a landslide

mi<sup>ñ</sup> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> gah<sub>u</sub> the heap at the bottom of a landslide

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> g'o<sup>ˆ</sup> k'rah<sup>ˇ</sup> the top of a landslide

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> bym<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sup>ˇ</sup> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> neh<sub>u</sub> a type of spirit

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> ci<sub>u</sub> last night

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> ci<sub>u</sub> hu<sub>u</sub> ci<sub>u</sub> ba the night before last

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> coe a<sub>u</sub> nm<sup>ˇ</sup> (see mu<sup>ñ</sup> coe a<sub>u</sub> nm<sup>ˇ</sup>)

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> du<sub>u</sub> su<sub>u</sub>-eu to suffer from asthma

mi<sup>ñ</sup>-eh because (a shortened form of 'mi<sup>ñ</sup> neh'<sup>ñ</sup>)

mi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to catch up to, to reach a place formerly beyond one

- mi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ba<sub>u</sub> - to lift something up to another

- mi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, teh - to chase and reach (esp. animals)

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> hi<sub>u</sub> neh<sub>u</sub> the spirit which causes malaria

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> hi<sub>u</sub> pya<sub>u</sub>ne<sub>u</sub> to suffer from malaria

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> jeh<sub>u</sub> dirt dug out of an animal's burrow

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> ka<sub>u</sub> (ka<sub>u</sub>) the border of a country

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> k'ah<sub>u</sub> (k'ah<sub>u</sub>) a country

mi<sup>ˇ</sup> k'rah<sub>u</sub> gaw<sub>u</sub> meu<sub>u</sub> the laws of the land

- mi<sup>˥</sup> k'ah<sub>˥</sub> k'ah<sub>˥</sub> dze<sup>˥</sup> the edge of the country, the border area
- mi<sup>˥</sup> k'oe<sub>˥</sub> k'oe<sub>˥</sub>-eu to 'steal' love (i.e. when a boy tries to have intercourse with girl while she sleeps)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> li<sub>˥</sub> du<sub>˥</sub>-eu to dig the field after it is burned
- mi<sup>˥</sup> lut lut<sup>˥</sup>-eu for there to be an earthquake
- mi<sup>˥</sup> ma cu<sub>˥</sub> ma excellent country (trees, game, etc.)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> ma oe<sub>˥</sub> coe<sup>˥</sup> oe<sub>˥</sub> baw<sub>˥</sub> everywhere (litt, 'four corners of earth and sky')
- mi<sup>˥</sup> mui<sub>˥</sub> fertile soil
- mi<sup>˥</sup> nah yesterday
- mi<sup>˥</sup> nah-ah<sub>˥</sub> nah the other day (no specific day)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> nah hu<sub>˥</sub> nah the day before yesterday
- mi<sup>˥</sup> nah nah the other day
- mi<sup>˥</sup> nah u<sub>˥</sub> shaw<sup>˥</sup> yesterday morning
- mi<sup>˥</sup> neh because (mi<sup>˥</sup>-eh, ba<sub>˥</sub> da neh)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> nuit k'o<sub>˥</sub> last year
- mi<sup>˥</sup> o<sup>˥</sup> the 'underworld' in Akha mythology, where spirits and the great dragon live
- mi<sup>˥</sup> poe an animal that lives in the ground, has long body, similar to a wildcat (mu<sup>˥</sup> poe)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> sah<sup>˥</sup> 'lord of the earth', a spiritual agent for one's district, make offerings to him each year
- mi<sup>˥</sup> sah<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup>-eu to make the yearly offering to the above (mi<sup>˥</sup> sah<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˥</sub> sah<sup>˥</sup> law<sup>˥</sup>-eu)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> shaw<sub>˥</sub> this morning, when speaking in the afternoon (nym<sup>˥</sup> shaw<sup>˥</sup>)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tat the 'upper world', where people live
- (verb) mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa after...t (a<sub>˥</sub> yaw<sub>˥</sub> ta<sub>˥</sub> le<sup>˥</sup> mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa...)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˥</sub> the earth
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˥</sub> a<sub>˥</sub> nah<sub>˥</sub> the clay they eat, esp. pregnant women
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˥</sub> cu-eu to take care of the ground (so it will not burn, etc.)

- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˩</sub> je<sub>˩</sub> shui<sup>˥</sup> an old, worked out field, no trees
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˩</sub> mi<sup>˥</sup> beh<sub>˩</sub> tsaw<sub>˩</sub> paŋ<sup>˥</sup>-eu for earth which has been  
wet to dry up and crack (as in terraced fields)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˩</sub> mi<sup>˥</sup> k'o<sup>˥</sup> (k'o<sup>˥</sup>) a lump of dirt, a clod
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˩</sub> mi<sup>˥</sup> mui<sub>˩</sub> good soil, fertile soil
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˩</sub> mi<sup>˥</sup> ne<sup>˥</sup> red earth (their paddy field must  
not 'see' any)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˩</sub> oe<sub>˩</sub> lah<sub>˩</sub> (si<sub>˩</sub>) an earthen jug (Shan type)
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˩</sub> peh<sup>˥</sup> tsahŋ (tsah<sup>˥</sup>) a particular area
- mi<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sub>˩</sub> pu lu (lu) a mound of earth
- mi<sup>˥</sup> yu<sub>˩</sub> bya<sub>˩</sub> a type of bee that only feeds at night
- mi ceh<sup>˥</sup> (kah<sup>˥</sup>) a machete
- mi ceh<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> baŋ a knife (shorter than the above)
- mi ceh<sup>˥</sup> paw<sub>˩</sub> leh<sub>˩</sub> (kah<sup>˥</sup>) a very long machete, a sword  
(mi ceh<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˩</sub> leh<sub>˩</sub>)
- mi ceh<sup>˥</sup> si<sub>˩</sub> lo the stone on which they sharpen their  
machetes
- mi ceh<sup>˥</sup> taw<sup>˥</sup> k'aw<sup>˥</sup> a scabbard for their machete
- mi cehŋ tawŋ ma wooden swords on the spirit gate, based  
on a mythical, magic sword
- mi-eu, jui<sub>˩</sub> - to hook a fish
- mi-eu, teh - to hunt and catch
- (neg. verb) mi na<sup>˥</sup>-eh<sup>˥</sup> before.... (ma<sub>˩</sub> ka mi na<sup>˥</sup>-eh<sup>˥</sup>)
- mi seu<sub>˩</sub> the edge of a machete
- mi za<sub>˩</sub> mi ceh<sup>˥</sup> small and large machetes
- mi<sub>˩</sub> ba ba-eu to become warm from the fire
- mi<sub>˩</sub> beu<sup>˥</sup> (si<sub>˩</sub>) a gun
- mi<sub>˩</sub> beu<sup>˥</sup> beuŋ<sup>˥</sup>-eu to shoot a gun
- mi<sub>˩</sub> beuŋ do<sub>˩</sub> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu for a gun to go off (mi<sub>˩</sub> beuŋ pyu<sub>˩</sub>  
la<sup>˥</sup>ŋeu)
- mi<sub>˩</sub> beu<sup>˥</sup> mi<sub>˩</sub> dza<sup>˥</sup> te<sup>˥</sup>ŋeu to pound up ingredients for  
gun powder



- mi<sub>1</sub> beu<sup>^</sup> mi<sub>1</sub> si<sub>1</sub> a home made lead bullet
- mi<sub>1</sub> beu<sup>^</sup> nm<sub>1</sub>-eu to load ('stuff') a gun in preparation  
for shooting it
- mi<sub>1</sub> beu<sup>^</sup> ngo<sub>1</sub>-eu to cock a gun
- mi<sub>1</sub> beu<sup>^</sup> pa<sup>^</sup> ne<sup>v</sup> (si<sub>1</sub>) a revolver
- mi<sub>1</sub> beu<sup>^</sup> pyu<sub>1</sub> la<sup>t</sup>-eu (see mi<sub>1</sub> beut do<sub>1</sub> la<sup>t</sup>-eu)
- mi<sub>1</sub> beut tawt k'aw<sup>^</sup> (k'aw<sup>^</sup>) the gun stock
- mi<sub>1</sub> bo<sub>1</sub> keu<sub>1</sub>-eu to light a torch
- mi<sub>1</sub> ceh a<sub>1</sub> ju<sub>1</sub> a type of caterpillar
- mi<sub>1</sub> ceh dah<sup>v</sup> ne<sup>v</sup> the finch-billed bulbul
- mi<sub>1</sub> ceh mi<sub>1</sub> leh<sup>^</sup> a type of tree, they use the bark to  
make rope (mi<sub>1</sub> ceh)
- mi<sub>1</sub> cit a match (pa<sup>v</sup> ci<sub>1</sub>, pa<sup>v</sup> ci<sub>1</sub>, paw<sub>1</sub> ci<sup>v</sup>)
- Mi<sub>1</sub> cm<sub>1</sub> the Shan people (Bi<sub>1</sub> cm<sub>1</sub>)
- mi<sub>1</sub> coe<sub>1</sub> mi<sub>1</sub> ma (mi<sub>1</sub> coe<sub>1</sub>, mi<sub>1</sub> coe<sub>1</sub> law<sup>v</sup> ma - not pf.)
- mi<sub>1</sub> da<sub>1</sub> a young girl, unmarried (Imp. word)
- mi<sub>1</sub> da<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> da<sub>1</sub> ca<sup>t</sup>-eu for girls and boys to sing court-  
ing songs (Imp. word)
- mi<sub>1</sub> di<sub>1</sub> (di<sub>1</sub>) a flint stone
- mi<sub>1</sub> di<sub>1</sub> di<sub>1</sub>-eu to strike a slint (as in starting a fire)
- mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sup>v</sup> gun powder
- mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sup>v</sup> dza<sup>v</sup> pyu<sup>v</sup> nitrate refined from bat droppings,  
used to make gun powder
- mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sup>v</sup> dza<sup>v</sup> shui<sup>v</sup> sulfur
- mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sup>v</sup> tah<sub>1</sub>-eu to pound up gun powder (mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sup>v</sup>  
te<sup>t</sup>-eu)
- mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sub>1</sub> 1. a fire (CL - bym)  
2. a stick of firewood (CL - kaw<sub>1</sub>)
- mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sub>1</sub> baw do<sub>1</sub>-eu to start a fire (by blowing on it)
- mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sub>1</sub> baw mit<sup>t</sup>-eu to blow a fire out
- mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sub>1</sub> ceh-eu to put a fire out by hitting it with  
something

- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> ceu<sub>2</sub>-eu to cut up firewood (lit.η 'split')
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> deh mi<sup>^</sup>-eu to put out a fire by hitting with something
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> do<sub>2</sub>-eu for a fire to burn
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> dzah-eu for a fire to burn large things (as logs)
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> dzah pui<sup>^</sup>-eu to burn a pile of something
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> dzi<sup>^</sup> do<sub>2</sub>-eu to push ends of wood into fire as it burns down
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> g'o<sup>^</sup> do<sub>2</sub>-eu to pick up firewood and put it on the fire
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> jeh<sup>^</sup> bym<sup>ˇ</sup> (bym<sup>ˇ</sup>) a stack of branches and weeds to be burned
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> kaw<sub>2</sub> pya<sup>ˇ</sup> (pya<sup>ˇ</sup>) the smallest size of firewood
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> keu<sub>2</sub>-eu to start a fire, to light something
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sub>2</sub> dzaw<sup>ˇ</sup> dzaw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu when a new mother goes outside and ceremonially 'gathers firewood'
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sub>2</sub>-eu to gather firewood
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> la<sup>^</sup> mi<sup>^</sup>-eu to extinguish a fire
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for the fire to burn someone
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> lah ma 'lake of fire' (their idea of hell)
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> leh<sup>ˇ</sup> meu<sub>2</sub> ashes remaining after something has burned
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> leh<sup>ˇ</sup> shu<sub>2</sub> a burned off place in the jungle (leh<sup>ˇ</sup> shu<sub>2</sub>)
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> lm<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to warm oneself at a fire
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> lu<sub>2</sub>-eu to burst into flames
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> a torch made of sticks (mi<sub>2</sub> shu<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> - of pitchpine, za<sub>2</sub> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> - of bamboo)
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> dzah<sup>ˇ</sup> (kaw<sub>2</sub>) the largest size of firewood
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> geu geu-eu to stack firewood
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> gui dry firewood

- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> jm<sub>2</sub> green firewood (not dry yet)
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> kaw<sub>2</sub> (kaw<sub>2</sub>) medium sized sticks of firewood
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> lah-eu a day of ceremonial abstinence after everyone has burned their fields
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> lm<sup>ˇ</sup> a flame
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> the odor of something burned or scorched
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> mi<sup>^</sup>ei<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for fire to die out
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> myaw<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub>-eu for a swath of something to be burned or scorched
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> myaw<sub>2</sub>-eu for a fire to scorch someone or something
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> nyeh<sup>^</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a fire to burn up brightly
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> pi<sup>ˇ</sup>t<sub>2</sub>eu to clear away around something to protect it from burning (as a stack of firewood)
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub> ci<sup>^</sup>-eu to jab someone with firewood
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub> dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup>t<sub>2</sub>eu to keep pushing wood into a fire so it will burn better
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub> geu a cord of firewood
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> tsaw<sub>2</sub> bym a stack of wood burning
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> tsaw<sub>2</sub> g'o<sub>2</sub> (g'o<sub>2</sub>) the fireplace in their homes
- mi<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> u<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub> smoke
- mi<sub>2</sub> dze<sup>ˇ</sup> a woman who does not get married
- mi<sub>2</sub> dze<sup>ˇ</sup> dze<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sub>2</sub> an older woman who has never married  
(mi<sub>2</sub> dze<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sub>2</sub> maw<sub>2</sub> - northern dialect)
- mi<sub>2</sub> dzo the tail end of a chicken or birdt(they eat the meat)
- mi<sub>2</sub> geu<sup>ˇ</sup> (geu<sup>ˇ</sup>) a burning, or partially burned, stick of firewood
- mi<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>^</sup> (ji<sup>^</sup>) a burning ember
- mi<sub>2</sub> k'o<sub>2</sub> a woman someone has divorced
- mi<sub>2</sub> k'o<sub>2</sub>-eu to divorce (i.e.t a man sends wife home)

- mi, k'me, je, do^-eu for a young man to give an old  
coin to elders of village where he got his wife
- mi, pi^ pi^ -eu to protect a field, house, etc. from fire
- mi, sawn za, wife and children
- mi, si, mi, ka^ weapons and ammunition (general term)
- mi, shm^ na^ gaw ni to be blackened from smoke
- mi, shu, pitch pine (mi, shu, ceu - eu - to cut it)
- mi, shu, a^ baw^ a pine tree (that can get pitch pine  
from)
- mi, shu, a^ hm^ a type of mushroom that grows on pine  
trees
- mi, shu, baw^ dzo^ place on the pine tree where they  
have cut and it is now filled with pitch
- mi, shu, mi, dzi, the resin that comes from pine trees
- mi, shui, a bride (lit. n 'new wife')
- mi, tsui, a naturally emasculated male (either human  
or animal)
- mi, yo zaw, kui, an equal balance of boys and girls  
in a family
- mi, za, a wife
- mi, za, byeh^ -eu to leave, abandon, one's wife
- mi, za, k'o - eu to divorce one's wife (send her home)
- mi, za, la, - eu to 'fetch' a wife (go to her village and  
bring her to one's own village)
- mi, za, yo za, a husband and wife
- mo, (WM) a ten pya bit (two annas in the old money)
- mo, - eu, k'a, mo, - to thatch the four ridges of a  
house (the corner ones)
- mo, mo, - eh n g'eh - eu, u, du, - to be dizzy
- moe, boe, the mouth of humans, snout of animals (meh,  
boe,)
- mu^ (CL) used for a group of humans or animals

- mu<sup>ˇ</sup> coe a<sub>ˇ</sub> nm<sup>ˇ</sup> an orphan (3 other dialects - not pf.)
- muñ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to entice someone to do something (esp. children)
- mu<sup>ˇ</sup> juñ ju<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to tempt someone, entice someone to do something wrong
- muñ lu<sup>ˇ</sup> ka<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sub>ˇ</sub>-ehñ g'eh-eu to have poor vision, not be able to see clearly or distinguish things
- mu<sup>ˇ</sup> soe an eel worm (mehñ soe, miñ soe - not pf.)
- muiñ (WM) ten thousand
- mui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to hate a person, want to see him dead
- muir<sup>ˇ</sup> lui<sub>ˇ</sub> a type of tree, they eat the leaves
- muiñ za<sub>ˇ</sub> nañ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to have severe stomach pains periodically, may sometimes be ulcers
- mui<sup>ˇ</sup> za<sub>ˇ</sub> u<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to bind half a chicken on the stomach of person suffering from above disease to cure him
- mui deu<sup>ˇ</sup> a clay water pot (keep water for cooking in it)
- mui-eu, a<sub>ˇ</sub> mui - for small children to play
- mui za (si<sub>ˇ</sub>) a Chinese type of frying pan, large and rounded (maw za)
- mui<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to be good (mui<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu ja<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu VC)
- mui<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, haw - to be attractive, pretty
- mui<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, jahñ - to make something good again (la<sup>ˆ</sup> mui<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu)
- mui<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, m<sub>ˇ</sub> - for the sky to be clear
- mui<sub>ˇ</sub> ga<sup>ˇ</sup> meh<sup>ˇ</sup> ga<sup>ˇ</sup> neh-a<sub>ˇ</sub> wow, that is really good!
- mañ ma<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to dream (ma<sup>ˆ</sup> ma<sup>ˆ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)
- mañ mañ haw-eu to see a dream
- ma<sub>ˇ</sub> (CL) a group (of people or animals)
- ma<sub>ˇ</sub> puñ a hand grenade (see under ma<sub>ˇ</sub> pu<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- ma<sub>ˇ</sub> taw<sub>ˇ</sub> taw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu 1. to look through a microscope  
2. to look through field glasses
- (verb) maw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to want to..n (dza<sub>ˇ</sub> maw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu - want to eat)

- maw<sub>˧</sub>-eu, geu<sub>˧</sub> - to want to have, to desire
- maw<sub>˧</sub> le<sup>˥</sup>-eu to come to desire (esp. used when one desires another as a mate)
- meh<sub>˧</sub> dzah<sub>˥</sub>-eu, haw<sub>˥</sub> - to be hungry, and remain so
- meh<sub>˧</sub>-eu 1. to be hungry (haw<sub>˥</sub> meh<sub>˧</sub>-eu - for rice)  
2. to be thirsty (i<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˧</sub> meh<sub>˧</sub>-eu - for water)
- meh<sub>˧</sub>-eu shu<sub>˧</sub>-eu (VC) famine and poverty
- meh<sub>˧</sub> lo<sub>˧</sub>-eu, haw<sub>˥</sub> - to have enough rice to eat for a year
- meh<sub>˧</sub> seh<sub>˧</sub>-eu 1. to literally die of hunger  
2. to be very hungry (as in Eng. 'I'm starved')
- meh<sub>˧</sub> sha<sub>˥</sub>-eu, haw<sub>˥</sub> - not enough food for the year
- mi<sup>˥</sup>-eu, la<sup>˥</sup> - to put out a fire
- mi<sup>˥</sup>-eu, mi<sub>˥</sub> dza<sub>˥</sub> baw - to blow out a fire
- mi<sup>˥</sup>-eu, mi<sub>˥</sub> dza<sub>˥</sub> deh - to put out a fire by hitting it with something
- mi<sup>˥</sup>-i<sup>˥</sup>-eu for a fire to go out
- mi<sup>˥</sup>-eu, mya<sup>˥</sup> nui<sup>˥</sup> - to close one's eyes
- mi<sup>˥</sup> teh<sub>˥</sub>-eu, mya<sup>˥</sup> - to close one's eyes tightly
- mi<sub>˧</sub>-a<sub>˥</sub> (FP) used when the speaker is both asking for assent and scolding the listener, esp. used when conjecturing about something
- mo<sub>˧</sub>-eu to weed (ya<sup>˥</sup> mo<sub>˧</sub> mo<sub>˧</sub>-eu - to weed a field)
- mo<sub>˧</sub> ka<sub>˥</sub>-eu to cover up something (as rice and greens to keep chickens and dogs from eating)
- mo<sub>˧</sub> pi<sup>˥</sup>-eu to weed and thus care for a field
- mo<sub>˧</sub> teh<sub>˧</sub> the bottom four rungs in the mo<sub>˧</sub> teh<sub>˧</sub> seh<sup>˥</sup> teh<sub>˧</sub> ladder
- mo<sub>˧</sub> teh<sub>˧</sub> seh<sup>˥</sup> teh<sub>˧</sub> a ladder they use in a ceremony
- mo<sub>˧</sub> tsah<sub>˥</sub>-eh<sup>˥</sup> aw bya<sup>˥</sup>-eu to lie face down on the ground
- mo<sub>˧</sub> tsah<sub>˥</sub>-eh<sup>˥</sup> yu<sub>˧</sub>-eu to sleep on one's stomach
- mo<sub>˧</sub> tsah<sub>˥</sub>-eu to turn over a large object

my

mya<sup>ˊ</sup> (WM) a twelve month cycle, starting at any point

mya<sup>ˊ</sup> jaw<sup>ˊ</sup> one year's cycle

mya-i<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu to be late, in the sense of late in planting  
one's rice crop, late in coming to work, etc.

myaɬ do<sub>ˊ</sub> a tree from which they get poison for putting  
on the tips of their arrows. Also use the bark  
from it for sleeping mats.

mya<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to clear a field with a machete, cut down all  
of the weeds and growth (ya<sup>ˊ</sup> mya<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu)

mya<sub>ˊ</sub> la<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>ˊ</sub>eu to increase

mya<sub>ˊ</sub> la<sup>ˊ</sup> beh<sup>ˊ</sup> la<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu (VC) to multiply and increase  
(of humans and animals)

mya<sub>ˊ</sub> ni for the most part

- myah<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu, jaw<sup>ˊ</sup> - to stay for a long time

- myah<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu, tsaw<sup>ˊ</sup> myah<sup>ˊ</sup> - to name someone

- myah<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>ˊ</sub>eu, za<sub>ˊ</sub> myah<sup>ˊ</sup> - to give a child a name

myah la<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>ˊ</sub>eu for paddy to ripen (ceh<sup>ˊ</sup> myah la<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>ˊ</sub>eu)

myah<sub>ˊ</sub> the indigo plant

myah<sub>ˊ</sub> dze<sup>ˊ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu (see meh<sub>ˊ</sub> tah<sub>ˊ</sub> dze<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu)

myah<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu for someone (as child) to stay right with  
another person (as father) - to be 'stuck' to him

- myah<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu, deh<sub>ˊ</sub> - to stick on by pressing

myah<sub>ˊ</sub> le<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu to be stuck onto something

myaw<sub>ˊ</sub> goods, things

myaw<sub>ˊ</sub> da<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to spread out goods to display (as in  
a market)

myaw<sub>ˊ</sub> gu<sup>ˊ</sup> silver and gold ornaments

myaw<sub>ˊ</sub> la<sup>ˆ</sup> lui<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to arrange things (as in a house)ɬ  
each in its own place

myaw<sub>ˊ</sub> m<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to do work, esp. what one does for oneself

myaw<sub>ˊ</sub> m<sup>ˊ</sup> ya<sup>ˊ</sup> m<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>ˊ</sub>eu to work, esp. the farming type

myawt ta sa^ -eu to weigh out equal amounts of coins  
or goods

myaw ta tseh^ ta -eut to have exchanged equal goods  
in an agreement that a couple will get married

myeh^ (WM) one billion (from their proverbs)

myeht la^ (B) a very large insect which lives in  
water, something like cockroach, they use for med.

myeh a type of thatch grass which is fuzzy, causes  
a bad itch

mym^ -eu to keep something in one's mouth without  
swallowing it (as water, medicine, etc.)

mya^ beh a blind person

mya^ beh beh -eu to be blind

myat bi^ (dzuit) tears

mya^ bi^ sit^ -eu custom of 'wiping away tears' of the  
corpse before burial

myat ce eye discharge

mya^ coet to have an eyeball

mya^ du pu -eu to wash one's face

mya^ gah^ a wrapping put around a scabbard (or the  
like)t to keep it from splitting apart (mi gah^)

myat haw caw -eu to look on someone favorably, consider  
them to be a friend

myat law^ a small tree, they eat the fruit

mya^ mi^ teh -eu to close one's eyes (tightly)

myat na^ -eu to be jealous

mya^ nuit (nuit^ ) the eye (meht nuit^ )

myat nuit byeh -eu to open one's eyes

myat nuit deh jeht neh -eu to pull someone's eye wide  
open with one's fingers

mya^ nui^ k'o^ teh^ (teht^ ) a wink of the eye

mya^ nui^ k'o^ teh^ teh^ -eu to wink one's eye



- mya^ nui^ mi^-eu to close one's eyes
- mya^ nui^ mu^ lu^ ka, la,~eh^ g'eh-eu for one's eyes  
not to be able to see clearly, have poor vision
- mya^ nui^ mya^ byu^ byu^~eu for a white film to form  
over one's eye, and thus become blind (sometimes  
may be a cataract)
- mya^ nui^ mya^ k'o^ the eye lid
- mya^ nui^ mya^ k'o^ sha, deh, deh,~eu to have a  
twitchy eye
- myat nui^ mya^ sheh^ the eyelash or eyebrow ('hair  
connected with the eye)
- mya^ nui^ pi^-eu for one's eyes to sting (as from too  
much smoke)
- mya^ paw, (paw,) a speck in one's eye
- mya^ pyaw, one's face (meht pyaw,)
- myat pyaw, hui, nyi^ tse^~eu to 'look at face', that  
is to see if he is important (hui,) or not (nyi^)
- mya^ pyaw, nat meh^ cawt^~eu to be disgraced, to have  
one's reputation ruined
- mya^ pyaw, na^ meh^ ja^-eu to be an honored person,  
others think highly of him
- myat pyaw, na^ meh^ jah^~eu to honor someone by one's  
actions, and cause others to so honor him
- myat pyaw, nyoe, k'eut ni to have a sad expression on  
one's face
- myat pyaw, tsi,~eu to pay a fine for accusing an inno-  
cent person (lit. 'wash one's face')
- mya^ sheh^ la, o^ tit the eyelash
- mya^ sheht la, ta^ ti^ the eyebrow
- myat sheht sheht dzoe^ for one's eyebrows to go across  
the bridge of one's nose and 'meet'
- mya^ tot to^-eu to walk or talk in one's sleep
- mya^ tot tsah,~eu to wear glasses (pyaw, ka, ka,~eu -  
pf.)

mya<sub>˧</sub>-eu mah-eu to be slow, to work listlessly

mya<sub>˧</sub> le<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to become unconscious

myaw<sub>˧</sub> dza<sub>˧</sub> shui<sup>˧</sup> dza<sub>˧</sub>-eu to get things by lying, tempting, etc.

- myaw<sub>˧</sub>-eu, m<sub>˧</sub> myaw<sub>˧</sub> - the flash of lightning in the sky

- myaw<sub>˧</sub>-eu, mi<sub>˧</sub> dza<sub>˧</sub> - for fire to scorch something

- myaw<sub>˧</sub>-eu, teh<sup>˧</sup> - to repair old farming tools (usually done by a blacksmith)

myaw<sub>˧</sub> geu<sub>˧</sub> shui<sup>˧</sup> geu<sub>˧</sub>-eu (see myaw<sub>˧</sub> dza<sub>˧</sub> shui<sup>˧</sup> dza<sub>˧</sub>-eu)

myaw<sub>˧</sub> shu<sup>˧</sup>-eu to lie one's way out of trouble

myaw<sub>˧</sub> shui<sup>˧</sup>-eu for leaves to turn yellow from fire that has scorched them

myaw<sup>˧</sup> za-eu to lie and get (sometimes used with recruiting of people under false pretenses)

myeu<sub>˧</sub> daw<sup>˧</sup>-eu to lap up, as dogs drink water

myeu<sub>˧</sub>-eu to lick

myo<sub>˧</sub> ah<sup>˧</sup>-eu to swallow something

myo<sub>˧</sub> lah<sup>˧</sup> a slow loris (if see this on the way to their field, they abandon it)

myo<sub>˧</sub> nah 'monkey day<sup>˧</sup> in the Akha cycle of days

myo<sub>˧</sub> ngeu<sub>˧</sub>-eu to be stuck in the throat (as to get stuck when swallow it)

n

(verb) na<sup>˥</sup> if....

na<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup>-eu to rub soot down the forehead and nose  
of sick person (a shaman does it) so 'God' can recognize when the shaman goes into her trance

na<sup>˥</sup> ca<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˥</sub>neu to tie someone's hands behind his back

na<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be sick, in pain (na<sup>˥</sup>-eu gaw<sup>˥</sup>-eu - VC)

- na<sup>˥</sup>-eu, ceh<sup>˥</sup> na<sup>˥</sup> - for the paddy to be diseased

- na<sup>˥</sup>-eu, di<sub>˥</sub> - to strike and hurt someone

na<sup>˥</sup>-eu mah<sup>˥</sup>-eu to groan from pain

na<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be suffering an epidemic

na<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sup>˥</sup> teh<sub>˥</sub>-eu to be very busy because of lots of  
sickness, no time to go visiting etc.

na<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sup>˥</sup> yaw dm<sub>˥</sub> for a person to be near death, lying  
'like a log' (dm<sub>˥</sub> ma)

na<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>˥</sub>neu 1. to ask

2. to listen to someone (in sense that do what they  
say to do)

na<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>˥</sub> geu<sub>˥</sub>-eu to obey, to do what one is told

nae ha<sub>˥</sub> mui<sub>˥</sub>-eu to sound good, pleasant

nae ha<sub>˥</sub> tse<sup>˥</sup>-eu to ask thoroughly

nañ haw<sup>˥</sup> kam<sup>˥</sup> ma (B) a queen

nae kao<sub>˥</sub> añ ca<sup>˥</sup> the cord that is put through a bull's  
nose

na<sup>˥</sup> kao<sub>˥</sub> sm<sup>˥</sup>-eu to make a hole in a bull's nose and put  
the above cord through it

nañ keu<sub>˥</sub> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu to suffer from two or more illnesses  
at once

(verb) na<sup>˥</sup> k'ah after... (Nga<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu na<sup>˥</sup> k'ah...)

na<sup>˥</sup> k'ah paw behind (in space)

nañ k'rawñ (k'raw<sup>˥</sup>) one's forehead

nañ k'aw<sup>˥</sup> nah<sub>˥</sub>-eu to be timid, not forward to speak  
out

naʔ k'awʔ yaw g'ahʔ for one to be outspoken, will say  
whatever he wants to

naʔ mehʔ (mehʔ) a nose

naʔ mehʔ aẉ̌-eu to have a bad sore on the nose or in  
it, often a festering sore

naʔ mehʔ jahʔ-eu to graciously welcome guests (have a  
smiling face, talk nicely to them, etc.)

naʔ mehʔ naʔ tsmʔ the bridge of the nose

naʔ mehʔ shị̌ dọ̌-eu to have a bloody nose

naʔ shṃ̌ (shṃ̌) a shadow

naʔ shmʔ shṃ̌-eu to cast a shadow

naʔ tsị̌ (tsị̌) a white mark on an animal's forehead

na yaw ahʔ lạ̌-eu (B) to make a profit (jiʔ jeụ̌  
jeụ̌ lạ̌-eu is pf.)

nạ̌ bawʔ (pyaẉ̌) the ear (in general)

nạ̌ bawʔ nạ̌ byoe (byoe) the ear 'opening' (canal)

nạ̌ bawʔ nạ̌ tahʔ tahʔ-eu to make holes in the ear  
lobe, either at death, or for Shan type ear rings

nạ̌ bawʔ tụ̌-eu to be thick skulled, take a long time  
to learn something (lit., 'thick eared')

nạ̌ baẉ̌ baẉ̌-eu to be deaf

nạ̌ behʔ nasal discharge

nạ̌ behʔ baẉ̌ dzeh-eu to blow one's nose

nạ̌ behʔ shụ̌ dạ̌-teu to sniff up nasal discharge

nạ̌ beh (beh) the comb of a chicken (or dragon)

nạ̌ bo (B) (bo) a cup for water

nạ̌ cụ̌ to have an outer ear (if not have, Akhas kill)

nạ̌-eu to rest (g'ạ̌ nạ̌ nạ̌-eu)

- nạ̌-eu, nyi - to put off doing something, to postpone

nạ̌ gahʔ myeḥ̌ dzeu the silver ring which has a spiral  
design on top (considered special)

- na<sub>1</sub> g'a-eu to play with a baby, make funny noises trying to get it to laugh
- na<sub>1</sub> ji<sup>^</sup> (ji<sup>^</sup>) a silver ring that goes on a man's turban (u<sub>1</sub> dzah<sub>1</sub> na<sub>1</sub> ji<sup>^</sup>)
- na<sub>1</sub> leh<sub>1</sub> leh<sub>1</sub>-eu to not listen to what parents or elders tell one
- na<sub>1</sub> li<sub>1</sub> 1. an hour (CL - la<sub>1</sub>)  
2. a watch
- na<sub>1</sub> ma<sup>^</sup> (B) generic term for oil (esp. cooking oil)
- na<sub>1</sub> ma<sup>^</sup> ya<sub>1</sub> si<sub>1</sub> (B) kerosene
- na<sub>1</sub> ma<sub>1</sub> haw<sup>h</sup> perfume, sweet smelling oil or spice
- na<sub>1</sub> na zah<sup>^</sup> k'o<sub>1</sub> two ceremonial chickens offered for woman who has committed adultery
- na<sub>1</sub> na<sub>1</sub> te<sup>~</sup>-eu to split up with someone in anger, to break relations because of a grudge
- na<sub>1</sub> ngeu<sub>1</sub> (B) a leader in a village
- na<sub>1</sub> pa<sup>^</sup> (B) number (na<sub>1</sub> ba<sub>1</sub>, na<sub>1</sub> ba - not. pf.n)
- na<sub>1</sub> pa<sub>1</sub> (pyaw<sub>1</sub>) the external ear
- na<sub>1</sub> saw<sup>^</sup> (pyaw<sub>1</sub>) an ear ring, either the kind that is flat and rolled up to put in a hole in ear, or any other kind of ear ring
- na<sub>1</sub> saw<sub>1</sub> na<sub>1</sub> ju<sup>^</sup> a silver pendant hanging down the side of a woman's headdress
- na<sub>1</sub> su<sub>1</sub> (su<sub>1</sub>) a room with a door in it (not like their homes)
- na<sub>1</sub> tah<sup>^</sup> something put in a pierced earlob (silver, lead, a cord) - Akha women do not have this
- na<sub>1</sub> tah<sup>^</sup> tah<sup>^</sup>-eu to wear the above
- na<sub>1</sub> teh<sup>^</sup> teh<sup>^</sup>-eu to slap someone's face
- na<sub>1</sub> tsi<sup>^</sup> a silver ornament that hangs down the side of a woman's face from her head dress
- na<sub>1</sub> tsi<sup>^</sup> na<sub>1</sub> tsa<sub>1</sub> the chains of bamboo strips that hang down on their village gates
- na<sub>1</sub> ya<sub>1</sub> k'o<sub>1</sub> next year

- na<sub>u</sub> yaw<sub>u</sub> a dye (not indigo)
- na<sub>t</sub> yaw<sub>u</sub> yaw<sub>u</sub>-eu to dye cloth some color (not indigo)
- na<sub>u</sub> yeh<sub>u</sub> yeh<sub>u</sub>-eu for the external ear to be deformed  
(Akhas kill such infants)
- na<sub>u</sub> yo^ a rolled up metal ornament Shan women put in  
their ear lobes
- na<sub>t</sub> za a type of large, round ear ring
- (verb) nah<sup>u</sup>teu to be able to...t... (haw nah<sup>u</sup> ma - I  
can stand to look)<sub>t</sub> often used in negative
- nah<sup>u</sup> g'o<sub>u</sub> g'o<sub>u</sub>-eu to turn around to look back
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma the sun
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma ba la u<sub>u</sub> ca<sub>u</sub> m<sup>u</sup>-eu for the sun and moon to  
cause a great tragedy (twins, dropsy, etc.)
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma do^ k'eh<sub>u</sub> paw the east
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma ga k'eh<sub>u</sub> paw the west
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma ga shi<sup>u</sup> ga ne<sup>u</sup> yeh^ ni i<sup>u</sup>-eu for the sky to be  
red and beautiful during a sunset
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma ga u<sup>u</sup>teu for the sun to set
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma keu<sub>u</sub> dza<sub>u</sub>-eu for there to be an eclipse of the  
sun (nah<sup>u</sup> ma nah<sup>u</sup> keu<sub>u</sub> dza<sub>u</sub>-eu, nah<sup>u</sup> ma sha<sub>u</sub>-eu)
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma nah<sup>u</sup> dah<sub>u</sub> yaw<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>u</sup>-eu shortly past noon
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma nah<sup>u</sup> do<sub>u</sub> a flashlight (da<sup>u</sup> mi<sup>u</sup>, pa<sup>u</sup> ta - B)
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma nah<sup>u</sup> g'a<sub>u</sub> shi<sup>u</sup>teu for the 'day to be waning'  
(after noon)
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma nah<sup>u</sup> g'm a sunflower (tah<sub>u</sub> pah<sub>u</sub> yeh^ ma - pf.)
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma sha<sub>u</sub>-eu for the sun to go into an eclipse
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma u<sub>u</sub> myah<sup>u</sup> myah<sup>u</sup>teu for the days to be long
- nah<sup>u</sup> ma u<sub>u</sub> nym<sup>u</sup> nym<sup>u</sup>teu for the days to be short
- nah<sup>u</sup> tsa<sup>u</sup> tso<sub>u</sub>-eu for the sun to shine (u<sub>u</sub> tsa<sup>u</sup> tso<sub>u</sub>-eu)
- nah (WM) a day (a<sup>u</sup> nah ti<sub>u</sub> nah - one day)
- nah ga all of the daylight period, from early morning  
until night

- nah gu<sup>˥</sup> gu<sup>˥</sup>-eu for the village priest to call out that  
the next day will be one of ceremonial abstinence
- nah g'ah<sup>˥</sup> the middle part of the day (about 9 in the  
morning to roughly 4 in the afternoon)
- nah g'o<sub>˥</sub>-eh<sup>˥</sup> i<sup>˥</sup>-eu to go and return in one day
- nah haw<sub>˥</sub> the noon meal
- nah haw<sub>˥</sub> ti<sub>˥</sub> meh<sub>˥</sub> i<sup>˥</sup>-eu to go half a day's journey  
(lit.‡ 'go till get hungry for noon meal')
- nah jaw<sup>˥</sup> (WM) a cycle of days, from one day back to  
that day, thus 13 days the first cycle, then 25, etc.
- nah k'oe<sup>˥</sup> (k'oe<sup>˥</sup>) half a day (nah k'oe<sup>˥</sup> sa<sup>˥</sup> pa<sup>˥</sup>-eh<sup>˥</sup>)
- nah k'oe<sup>˥</sup> ti<sub>˥</sub> k'oe<sup>˥</sup> ka<sub>˥</sub>-eu half a day's journey distant
- nah lah all day (ti<sub>˥</sub> nah nah lah - a full day)
- nah lah lah-eu to observe ceremonial abstinence
- nah lo<sup>˥</sup> ceh la<sup>˥</sup>-eu for noontime to come
- nah mui<sub>˥</sub> a propitious day
- nah pa<sup>˥</sup> pa<sup>˥</sup>-eu to set a day (to do something or go  
somewhere)
- nah yeh<sup>˥</sup> the Akha name for December (approximately)
- nah<sub>˥</sub>-i<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be late (as a person going somewhere)
- nah<sub>˥</sub> yu ni to be soft, as green shoots (not hard)
- naw<sup>˥</sup> you (singular)
- naw ma<sub>˥</sub> you (plural)
- naw nya<sub>˥</sub> you two
- naw<sub>˥</sub> (FAP) added to a statement to make it very em-  
phatic, something liket"... of courset. It is used  
in both declarative and interrogative sentences.
- naw<sub>˥</sub> ah<sup>˥</sup>-eu to put one's foot into something
- naw<sub>˥</sub> ceh<sup>˥</sup>-eu to scare something away when you walk
- naw<sub>˥</sub> cu<sup>˥</sup>-eu to step on something and break it off, as  
stem from blue squash

naw<sub>u</sub>-eu to tread on something

- naw<sub>u</sub>-eu, mah<sub>u</sub> naw<sub>u</sub> - to walk on bamboo stilts

- naw<sub>u</sub>-eu, seh<sub>u</sub> naw<sub>t</sub> - to wear sandals, shoes

naw<sub>u</sub>-eu<sub>u</sub> your (sing.)

naw<sub>t</sub> gah<sup>u</sup>teu to turn something with one's foot

naw<sub>u</sub> ha you (plural) (naw<sub>u</sub> ha ma<sub>u</sub>)

naw<sub>u</sub> joe g'eh-eu to slip on something, but not to fall  
all the way to the ground

naw<sub>u</sub> k'a<sup>u</sup>teu to rub something off of one's feet

naw<sub>t</sub> k'eh<sub>u</sub>-eu to step on a slender, straight object  
(as leg, stick), and break it

naw<sub>u</sub> pyeh<sup>u</sup>-eu to step on and crush

naw<sub>u</sub> seh<sub>u</sub>-eu to tread to death

naw<sub>u</sub> si<sup>u</sup>-eu to scrape off one's foot, to rub off

naw<sub>u</sub> tah<sub>u</sub>-eu to step on something

naw<sub>u</sub> teh<sub>u</sub>-eu to crush down with foot, to step on and  
not let up

naw<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sup>u</sup>-eu to step on and have it pierce

naw<sub>u</sub> zaw-eu to step on something (as bird) which flies  
away

naw<sub>u</sub> zo<sub>u</sub>-eu to step on something that causes a stabbing  
pain

- ne<sup>u</sup>teu, i<sup>u</sup> ne<sup>u</sup> - for water to be muddy (reddish)

- ne<sup>u</sup>-eu, je<sub>u</sub> tm<sub>u</sub> - for the clouds to be red

ne<sup>u</sup> ho<sub>u</sub> ni red

ne<sup>u</sup> kah ni bloodshot, red (as eyes)

ne<sup>u</sup> leu<sub>u</sub> leu<sub>u</sub>-eu to be orangish

ne<sup>u</sup> leu<sub>u</sub>ti reddish, esp. used of baby animals and small  
birds that have no hair or feathers yet

ne<sup>u</sup> myaw<sup>u</sup> ni to be naked (used of people)

ne<sup>u</sup> na<sup>u</sup> na<sup>u</sup>-eu purple, dark red

ne<sub>t</sub> shi<sup>u</sup> a brownish color



- ne<sub>u</sub>-eu, a<sup>u</sup> ne<sub>u</sub> - to cut thin bamboo strips

(noun) neh indicates something as the instrument used  
(da<sup>u</sup> hi<sup>u</sup> neh yeh<sub>u</sub> tseh<sup>u</sup>-eu - cut with a bamboo knife)

neh (FAP) added to a statement to make it more emphatic,  
asking the listener to 'note this!' (neh<sub>u</sub>)

neh-a<sub>u</sub> if.... (Ceh<sup>u</sup> teu na<sup>u</sup>-eh<sup>u</sup> ka tsah<sup>u</sup> neh-a<sub>u</sub>,...)

neh<sub>u</sub> the vertical threads when they weave cloth, tied  
to every other thread in such a way that they can  
be pulled up or down

neh<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>u</sup> with, together with

(verb) neh<sub>u</sub>-eu (VS) indicates that something is being  
done to someone else

- neh<sub>u</sub>-eu, ta<sub>u</sub> - to give money, as for taxes

ni<sup>u</sup> (FAP) added to a statement to make it very em-  
phatic, something like "... of course!". Used in  
both positive and negative declarative statements.

ni<sup>u</sup> g'a-eu to play

- ni<sup>u</sup> g'a-eu, eh<sup>u</sup> - to say in joking

ni<sup>u</sup> ne<sup>u</sup> a type of vine<sub>u</sub> they use in village swing

ni loe<sup>u</sup> a<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> a green caterpillar, with two 'hornst

ni na<sup>u</sup> a type of rataan

ni shaw<sub>u</sub> tomorrow (nui shaw<sub>u</sub>)

ni shaw<sub>u</sub> sa<sup>u</sup> peh<sub>u</sub> day after tomorrow

ni shaw<sub>u</sub> u<sub>u</sub> shaw<sub>u</sub> tomorrow morning

nm<sup>u</sup> (FP) occurs with a question that demands an ex-  
planation answer, and implies that the answer will  
be difficult and require lots of thought.

nm<sup>u</sup>-a<sub>u</sub> if (na<sup>u</sup>, ma<sup>u</sup>-i)

nm<sup>u</sup> baw<sub>u</sub> law (nui<sup>u</sup>) a type of sesame, flat and white

nm<sup>u</sup> ka<sub>u</sub> the intervening time

- nm<sup>u</sup> le-eu, ceh<sup>u</sup> nm<sup>u</sup> - for paddy to ear out

nm<sup>u</sup> naw<sub>u</sub> the foot pedal in their weaving frame

nm<sup>u</sup> naw<sub>u</sub> naw<sub>u</sub> pa<sup>u</sup>-eu to press down on above

- nm-m̥t (FP) indicates the likelihood of something happening, often used as a warning (similar to baw-m̥t and -m)
- nm̥ si̥ (nui^̣) sesame
- nm̥ shị shị-eu to die a 'goodt death (at home)
- no dzeh-eu to avoid someone or to break off relations with them, esp. when feel they are at fault
- no-eu to blame someone, often also to avoid them because one blames them
- noẹ dạ the ring finger
- noẹ daḥṭ to have a finger or part of a finger missing (Akhas kill such infants)
- noeṭ g'aḥ the middle finger
- noẹ g'aḥ a bent finger
- noẹ tsi (tsi) the distance between the thumb and tip of the index finger when stretched out
- noẹ (particle) to remember, to recall (noẹ mị-a, noeṭ ma, etc.)
- noẹ bye-eu to dislike, hate
- noẹ ceḥṭ-eu for there to be a happy prospect
- noẹ dọ^ṭeu to think through, come to understand
- noeṭ dụ-eu to have thought it all out
- noẹ dui-eu to be extremely worried
- noẹ dui noẹ duị-eu (VC) to be at one's wits end
- noẹ dui noẹ sụ-eu (VC) to be extremely worried
- noẹ-eu 1. to think  
2. to remember (in certain combinations)  
3. to be awake, to be conscious
- noẹṭeu dụ-eu (VC) to think, to reason
- noẹ-eu, eḥ - to remind someone of something
  - noẹṭeụṭ kụ - to awaken someone by calling him
  - noẹ-eu, lạ^ - to awaken someone
  - noẹ-eu, shạṭ - to think, to consider

- noe<sub>2</sub> gah<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to think clearly and sanelyt
- noet<sub>2</sub> gu<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>2</sub>eu to be apprehensive, fearful
- noe<sub>2</sub> keu<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to keep in mind, remember
- noe<sub>2</sub> ku<sub>2</sub>-eu to have thought through all possibilities
- noe<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub>-eu to hide one's thoughts from others
- noe<sub>2</sub> la<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to awaken
- noe<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> do<sup>ˊ</sup> to be unable to think through
- noe<sub>2</sub> maw<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>2</sub>eu to imagine, to see into the future
- noe<sub>2</sub> po<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>2</sub>eu to change one's mind, to repent
- noe<sub>2</sub> po<sup>ˊ</sup> noe<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu (VC) same as above
- noe<sub>2</sub> sa<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to be at ease in one's mind
- noet<sub>2</sub> si<sub>2</sub>-eu to see through something, to think through something so as to understand
- noe<sub>2</sub> si<sub>2</sub> noe<sub>2</sub> maw<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu same as above (VC)
- noe<sub>2</sub> su<sup>ˊ</sup> noe<sub>2</sub> li-eu to be at one's wits end, very worried
- noet<sub>2</sub> su<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>2</sub> su<sup>ˊ</sup>t<sub>2</sub>-eu to think as much as one can about something
- noe<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub>-eu to be worried, uneasy in one's mind about something
- noe<sub>2</sub> shi<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to have no idea what will happen in the future, and to be concerned about it
- noe<sub>2</sub> tm<sub>2</sub>-eu to hope for, to expect something (as when they go hunting hope for some meat)
- noe<sub>2</sub> tsa<sub>2</sub>-eu to know what is needed (esp. in a difficult situation) and do it (noe<sub>2</sub> tsa<sub>2</sub> noe<sub>2</sub> tsaht<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu)
- noet<sub>2</sub> tseh<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu to reach a conclusion in one's thinking
- noet<sub>2</sub> tso<sup>ˊ</sup> ta<sub>2</sub>-eu to fix one's thoughts on something
- noe<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub>-eu to hide something in one's thoughts, not to reveal one's emotions
- noe<sub>2</sub> zah<sub>2</sub>-eu to have no idea what to do, at a loss
- nui<sup>ˊ</sup> da<sub>2</sub> (da<sub>2</sub>) a cushion to sit on

- nui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to sit (daw<sub>ˇ</sub> nui<sup>ˇ</sup> nui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)
- nui<sup>ʔ</sup> gaw<sub>ˇ</sub> (kah<sup>ˇ</sup>) a stool
- nui<sup>ˇ</sup> mah<sub>ˇ</sub> (mah<sub>ˇ</sub><sub>ʔ</sub>) a chair
- nui<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sup>ˇ</sup>t<sub>eu</sub> to exchange seats (as two people)
- nui<sup>ˇ</sup> tso<sup>ˆ</sup> ta<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to sit around doing nothing
- nui ba<sub>ˇ</sub> the other side of (as a river, lake, road)
- nui da<sup>ˆ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu filthy habits, dirty habits, habits  
which revolt other people
- nui gah<sup>ˇ</sup> cleverness, ability (both for good and bad)
- nui g'a<sub>ˇ</sub> another person
- nui ja<sup>ˆ</sup> m<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to do something bad to another out of  
hate (as black magic, hitting their dog, etc.)
- nui k'ah<sup>ˇ</sup> shi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to be satisfied
- nui ma (si<sub>ˇ</sub>) one's heart, both physical & emotional
- nui ma bym<sub>-eu</sub> to have an exemplary personality, to per-  
form one's tasks well
- nui ma bym<sub>ˇ</sub>t<sub>eu</sub> to be uneasy about what might happen  
in the future
- nui ma byu<sup>ʔ</sup>-eu to have an upset stomach (as gas on  
one's stomach)
- nui ma ci<sup>ˇ</sup> tah<sub>ˇ</sub> tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu for one's heart to beat
- nui ma co<sub>ˆ</sub> ngeh<sup>ˇ</sup> ni for one to be peaceful (cool heart)
- nui ma da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to be angry
- nui ma dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup> le<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to agree
- nui ma gah<sup>ˇ</sup>t<sub>eu</sub> a smart person, can figure things out
- nui ma geu<sub>ˆ</sub> geu<sub>ˆ</sub>t<sub>ehʔ</sub> to do just what one wants to, to  
follow one's own will
- nui ma gm<sub>-eu</sub> to agree (meh<sub>ˇ</sub> baw<sub>ˇ</sub> gm<sub>-eu</sub>)
- nui ma gui<sup>ˇ</sup>-i<sup>ʔ</sup>-eu for one's heart to 'melt' with sorrow
- nui ma g'ah<sup>ˇ</sup>t<sub>eu</sub> will not listen to others, stubborn
- nui ma ja<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to have a grudge against someone
- nui ma ka<sub>ˆ</sub> dui<sub>ˇ</sub> ni to have no idea what to do or where  
to turn (sometimes from deep grief)

- nui ma keu<sup>neu</sup> to be interested, to want to do something
- nui ma k'a<sub>u</sub> du<sub>u</sub> ni to be brave hearted
- nui ma k'a<sub>u</sub>-eu to be evil hearted
- nui ma ma<sub>u</sub> sa<sup>-a</sup> for one's heart to be uneasy
- nui ma nah<sub>u</sub> yu ni to be gentle, kind, not get angry
- nui ma nyi<sup>ñ</sup>-eu to be worried (as when sick)
- nui ma peh<sup>ñ</sup>-eu to be angry
- nui ma po<sup>^</sup> po<sup>^</sup> la<sup>^</sup> la<sup>^</sup>-eh<sup>~</sup> g'eh-eu to keep changing  
one's mind, to wonder whether to do this or that
- nui ma sa<sup>~</sup> leh<sup>^</sup> ni to be at peace in one's mind & heart
- nui ma si<sup>~</sup> ti<sup>^</sup> ta<sub>u</sub>-eu to be very careful, esp. careful  
not to do the wrong thing (nui ma sa<sup>~</sup> ti<sup>^</sup> ta<sub>u</sub>-eu)
- nui ma ta<sub>u</sub> coe<sup>~</sup>-eu to completely entrust something to  
someone, do not give it another thought
- nui ma ta<sub>u</sub>-eu to be in full agreement, same desires, etcn
- nui ma ti<sub>u</sub> si<sub>u</sub> teh<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>~</sup> ta<sub>u</sub>-eu to be fully agreed in  
mind and purpose
- nui ma tsa<sub>u</sub>-eu to be in agreement
- nui ma yaw ba<sub>u</sub> to be easily frightened, will not go  
places alone (lit., 'thin hearted')
- nui ma yaw bah<sub>u</sub> yaw lah<sup>~</sup> to be troubled in one's mind
- nui ma yaw bym to be smart, can think through things
- nui ma yaw caw<sup>^</sup> to be discouraged
- nui ma yaw gah<sup>ñ</sup> to be smart, can think through things
- nui ma yaw g'o<sub>u</sub> to have a 'crooked heart', not be truth-  
ful in dealings with others, mislead others
- nui ma yaw je<sup>~</sup> to be very patient, though others scold,  
will not get angry
- nui ma yaw ju<sup>^</sup> to be long suffering, answers softly
- nui ma yaw na<sub>u</sub> a person who tends to lose his temper  
easily, and does not get over it quickly
- nui ma yaw nah<sub>u</sub> reticent to speak, afraid to speak be-  
fore a group

nui ma yaw nym<sup>ˇ</sup> to be short tempered, gets angered  
easily

nui ma yaw su<sub>ˇ</sub> to be short tempered, impatient

nui ma zi<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to be firm in purpose, unwavering

nui nah<sub>ˇ</sub> nui yu to be humble hearted, tender hearted

nui noe<sub>ˇ</sub> one's will (nui noe<sub>ˇ</sub> nui du<sup>ˇ</sup>)

nui noe<sub>ˇ</sub> su<sup>ˇ</sup> su<sup>ˇ</sup> ni to do as much as one has the wis-  
dom for, or can think through to do

nui noe<sub>ˇ</sub> yaw beu<sup>ˆ</sup> to follow one's own will

nui noe<sub>ˇ</sub> yaw mah<sup>ˇ</sup> to be far sighted

nui noe<sub>ˇ</sub> yaw nym<sup>ˇ</sup> to be short sighted

nui pa<sup>ˆ</sup> the distance from the end of one's outstretched  
arm to the middle of the chest

nui peh<sup>ˇ</sup> shu<sub>ˆ</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for one's anger to subside

nui sa<sup>ˇ</sup> o<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to have peace of mind

nui shaw<sub>ˇ</sub> tomorrow (ni shaw<sub>ˇ</sub> - pf.ŋ)

nui taw nui ga<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu<sub>ˇ</sub> (nounŋ) some other....

nui tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for the sun to be hot

nui tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> sheu law<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to take something (as blankets,  
clothes) out to sun

nui tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to be real hot (to feel hot)

nui tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> tso<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu for the sun to be shining

nui tsehŋ bi<sub>ˆ</sub>ŋeu 1. not to be afraid to do anything or  
go anywhere  
2. to determine to go ahead and do what one has  
decided whether others join or not

nui zah<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to think ahead to what will be need-  
ed, and prepare thoroughly for it

na<sup>ˆ</sup> gaw-i g'eh-eu to be very black

na<sup>ˆ</sup> k'a<sub>ˆ</sub> ni to be black (as cloth)

naŋ ma<sub>ˇ</sub> tse<sup>ˇ</sup> more than... (nga<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˆ</sup> ma<sub>ˇ</sub> tse<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˆ</sub> nya  
meh - he knows more than I)

na<sup>ˆ</sup> pui<sup>ˆ</sup> ni to be very dark, as fruit

- na<sub>˧</sub>-eu, dzi˥ dzo˥ - to have a debt
- na<sub>˧</sub> geu ni to be deep (as a ditch, hole)
- na<sub>˧</sub>-i jaŋ˥-aw˥ it's up to you
- na<sub>˧</sub>-i ja˥ lu<sub>˧</sub>-u˥ it's up to him/them
- na<sub>˧</sub> sui˥ na<sub>˧</sub> la<sub>˧</sub> to be stunned (as by a blow)
- na<sub>˧</sub> sui˥ ni to be deep (as a ditch)
- na<sub>˧</sub> ya<sub>˧</sub> k'o<sub>˧</sub> next year
- naw˥ byo˥-eu for something (as weeds) to be so 'deep'  
(high), that something else (rice) disappears
- nawŋ˥-eu to be deep (as weeds, undergrowth, etc.)
- naw˥-eu, sha˥ naw˥ - to beg for one thing after  
another
- neh<sub>˧</sub> (maw˥˥) a spirit (neh<sub>˧</sub> law˥ - more flowery)
- neh<sub>˧</sub> coi a type of spirit that chases people
- neh<sub>˧</sub>-eu, ja˥ neh<sub>˧</sub> - to perform black magic
- neh<sub>˧</sub> geu daw˥-eu to have dropsy
- neh<sub>˧</sub> gu˥-eu for the spirits to afflict a person (neh<sub>˧</sub>  
gu˥-eu ga˥-eu - VC)
- neh<sub>˧</sub> k'ɛ˥ neh<sub>˧</sub> dzeuŋ an extremely bad type of spirit  
that stays at the forks of paths
- neh<sub>˧</sub> mi˥ na˥-eu a rash that is said to be caused by  
the spirits
- neh<sub>˧</sub> mui˥ neh<sub>˧</sub> ceh˥ a very powerful spirit who hunts  
people just as people hunt animals
- neh<sub>˧</sub> nyo˥ a gaur (lit.,n 'spirit buffalo')
- neh<sub>˧</sub> to˥-eu to repeat spirit incantations, done by  
shamans, spirit priests, and some elders
- neh<sub>˧</sub> ya a rhinoceros
- neh<sub>˧</sub> ya ciŋ a borer (type of beetle) (neh<sub>˧</sub> ku˥ coi)
- neh<sub>˧</sub> za˥ jeu˥-eu to have dropsy (lit.,n 'pregnant withn  
a spirit's child')
- neh<sub>˧</sub> zeu˥ zeu˥-eu to have the kind of nightmare where  
cannot move or call out (caused by spirits)

- nm^eu, byeht - to chop up fine
- nm^eu, tah, - to pound to a powder
- nm, ah^eu to stuff into
- nm<sub>x</sub>eu to stuff (something into something else)
- nm,eu, mi, beu^ - to load ('stufft) a gun
- nm, seht<sub>x</sub>eu to kill by stuffing something into one's mouth (as they kill twins)
- nuit (CL) for small round objects, esp. seeds
- nuit coe^ a^ beht long type of beans, the pods have different colors (red, blue, white)
- nuit deu a bush bean
- nuit gah, a type of climbing bean
- nuit gaw a^ beht a climbing bean with very long pods
- nuit pyat a soybean
- nuit pyat a^ hm^ a ground mushroom (smells like soybeans when roasted)
- nui^ pya^ a^ nui^ na^eu to have mumps
- nuit tseh^ a type of vine, used for tying things when mature (not too strong)
- nui<sub>x</sub>eu, ga - to sink into



ng

nga<sup>ˇ</sup> i, me (first person singular)

nga<sup>ˇ</sup> (FP) occurs with the following statements; a declarative statement about another person, an emphatic statement to a person (esp. concerning what he must do), an emphatic answer to a yes or no question, an emphatic negative statement, and in emphatic questions asking for an explanation

nga<sup>ˇ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu (B) to have a convulsion (lm<sub>ˆ</sub> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)

nga (FP) used with statements which are similar to those with which 'nga<sup>ˇ</sup>' is used, only it tends to have less the idea of emphasis, and more the idea of mild surprise

nga baw<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sub>ˆ</sub> pa<sub>ˆ</sub> a type of frog that lives where there are lots of banana trees

nga beh<sup>ˆ</sup> a generic term for planted bananas

nga beh<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> a maroon oriole

nga beh<sup>ˆ</sup> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> leh<sub>ˆ</sub> a streaked spider hunter (bird)

nga beh<sup>ˆ</sup> nga aw small, good tasting type bananas

nga beh<sup>t</sup> nga leu<sub>ˆ</sub> type of banana usually eat

nga beh<sup>t</sup> nga ma plantains

nga ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> barred button quail

nga du the red, swollen end of wild banana stems (they eat this)

nga du ba<sub>ˆ</sub> na<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu after being sick for several months for a 'mouse' to appear under the skin

nga dzaw<sub>ˆ</sub> a small minivet

nga-eu to open, as one's mouth

- nga-eu, m<sup>ˇ</sup> - for one to open one's mouth

- nga-eu, ngaw<sub>ˆ</sub> - to force someone's mouth open

nga g'o<sub>ˆ</sub> generic term for wild bananas (nga jeh<sup>ˆ</sup>)

nga hoe<sub>ˆ</sub> a type of wild banana

nga jeh<sup>ˆ</sup> generic term for wild bananas (nga g'o<sub>ˆ</sub>)

nga jeh^ nga k'aw\_ the outside layer of a banana tree

nga ku large niltava

nga k'm^ dzaŋ-eu to put head back and open mouth (as baby birds do, also used for humans)

nga lo\_ the white core of a wild banana tree, where the new leaves are forming (Akhas eat)

nga lo\_ lo\_-i^eu to go out and get the above

nga ne^ a type of wild banana tree, small leaf

nga nya\_ the two of us (exclusive) when addressing someone else

nga nyoe^ a type of wild banana

nga pui^ a type of wild banana

nga zah^ the base of a banana tree

nga\_ number five

nga\_ (FP) used with statements that show mild surprise, and show the completion of the act

nga\_ bah\_ ci\_-eu to make a whirlpool trap for fish

nga\_ bawŋ nga\_ law medium sized lake and river fish

nga\_ bo\_ big sized river fish, large scales

nga\_ de^ a minnow (somewhat generic)

nga\_ deuŋ deu^eu to catch fish by hitting them with a machete

nga\_-eu to lend or borrow something, and return the same item

nga\_-eu\_ my, mine

nga\_ g'aw (gŋaw) fish scales

nga\_ ha 1. I, in contrast to others

2. when used with possessions, means that one does not own it, but is a part of it, as 'my country'

nga\_ ha ma\_ we (in contrast to others), and much like above

nga\_ ha nya\_ we two (see nga nya\_)

- nga<sub>2</sub> jui<sub>2</sub> (kah<sub>2</sub>) a fish hook
- nga<sub>2</sub> jui<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> a fishing pole (nga<sub>2</sub> jui<sub>2</sub> da<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub>)
- nga<sub>2</sub> jui<sub>2</sub> jui<sub>2</sub>-eu to fish with a hook and line
- nga<sub>2</sub> ka<sub>2</sub> (WM) one-half a viss
- nga<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub> pi<sub>2</sub>-eu to fish by damming up a river
- nga<sub>2</sub> lah nga<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> a type of fish they raise in lakes
- nga<sub>2</sub> myah<sub>2</sub> myah<sub>2</sub>-eu to fish with a pole and a long net attached to it
- nga<sub>2</sub> nm<sub>2</sub> nm<sub>2</sub>-eu to blind fish in muddy water and catch with hands
- nga<sub>2</sub> nga<sup>^</sup> (pyaw<sub>2</sub>) the gill of a fish
- nga<sub>2</sub> nyo<sup>^</sup> a dark type of snail that lives in streams
- nga<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> deh<sub>2</sub> a medium sized fish that stings
- nga<sub>2</sub> peh<sub>2</sub> nym<sub>2</sub> 'my family's house', said about one's home by a woman or child, but not the 'man of the house'
- nga<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> fish (general term)
- nga<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> a<sub>2</sub> ji<sub>2</sub> a generic term for any bird that eats fish
- nga<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> a<sub>2</sub> gah fish bones
- nga<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> jm<sub>2</sub> raw fish
- nga<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> nyeh<sub>2</sub>-eu to go fishing
- nga<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> ceh<sub>2</sub> sour, or pickled fish
- nga<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> ceh<sub>2</sub> ceh<sub>2</sub>-eu to make the above
- nga<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> ko<sup>^</sup> dried fish
- nga<sub>2</sub> to<sup>^</sup> za<sub>2</sub> a pig that measures 'five fists' (i.e. measuring a cord that has been put around a pig)
- nga<sub>2</sub> tsah<sub>2</sub> (tsah<sub>2</sub>) a type of fish trap where they dam a stream and put a bamboo trap in the opening
- nga<sub>2</sub> tsah<sub>2</sub> tsah<sub>2</sub>-eu to make the above trap
- nga<sub>2</sub> tsi<sub>2</sub> fish poison
- nga<sub>2</sub> ui<sub>2</sub> law<sub>2</sub> an eel (kind that lives in rivers)

- nga<sub>2</sub> ya<sub>2</sub> di<sub>2</sub>-eu to make a 'shallowst fish trap
- nga<sub>2</sub> yo 'my sont
- ngaw-eu for a long object to stick out
- ngaw law ni something long to be hanging in the air
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> daw<sup>~</sup>-eu to straighten something
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> di<sup>~</sup>-eu to push and lift up something big and  
long (as a log)
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> dzeh-eu to roll away, push away
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> t̥eu to push and turn something
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> gah<sup>~</sup>t̥eu to turn, as a cotton gin
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> joe-eu to push or grapple some big object along
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> lehṭ<sup>~</sup>-eu to take off, as a hat (ba<sup>^</sup> leh<sup>^</sup>-eu)
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> lu<sup>^</sup>-eu to move something big and heavy, as log
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> nga-eu to force someone's mouth open
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> nyeh-eu to shake something, as shaking fruit  
from a tree (ngaw<sub>2</sub> nyi-eu)
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> nyi-eu (see above)
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> poṭ<sup>~</sup>-eu to make a large item roll over
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> pyaw<sup>~</sup>-eu to turn something large around
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> pyeh<sub>2</sub>-eu to break off from something else
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> teu<sup>~</sup>t̥eu to twist something around until it is  
packed down tight
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> tso<sub>2</sub>t̥eu to twist into place (as log over stream)
- ngaw<sub>2</sub> tsoeṭ<sub>2</sub>-eu to roll big object up to block
- ngeh<sup>~</sup> frost (ngeh<sup>~</sup> ga-eu - for frost to form)
- ngeh<sup>~</sup>-eu to forget
- (verb) ngeh time when
- (verb) ngeh<sub>2</sub> to be in the process of doing something
- ngeh<sub>2</sub> caw<sub>2</sub> dzoe<sup>~</sup>-eu for two parties to reach an agree-  
ment through discussion

- ngeh<sub>u</sub> caw<sub>u</sub>-eu to discuss a matter, esp. when one is  
 trying to persuade the other person
- ngeh<sub>u</sub> dzeh<sub>u</sub> ngeh<sub>u</sub> dzeh<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>u</sup> (verb) more and more...n
- ngeh<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>u</sup> (verb) na<sup>u</sup>; ngeh<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>u</sup>... the more.... the  
 more (the more med. drank, the worse he got)
- ngeh<sub>u</sub>-eu to speak (ngeh<sub>u</sub>-eu tm<sup>u</sup>-eu - VC)
- ngeh<sub>u</sub> g'eh dah te<sub>u</sub>-eu to look after, care for
- ngeh<sub>u</sub> g'eh-eu to help someone out
- ngeh<sub>u</sub> g'eh-eu, daw<sub>u</sub> - to pronounce a blessing
- ngeu<sup>u</sup>-eu 1. to be so (m<sub>u</sub>, eu<sub>u</sub>)  
 2. to be dopey, in a daze
- ngeu<sup>u</sup>-eu, yu<sub>u</sub> yoe<sup>u</sup> - to be sleepy and dopey
- ngeu-eu (B) to be stupid (la<sub>u</sub>i ga<sup>u</sup>... - pf.)
- ngeu<sub>u</sub>-eu, 1. to stick in, as a bone stuck in throat  
 2. tangled in something, as vines around feet
- ngeu<sub>u</sub> meu<sub>u</sub> a common fund for some group (village,  
 country, etc.) (pu meu<sub>u</sub> - if just village collects)
- ngeu<sub>u</sub> yaw-i small change (money)
- ngoe<sup>u</sup>-eu to cry
- ngoe<sup>u</sup>-eu, tsaw<sup>u</sup> ngoe<sup>u</sup> - to wail for the dead
- ngoe<sup>u</sup> yoe<sup>u</sup>-eu to be about ready to cry, to be on the  
 verge of tears
- ngo<sub>u</sub>-eu, ka<sup>u</sup> - to cock a crossbow
- ngo<sub>u</sub>-eu, mi<sub>u</sub> beu<sup>u</sup> - to cock a gun

ny

- nya<sup>˥</sup> (FP) occurs with statements which show one's immediate intention of purpose (i.e. "I'll.... right now.")
- nya<sup>˥</sup>-eu indicates that what one is about to say is a quote from someone else
- nya (FP) in positive and negative declarative statements this can be used much the same as 'mi<sup>˥</sup>-a<sup>˥</sup> is used, but it also is used with questions requiring an explanation answer
- nya byeh<sub>˥</sub> a 'no-son person', who is the oldest son in a family
- nya-eu to be skillful, to be able, to be capable
- nya k'ah<sub>˥</sub> paw da<sup>˥</sup> le<sup>˥</sup>-eu to move from the south back up to the north (as from Burma back to China)
- nya si<sup>˥</sup> a major infraction of a rule (esp. used when one wrongs another's wife)
- nyaw<sub>˥</sub> (verb) to come down with a contagious disease (nyaw<sub>˥</sub> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu, nyaw<sub>˥</sub>-i<sup>˥</sup>-eu, etc.)
- nyaw<sub>˥</sub> na<sup>˥</sup>-eu polite term for leprosy, or some type of skin disorder
- nyeh<sup>˥</sup> bah<sup>˥</sup> a grasshopper (generic)
- nyeh<sup>˥</sup> bah<sup>˥</sup> nyeh<sub>˥</sub>-eu a ceremony they perform to keep grasshoppers from eating their rice stalks
- nyeh<sup>˥</sup> dzah<sup>˥</sup> the banyan tree (they eat the leaves)
- nyeh<sup>˥</sup> dzah<sup>˥</sup> a<sup>˥</sup> maw<sup>˥</sup> a type of cockroach
- nyeh<sup>˥</sup> dzah<sup>˥</sup> nga beh<sup>˥</sup> a papaya
- nyeh-eu to flutter, to sway gently (animate or inanimate)
- nyeh lu a<sup>˥</sup> maw<sup>˥</sup> the 'bugs' that come into liquor to prove that a shaman is authentic
- nyi<sup>˥</sup> bi<sup>˥</sup> k'oe<sup>˥</sup> ka<sup>˥</sup> a price set so it is expensive to outsiders and cheap to villagers ('insiders')
- nyi<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be small

- nyi<sup>˥</sup> je<sub>˥</sub> ga dzah<sup>˥</sup> all of the things, both animate and inanimate, that have to do with the jungle
- nyi<sup>˥</sup> ma (v. & r.) what a female calls her younger brother's wife, and a male calls his wife's younger brother's wife (he uses same term as his wife)
- nyi<sup>˥</sup> neh<sub>˥</sub> the spirits that live 'outside' of the house and village, in the jungle (afraid of them)
- nyi<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˥</sub> a shaman, usually a woman
- nyi<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˥</sub> ga le-eu for the spirits to confer on a person the office of shaman
- nyi<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˥</sub> sha<sup>˥</sup> ma (see sha<sup>˥</sup> ma)
- nyi<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˥</sub> shi<sup>˥</sup>-eu for a shaman to go into a trance
- nyi<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˥</sub> tso<sup>˥</sup>-teu for a shaman to have a ceremony performed (like ordination) so all know she is shaman
- nyi<sup>˥</sup> za<sub>˥</sub> to<sup>˥</sup>-eu the repeating of spirit incantations to the 'outside spirits' for a woman who has committed adultery
- nyi na<sub>˥</sub>-eu to put off doing, to postpone something
- nyi<sub>˥</sub>... two... (by itself in counting - nyi<sub>˥</sub>)
- nyi<sub>˥</sub> je<sub>˥</sub> lu<sub>˥</sub> both kinds
- nyi<sub>˥</sub> tse<sup>˥</sup> twenty
- nyi<sub>˥</sub> tseu<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> di<sup>˥</sup> a warbler
- nym<sup>˥</sup> (nym<sup>˥</sup>) a house (ym<sup>˥</sup>)
- nym<sup>˥</sup> aw (nym<sup>˥</sup>) a house built on the ground
- nym<sup>˥</sup> ci<sub>˥</sub>-eu to build a house with bricks or stone (nym<sup>˥</sup> gaw<sub>˥</sub>-eu)
- nym<sup>˥</sup> ci<sub>˥</sub> tonight
- nym<sup>˥</sup> da<sup>˥</sup> da<sup>˥</sup> caw<sub>˥</sub> eu<sub>˥</sub> baw-i<sup>˥</sup>-teu for a mother to carry her infant to a close relative of her husband
- nym<sup>˥</sup> da<sup>˥</sup> da<sup>˥</sup>-teu 1. to stay in someone's home (as guest)  
2. to give a feast and start living in one's new home
- nym<sup>˥</sup> da<sup>˥</sup> dat za<sup>˥</sup> po<sup>˥</sup>-teu to look for a place to stay overnight

- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup> eu<sub>ˊ</sub> da<sup>ˆ</sup> le<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a mother to take her infant to the home of her husband's maternal uncle
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup> sha<sup>ˇ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to look for a place to stay overnight
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> da<sup>ˆ</sup> ya u<sup>ˆ</sup> an egg which is boiled in the old house before moving, then taken to the new house & eaten
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> a polite term for one's wife when someone else is speaking about her
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> bi<sup>ˇ</sup> bi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a father to give things to his son who is setting up his own home
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> dza<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to have established a family
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> dah<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu for a married couple to move into their own home, apart from extended family
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> ma<sub>ˊ</sub> law<sup>ˆ</sup>-a when a man's wife is pregnant and he can't enter into certain Akha rituals
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> myaw<sub>ˊ</sub> gah<sub>ˊ</sub> household goods
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> nym<sup>ˇ</sup> taw the outside edge of the house, just outside the house
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sub>ˊ</sub> yu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a man to take a wife
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> dze<sup>ˇ</sup> the 'edge' of the house (outside, but near)
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> gaw<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu (see nym<sup>ˇ</sup> ci<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu)
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> gaw<sub>ˊ</sub> gaw<sub>ˊˊ</sub>-eu to fall down on the job, to be lazy and not industrious
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> go<sup>ˇ</sup> a house built above the ground, on stilts
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> gui nym<sup>ˇ</sup> nya right around the house (esp. the areas on the upslope & downslope of the house)
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> the household, esp. the house, but usually including the people too
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> baw-eu to be married and living in one's own house
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> ka<sub>ˊ</sub> ta<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu the house next to where one lives
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sup>ˇˊ</sup>-eu to put up the frame of the house
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sub>ˊ</sub> boe<sub>ˊ</sub> (boe<sub>ˊ</sub>) the ridge pole of the house
- nym<sup>ˇ</sup> k'ah<sub>ˊ</sub> the entire house



- nym<sup>˥</sup> k'aw<sup>˥</sup> (k'aw<sup>˥</sup>) tile, made locally by the Shans  
 (mi<sup>˥</sup> k'aw<sup>˥</sup> - not pf.θ)
- nym<sup>˥</sup> lo<sub>˥</sub> a<sup>˥</sup> lu a large moth with spots which look like  
 eyes (it 'guards the house')
- nym<sup>˥</sup> m<sub>˥</sub> the roof of the house
- nym<sup>˥</sup> m<sub>˥</sub> beu<sub>˥</sub> peh<sub>˥</sub>-eu to make a hole in the roof
- nym<sup>˥</sup> m<sub>˥</sub> joe-eu to put a roof on a house
- nym<sup>˥</sup> ma the main house, where the parents live
- nym<sup>˥</sup> ma paw the women's side in their houses
- nym<sup>˥</sup> mi nat<sup>˥</sup>-eh<sup>˥</sup> now, right now (nym<sub>˥</sub>-m<sup>˥</sup>)
- nym<sup>˥</sup> na<sub>˥</sub> the house a young bride-to-be is brought  
 to to 'rest' before the actual wedding
- nym<sup>˥</sup> neh<sub>˥</sub> ji<sup>˥</sup> neh<sub>˥</sub> a general term for household spirits
- nym<sup>˥</sup> nym<sup>˥</sup> ceh<sup>˥</sup> an old, abandoned house
- nym<sup>˥</sup> nyoe<sup>˥</sup> nyoe<sup>˥</sup>-t<sub>˥</sub>eu to put up the roof poles
- nym<sup>˥</sup> sah<sup>˥</sup> a<sub>˥</sub> da the head of the house (oldest male)
- nym<sup>˥</sup> sah<sup>˥</sup> a<sub>˥</sub> ma the woman of the house (oldest female)
- nym<sup>˥</sup> saw<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> neh<sub>˥</sub> a scoldy term concerning the spirits  
 of the house, used when mad at them
- nym<sup>˥</sup> si<sup>˥</sup> an infraction against someone's home (comes  
 under the category of 'g'ah<sup>˥</sup> si<sup>˥</sup>)
- nym<sup>˥</sup> shaw<sub>˥</sub> this morning (when speaking in the morning)
- nym<sup>˥</sup> tso<sup>˥</sup> a<sub>˥</sub> poe<sub>˥</sub> law<sup>˥</sup>-t<sub>˥</sub>eu an ancestor offering
- nym<sup>˥</sup> tso<sup>˥</sup>-eu to build a house
- nym<sup>˥</sup> tsoe<sub>˥</sub> an old, abandoned house site
- nym<sup>˥</sup> za<sub>˥</sub> the small house where younger couples in the  
 extended family sleep (but eat in main house)
- nym<sub>˥</sub>-m<sup>˥</sup> now (heh<sub>˥</sub> nym<sub>˥</sub>-m<sup>˥</sup>)
- nym<sub>˥</sub>-m<sup>˥</sup> mi na<sup>˥</sup>-eh<sup>˥</sup> right now, this moment
- nym<sub>˥</sub> pyat tseh<sub>˥</sub> (see ba<sub>˥</sub> ba<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> tseh<sub>˥</sub> - pf.)
- nyo dze<sup>˥</sup> just inside and on the lower side of the  
 village gate

- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> ce<sub>ˇ</sub> boe<sub>ˇ</sub> sui<sup>ˆ</sup> the dung beetle
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> ce<sub>ˇ</sub> bya<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sup>ˇ</sup> a dark type of wasp
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> dah<sup>ˇ</sup> ma<sub>ˇ</sub> byah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu said of a buffalo cow which has never calved, and cannot be offered for an elder
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> g'a<sub>ˆ</sub> da<sup>ˇ</sup> cui<sup>ˇ</sup> an ox beetle (horny headed type)
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> lo<sub>ˆ</sub> myna (lit.ŋ 'buffalo guard'ŋ) (deh ma nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> lo<sub>ˆ</sub>)
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> lo<sub>ˆ</sub> yaw na<sup>ˆ</sup> grackle
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> lo<sub>ˆ</sub> yaw pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> black-collared starling
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> ma dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> dzah<sup>ˇ</sup> the buffalo cow that mothered the buffalo herd, the main cow (nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> ma je<sub>ˇ</sub> dzah<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> nah 'buffalo dayŋ in the Akha cycle of days
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> tseh<sub>ˇ</sub> (tseh<sub>ˇ</sub>) a plow
- nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> tseh<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sub>ˆ</sub> g'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> the wooden part of the plough
- nyoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, nym<sup>ˇ</sup> nyoe<sup>ˇ</sup> - to put up the roof poles
- nyoe<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw<sub>ˆ</sub> ni to be green (as new plants coming up)
- nyoe<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˆ</sup> na<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu dark blue
- nyoe<sup>ˇ</sup> ya<sub>ˇ</sub> ni a light green
- nyoe<sub>ˇ</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup> ko<sup>ˆ</sup>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to wither up, dry up
- nyoe<sub>ˇ</sub> k'eu<sup>ˇ</sup> ni, mya<sup>ˆ</sup> pyaw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to have a sad expression
- nyoi<sub>ˇ</sub> oi<sub>ˇ</sub> a cricket (nyoi<sub>ˇ</sub> i<sub>ˇ</sub>)
- (verb) nya<sub>ˆ</sub> nyeuŋ<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu sufficient recompense to make the effort or spend the time
- nyeh<sup>ˆ</sup> dzah<sup>ˇ</sup> nga beh<sup>ˆ</sup> papaya
- nyeh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, mi<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sub>ˇ</sub> - for a fire to burn up brightly
- nyeh<sub>ˆ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>ne<sub>u</sub> to squeeze into
- nyeh<sub>ˆ</sub> ah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to sell a domesticated animal (that has to be caught first)
- nyeh<sub>ˆ</sub> baw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to squeeze into one strand
- nyeh<sub>ˆ</sub> caw<sub>ˆ</sub>ne<sub>u</sub> to massage a leg or arm muscle
- nyeh<sub>ˆ</sub> cu<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to squeeze shut (as a dog's mouth)
- nyeh<sub>ˆ</sub> dzah<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of banyan tree (nyeh<sup>ˇ</sup> dzah<sup>ˇ</sup>)

nyeh<sub>Λ</sub>-eh<sup>✓</sup> indicates a change in position or time  
(nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> leht<sup>✓</sup>)

nyeh<sub>Λ</sub>-eu to catch with hands (fish, pigs, people)

- nyeh<sub>Λ</sub>-eu, nga<sub>✓</sub> sha<sub>✓</sub> - to go fishing

nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> ju<sup>^</sup>-eu to massage a leg or arm muscle, esp. if  
it is having a spasm or cramp

nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> leht<sup>✓</sup>-eu to tear off someone's clothes

nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> nm<sup>^</sup>-eu to rub something into powder in one's hand

nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> tah<sub>✓</sub> nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> tu<sup>^</sup>-eu to hold someone and hit him  
against something (as ground, wall, tree)

nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> teh<sub>✓</sub>-eu to hold on without letting go

nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> tsi<sub>✓</sub>-eu to wash by rubbing (as rice before cook-  
ing)

nyeh<sub>Λ</sub> u<sup>✓</sup>teu to put animals into something

nyi<sub>Λ</sub> number two (when counting 1,2,3,4 etc.)

nyi<sub>Λ</sub> le<sup>✓</sup>teu for something to be saturated with some  
liquid

o

o<sup>ˇ</sup>-e (FAP) used when one is sad and does not know  
what to do

o<sup>ˇ</sup>-e<sub>ˇ</sub> (FAP) used when one is real happy

o<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to have self-control, to be able to put up with  
things

o<sup>ˇ</sup> neh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to be long-suffering with someone

o<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to blister up (on skin, or rice cakes, etc.)

o<sub>ˇ</sub> to<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu when someone calls to another, the one being  
called answers 'o-e<sup>ˇ</sup>', and this is 'o<sub>ˇ</sub> to<sub>ˇ</sub>-eut

o<sup>ˆ</sup> neh (verb) to be born of ... (A<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> o<sup>ˆ</sup> neh deh<sub>ˆ</sub>  
le-eu<sub>ˇ</sub> meh. He is descended from A<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sub>ˇ</sub>.)

o<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu that which is a person's by reason of his rights  
(age, position, etc.)

- o<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sub>ˇ</sub> - to rule by right of inheritance

- o<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, je<sub>ˇ</sub> bi<sup>ˇ</sup> - for the father to tell what each  
child will get as his inheritance

- o<sub>ˆ</sub> ka-eu, gui<sup>ˇ</sup> - to make a court case against a per-  
son

- o<sub>ˆ</sub> ti<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, gui<sup>ˇ</sup> - to fine a person

oe

oe<sup>˥</sup> k'ɬa<sub>˥</sub> (v. & r.) a male calls his wife's younger brother this

oe<sup>˥</sup> m<sup>˥</sup> ba<sup>˥</sup>ɬeu to hold a wedding ceremony and feast

oe<sup>˥</sup> za<sub>˥</sub> (v.) the term men call each other when their children marry each other

oe-eu to come (from higher to lower point)

- oe-eu, ya<sup>˥</sup> sm<sup>˥</sup> - to go to one's fields to work

oe<sub>˥</sub> number four

oe<sub>˥</sub> bawɬ<sub>˥</sub>-eh<sup>˥</sup> to be foursquare

oe<sub>˥</sub> kui<sup>˥</sup> oe<sub>˥</sub> la<sub>˥</sub> tso<sub>˥</sub>-eu je<sub>˥</sub> za<sub>˥</sub> four footed animals

oe<sub>˥</sub> lah<sub>˥</sub> (si<sub>˥</sub>) a pot

oe<sub>˥</sub> lah<sub>˥</sub> pyeh<sub>˥</sub> (pyeh<sub>˥</sub>) broken pieces of pottery

oe<sub>˥</sub> leh<sub>˥</sub> (v. & r.) what male or female call all their great-grandchildren

oe<sub>˥</sub> ma (v. & r.) what a male or female would call his granddaughter. Also a term a female would use for her husband's older brother's granddaughterst

oe<sub>˥</sub> ne<sup>˥</sup> the pot on which they steam their rice

oe<sub>˥</sub> nm (v. & r.† what a male or female call all great-great-grandchildren

oe<sub>˥</sub> nm leh<sub>˥</sub> (v. & r.) what a male or female call their great-great-great-grandchildren, or used to refer to offspring several generations away (oe<sub>˥</sub> nm oe<sub>˥</sub> leh<sub>˥</sub>)

oe<sub>˥</sub> pa<sub>˥</sub> (v. & r.) what a male or female call a grand-sonst Also, female uses for her husband's older brother's grandsons.

oe<sub>˥</sub> pa<sub>˥</sub> oe<sub>˥</sub> ma descendants

oe<sub>˥</sub> paw oe<sub>˥</sub> coe<sup>˥</sup> the whole area (flowery expression)

oe<sub>˥</sub> pyawɬ<sub>˥</sub> tso<sub>˥</sub>-eu je<sub>˥</sub> za<sub>˥</sub> four-footed animals

oe<sub>˥</sub> tsa<sub>˥</sub> (tsa<sub>˥</sub>) a spoon (ku<sub>˥</sub> tsa<sub>˥</sub>)

oe<sub>˥</sub> tsa<sub>˥</sub> la<sub>˥</sub> ma a<sup>˥</sup> hm<sup>˥</sup> a large and tastey mushroom

P

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> (verb) again, once more

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> dm<sub>ˇ</sub> a bound book (sa<sub>ˇ</sub> pa<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sup>ˇ</sup> dm<sub>ˇ</sub> t seu<sub>ˇ</sub> g'a<sub>ˇ</sub> pa<sup>ˇ</sup> dm<sub>ˇ</sub>)

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> dza<sub>ˇ</sub> t eu to trade one item for another

pa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu 1. to change

2. to lend something

- pa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, daw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to change money

- pa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> - to move to a new location

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> geu<sub>ˇ</sub> t eu to accept something in trade

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> jeh (jeh) a cloth, a rag, usually small, often men wear this around necks to wipe off sweat

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> k'aw<sup>ˇ</sup> (k'aw<sup>ˇ</sup>) a seam (in clothing)

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> k'aw a type of plant, they dig and eat the roots

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> lo<sub>ˇ</sub> pa<sup>ˇ</sup> leh<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) a flag

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sup>ˇ</sup> shui<sup>ˇ</sup> red and yellow cloth

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sup>ˇ</sup> 1. a person who is authorized by govt. to make or sell something (liquor, trade opium, etc.)

2. refers to what is bought from the above person, though usually given in full (ji<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sub>ˇ</sub> pa<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sup>ˇ</sup>)

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> (si<sub>ˇ</sub>) a cotton or kapok filled mattress

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> ta a flashlight (da<sup>ˇ</sup> mi<sup>ˇ</sup>, nah<sup>ˇ</sup> ma nah<sup>ˇ</sup> do<sup>ˆ</sup>)

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> ta si<sub>ˇ</sub> flashlight batteries

pa<sup>ˇ</sup> ya<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) a contest of skill or knowledge

pa<sub>ˇ</sub> an extended family (father, mother, all children and grandchildren, up to seven generations)

pa<sub>ˇ</sub> (FP) used when the speaker is uncertain about the statement, either positive or negative. Also can be used as follows; pa<sub>ˇ</sub> mi<sup>ˇ</sup>-a, and pa<sub>ˇ</sub> nga-e<sub>ˇ</sub>.

(verb) pa<sub>ˇ</sub> should, proper, right (pa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> g'teh-eu)

pa<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of frog that lives under rocks

pa<sub>ˇ</sub> ah a bullfrog (it makes a sound, 'ah, ah, ah')

- pa<sub>˩</sub> buiê a large type of toad that lives in the jungle
- pa<sub>˩</sub> buiê ci<sup>˩</sup> ni a type of vine, they use the roots for poisoning fish
- pa<sub>˩</sub> daw<sub>˩</sub> daw<sub>˩</sub>-eu to get sponsored, or adopted by another extended family
- pa<sub>˩</sub> dzeh dzeh-eu for an extended family to cast out of their family some person who has broken taboos
- (verb) pa<sub>˩</sub>-eh<sup>˩</sup> g'eh-eu right to..., should...
- pa<sub>˩</sub>-eu, ya<sub>˩</sub> yeh - to have a craving for opium
- pai<sub>˩</sub> di<sub>˩</sub>-eu to gamble, either with Chinese dominos or with playing cards
- pa<sub>˩</sub> lehê a type of frog
- pa<sub>˩</sub> ma cu<sub>˩</sub>eeu to tie the thumbs and big toes together before burying a person
- pa<sub>˩</sub> ma sm<sub>˩</sub> sa<sup>˩</sup> said of a dead person who has left behind a 'complete' household (including children)
- pa<sub>˩</sub> ma<sub>˩</sub> to be truthful in all things
- pa<sub>˩</sub> tseuê tseuê-eu a ceremony of breaking away from one's extended family (usually to marry a kin)
- pa<sub>˩</sub> zaw<sup>˩</sup> da-eu for a woman whose husband died a 'terrible death' to be buried in men's clothes at her death
- pah dzeh-eu to be thrown open
- pah-eu to open
- pah haw-eu to reveal something
- pah meh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to reveal, to show
- pah<sub>˩</sub>-eu to plant in holes, or transplant (as chilis)
- pah<sub>˩</sub>-eu, du<sub>˩</sub> - to bury
- pah<sub>˩</sub> pi<sup>˩</sup> a type of grass (like thatch) that they use for sweetening their curries
- paw<sup>˩</sup>-eu to run away
- paw<sup>˩</sup>-eu, ga<sup>˩</sup> ma - to get off the path, or out of someone's way
- paw (WM) a side of something

- paw dze<sup>✓</sup> the general time or place of something
- paw pyaw<sub>✓</sub> the general area (of the land)
- paw<sub>✓</sub> beh<sup>^</sup> (beh<sup>^</sup>) 1. a pocket in a shirt  
2. a money bag
- paw<sub>✓</sub> coe<sup>✓</sup> (kah<sub>✓</sub>, k'oe<sup>^</sup>) sugar cane
- paw<sub>✓</sub> coet daw<sup>✓</sup>-eu 1. to drink sugar cane juice that  
has been squeezed out  
2. to suck and chew out the juice of sugar cane
- paw<sub>✓</sub> coet leh<sub>✓</sub>-eu to 'rollt sugar cane to get the juice  
out (as the Shans do it)
- paw<sub>✓</sub> coet paw<sub>✓</sub> ca<sub>✓</sub> (ya<sup>^</sup>) jaggery, the flat cakes of  
refined sugar cane juice
- paw<sub>✓</sub> jeh<sub>✓</sub> (jeh<sub>✓</sub>) a splinter off of firewood
- paw<sub>✓</sub> kui<sub>✓</sub> (kui<sub>✓</sub>) a wooden carrying yoke
- paw<sub>✓</sub>-m<sub>✓</sub>-eu (B) to gather, as for a meeting or dis-  
cussion
- paw<sub>✓</sub> tu<sup>✓</sup> tu<sup>✓</sup> bya<sup>^</sup> (si<sub>✓</sub>) the type of rataan woven  
containers that the Lahus make
- paw<sub>✓</sub> tsah<sup>✓</sup> (tsah<sup>✓</sup>) a comb
- paw<sub>✓</sub> tsoet<sub>✓</sub> tsoet<sub>✓</sub>-eu to stopper an opening by pushing  
something into a hole (as a cork in a bottle)
- paw<sub>✓</sub> tsui<sub>✓</sub> (tsui<sub>✓</sub>) the knee (a<sub>✓</sub> kui<sup>✓</sup> paw<sub>✓</sub> tsui<sub>✓</sub>)
- paw<sub>✓</sub> tsui<sub>✓</sub> a<sup>✓</sup> beu<sup>^</sup> (beu<sup>^</sup>) the kneecap
- paw<sub>✓</sub> tsui<sub>✓</sub> paw<sub>✓</sub> dm<sub>✓</sub> dm<sub>✓</sub>-eu to kneel down
- peh<sup>✓</sup> ceh<sup>✓</sup> ceh<sup>✓</sup>-eu for old clothes to be torn so badly  
that they cannot be worn any more
- peh<sup>✓</sup> g'aw<sup>^</sup> (g'aw<sup>^</sup>) the big silver buckle the men have  
on their jackets
- peh<sup>✓</sup> g'aw<sup>^</sup> meht<sub>✓</sub> la<sup>✓</sup> the 'tonguet of the above, which  
fits into it
- peh<sup>✓</sup> g'aw<sup>^</sup> taw<sub>✓</sub>-eu to fasten the big silver buckle
- peh<sup>✓</sup> k'ah<sub>✓</sub> (kah<sup>✓</sup>) a jacket (or blouse)
- peh<sup>✓</sup> k'ah<sub>✓</sub> la<sub>✓</sub> luit<sub>✓</sub> luit<sub>✓</sub>-eu to roll up the sleeves of  
onets jacket (or shirt)



- peh<sup>ˇ</sup> k'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> peh<sup>ˇ</sup> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> an old jacket that cannot be worn  
 any more  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> k'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> peh<sup>ˇ</sup> lah<sup>ˇ</sup> (kah<sup>ˇ</sup>) a shirt worn under the jacket  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> k'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> peh<sup>ˇ</sup> lo lo-eu to take one's left arm out of  
 the sleeve of one's jacket and drape it over the  
 shoulder (only the village priest can do this)  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> k'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> peh<sup>ˇ</sup> pya<sub>ˇ</sub> the lower edge of a man's jacket  
 (where the design is)  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> peh<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˆ</sup> a jacket, either for man or woman,  
 that is lined with white  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> seut a large jungle tree, do not eat fruit, use  
 the bark as fish poison  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> seu<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> a tiger beetle that lives on the  
 above tree  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> (see beh<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub>)  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> shui<sup>ˇ</sup> a Buddhist monk  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> shui<sup>ˇ</sup> a<sup>ˇ</sup> ji<sup>ˇ</sup> a slender-billed oriole  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> tah<sup>ˇ</sup> (tah<sup>ˇ</sup>, si<sub>ˇ</sub>) a shoulder bag  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sub>ˆ</sub> (taw<sub>ˆ</sub>) a button (Western type)  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sub>ˆ</sub> pui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to unbutton  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sub>ˆ</sub> taw<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to button something  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> tsaht a place, a point of location  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> tsah<sup>ˇ</sup> do<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to patch a cloth  
 peh<sup>ˇ</sup> zeu<sup>ˇ</sup> (zeu<sup>ˇ</sup>, tah<sup>ˇ</sup>) a sack, a gunny bag  
 - peh la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, daw<sub>ˇ</sub> peh - to come closer  
 peh<sub>ˇ</sub> (WM) a quart  
 peh<sub>ˇ</sub> a family (tsaw<sup>ˇ</sup> ha<sub>ˇ</sub> ti<sub>ˇ</sub> peh<sub>ˇ</sub>)  
 peh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to measure grain  
 peh<sub>ˇ</sub> sa<sub>ˇ</sub> four days hence  
 peh<sub>ˇ</sub> tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> tso<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to measure out the proper amount  
 (as when making liquor measure out paddy)  
 peh<sub>ˇ</sub> za<sup>ˇ</sup> three days hence

peh<sub>2</sub> za<sup>˥</sup> (za<sup>˥</sup>) a foot print

peh<sub>2</sub> za<sup>˥</sup> dah<sup>˥</sup>-eu for there to be foot prints

peh<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> the people of the household

peh<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> lah daw the man (or men) of the house

peh<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> ma za<sub>2</sub> all who are in the household (including women and children)

peu-eu to dribble down (as a baby slobbering)

peu<sub>2</sub>-eu to rot, disintegrate, become old (trees, wood, cloth, etc.)

(verb) peu<sub>2</sub>-eu brave to (verb)<sub>2</sub> i.ɲ.ɲ not frightened to do something (i<sup>˥</sup> peu<sub>2</sub> ma - brave to go)

peu<sub>2</sub> leh<sup>˥</sup> peu<sub>2</sub> leh<sup>˥</sup>-eh<sup>˥</sup> g'eh-eu old, rancid food, the taste is gone

peu<sub>2</sub> sha<sup>˥</sup> peu<sub>2</sub> na<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup>-i<sup>˥</sup>-eu a ritual performed when they add a new area to paddy field (so new and old will not 'argue')

pi<sup>˥</sup> caw a shaman's helper (nyi<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>2</sub> pi<sup>˥</sup> caw)

pi<sup>˥</sup> de<sub>2</sub>-eu to clear a section of trees and undergrowth (in order to build something, or set a bird trap)

pi<sup>˥</sup>-eu spicy, hot with chili or spice

- pi<sup>˥</sup>-eu, la<sup>˥</sup> - to reconcile two quarrelling parties

- pi<sup>˥</sup>-eu, mi<sub>2</sub> pi<sup>˥</sup> - to protect something from fire

pi<sup>˥</sup> ma a spirit priest who have an apprentice under him, and is capable of offering up to three buffalos for the dead

pi<sup>˥</sup> myeh<sub>2</sub> law<sup>˥</sup>neu an offering made by those Akhas who follow the Chinese religion (at time corn comes on)

pi<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>2</sub> a<sup>˥</sup> baw<sup>˥</sup> a type of tree, has thin leaves they blow on

pi<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>2</sub> baw-eu to blow on a leaf to make a noise, esp. the above tree

pi<sup>˥</sup> pi<sup>˥</sup>-eh<sup>˥</sup> the sound of a flute playing

pi<sup>˥</sup> seu<sup>˥</sup> a werewolf (maw<sup>˥</sup> - CL)

pi<sup>˥</sup> seu<sup>˥</sup> seu-eu for a person to be a werewolf (they do not always know it)

- pi<sup>t</sup> sha<sub>v</sub> meat given to the spirit priest
- Pi<sup>v</sup> taw<sup>^</sup> leu<sup>v</sup> (B) the "People of the yellow leavest,  
the jungle dwellers from Thailand
- pi<sup>v</sup> tso<sup>^</sup> yaw sah<sup>v</sup> the 'spirit ownerst for shamans (there  
are three; eastern, middle sky, western)
- pi<sup>v</sup> ya ma a mythical ogre (pi<sup>t</sup> ya, pi<sup>v</sup> ya a<sub>v</sub> ma)
- pi<sup>v</sup> yaw<sup>v</sup> a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> the eucalyptus tree (this dial. pf.t)
- pi<sup>v</sup> za<sub>v</sub> an apprentice to a spirit priest, a helper
- pi ah<sup>t</sup>-eu to carry and put in (esp. used for carrying  
paddy and putting it in paddy house)
- pi di the Akha woman's skirt
- pi dzeh-eu to carry away
- pi-eu to carry on one's back
- pi-eu, a<sub>v</sub> nyi<sup>v</sup> - polite way of saying woman is preg-  
nant
- pi tu<sup>v</sup>-eu to stand up with a load on one's back
- pi tu<sup>v</sup> ta<sub>v</sub>-eu to lean something one has carried on his  
back against something else
- pi<sub>v</sub>-i<sup>t</sup> byo<sup>^</sup>-i<sup>v</sup>-eu (VC) to disappear
- pi<sub>v</sub> teh<sub>v</sub>-eu to close, and leave closed
- po<sub>v</sub>-eu, a<sup>v</sup> yeh<sup>^</sup> - for a flower to blossom
- po<sub>v</sub> la<sup>t</sup>-eu for something to expand, enlarge (as bread  
rises)
- poet (poe<sup>v</sup>) a raft, usually made of bamboo
- poe<sup>v</sup> heu-eu to row a raft
- poe<sup>v</sup> ka<sup>t</sup>-eu to make a raft
- poe<sup>v</sup> ku<sup>t</sup> ku<sup>t</sup>-eu to paddle a raft in water too deep for  
a pole
- poe<sup>v</sup> ma ti<sup>t</sup> dzm a 'pairt of chickens (rooster and hen)t  
used when speaking of sacrificing such a 'pair'
- poe<sup>v</sup> naw<sub>v</sub>-eu to push a raft with a long pole
- poe<sub>v</sub>-eu 1. to be expensive  
2. to spit out (both the sound and the action)

- poe<sub>u</sub>-eu law<sub>u</sub>-eu (VC) to be valuable, expensive
- poe<sub>u</sub> pi<sub>u</sub> (v. & r.) what a male or female call their  
great-grandmother (but some Akhas never heard of it)
- pu<sup>~</sup> (CL) a cluster of something (flowers, fruit, roots)
- pu<sup>~</sup> nm<sub>u</sub> marrow
- pu<sup>~</sup> ngaw<sub>u</sub> (ngaw<sub>u</sub>) an uprooted tree, uprooted by wind
- pu<sup>~</sup> ngaw<sub>u</sub> baw ngaw<sub>u</sub>æu for a tree to be uprooted by  
the wind
- pu<sup>~</sup> pu doe doe the common hoopoe bird
- pu (pu) a village
- pu caw<sub>u</sub> deh caw<sub>u</sub> (NC) the people of the village
- pu da<sub>u</sub>-eu to establish a village (start a new one)
- pu da<sup>^</sup> lah-eu to perform the 'entering the new village'  
ceremony
- pu dah<sub>u</sub> pu taw the edge of the village
- pu deh the village proper (somewhat flowery)
- pu dze<sup>~</sup> the edge of the village (just outside the gate)
- pu dze<sup>~</sup> pu taw (same as above - NC)
- pu jaw<sub>u</sub> around the village
- pu je<sub>u</sub> money collected from villages for collective  
projects
- pu ka the very edge of a house
- pu ka<sub>u</sub> the middle of a village, usually cleared
- pu ka<sub>u</sub>æh<sup>~</sup> to<sup>~</sup>-eu to repeat spirit incantations at the  
'edge of the house', i.e., beyond the eaves
- pu ka<sub>u</sub> ta<sub>u</sub>æu an adjoining village
- pu k'ah<sub>u</sub> deh k'ah<sub>u</sub> the village and the immediate  
surroundings (up to the first fields)
- pu k'eh<sub>u</sub> g'eh-eu a ceremony to keep sickness and evil  
spirits away from the village (pu k'eh<sub>u</sub> to<sup>~</sup>-eu)
- pu la<sub>u</sub> the right foreleg of large animals killed in  
hunting which is given to the village priest

pu maw<sup>ˋ</sup> k'a<sup>ˆ</sup> daw<sup>ˆ</sup> ceu<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu the charcoal hung up in a basket both in field and home when the field 'sees' the village

pu pu lah the entire village

pu shui<sub>ˋ</sub> a new village (pu shui<sub>ˋ</sub> da<sub>ˋ</sub>-i<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu)

pu tso<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sub>ˋ</sub> da the main man in village (the one considered the political leader, whether appointed by the Shans or not)

pu tsoe<sub>ˋ</sub> (tsoe<sub>ˋ</sub>) an old, abandoned village site

pu za<sub>ˋ</sub> the villagers (pu za<sub>ˋ</sub> deh za<sub>ˋ</sub> - NC)

pu zah<sup>ˋ</sup> deh zah<sup>ˋ</sup> the customs of a particular village

pu zaw<sub>ˋ</sub> deh zaw<sub>ˋ</sub> village households

pu<sub>ˋ</sub> (WM) one basket, as a basket of rice (holds 15 peh<sub>ˋ</sub>)

pu<sub>ˋ</sub> deh<sub>ˋ</sub> (hm<sub>ˋ</sub>, deh<sub>ˋ</sub>) a wooden scraper with long handle

pu<sub>ˋ</sub> di<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu (B) to take a photograph

pu<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu 1. to swell up

2. for wild animals to give birth

- pu<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu, tah<sub>ˋ</sub> - to meet someone or something

pu<sub>ˋ</sub> le-eu to meet up with someone (as on the path)

pu<sub>ˋ</sub> sa<sup>ˆ</sup> the common fly, esp. in the fields and jungle

pu<sub>ˋ</sub> te<sup>ˋ</sup> the housefly

pu<sub>ˋ</sub> te<sup>ˋ</sup> mu<sup>ˆ</sup> a tiny black fly that bites

pu<sub>ˋ</sub> tu<sup>ˋ</sup> (si<sub>ˋ</sub>) a rataan woven basket with a lid, usually refers to upright kind (paw<sub>ˋ</sub> tu<sup>ˋ</sup> - not pf.)

pu<sub>ˋ</sub> tso<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu a ceremony performed after killing one of the 'big four' animals

pui<sup>ˋ</sup> dzeh-eu to untie and free

pui<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to untie (pui<sup>ˋ</sup> pyeh-eu)

- pui<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, peh<sup>ˋ</sup> taw<sub>ˋ</sub> - to unbutton a button

- pui<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, tseu<sup>ˆ</sup> - to untie, as a knot

pui<sup>ˋ</sup> haw-eu to open up (as a package) and show the contents to someone

- pui<sup>ˇ</sup>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>n<sup>ˊ</sup>eu    for a rope to ravel
- pui<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˆ</sup> na<sup>ˆ</sup>n<sup>ˊ</sup>eu    a purple color
- pui<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu    to revolt (as against govt.)
- pui<sub>ˊ</sub> je<sub>ˊ</sub> (kah<sup>ˇ</sup>)    a rice sifter
- pa<sup>ˆ</sup> (WM)    a half of something (cut lengthwise)
- pa<sup>ˆ</sup> da<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu    to contribute one's share to a community project
- pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu    for each to contribute his share to community projects
- pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, bi<sup>ˇ</sup> -    to separate into two or more groups
  - pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, coe<sub>ˊ</sub> -    to strike and shatter something
  - pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, deu<sup>ˆ</sup> -    to cut in half
  - pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, i<sup>ˇ</sup> -    to pass through a place, roughly in the middle (to 'cut through')
  - pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, la<sup>ˆ</sup> -    to break up something
  - pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, saw<sup>ˇ</sup> -    to show favoritism
  - pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, tse<sup>ˇ</sup> -    to divide into two groups
  - pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, yaw jaw -    for assessments to be made of all villagers for a village project
- pañ ga<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu    to be different (beu ga<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu - B)
- pañ-i<sup>ˇ</sup>n<sup>ˊ</sup>eu    to break
- pañ k'ɾaw<sub>ˊ</sub> g'eh-eu    to figure out how much each villager will have to contribute to a village project
- pa<sup>ˆ</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, tsaw<sub>ˊ</sub> -    to explode
- pañ ta<sub>ˊ</sub>    a wild rubber tree (many dial. variations)
- pa<sup>ˆ</sup> teh<sub>ˊ</sub>n<sup>ˊ</sup>eu    to split a stick and put something in the place that was split
- pañ yaw<sub>ˊ</sub> (yaw<sub>ˊ</sub>)    a large type of scales
- pa<sup>ˆ</sup> yaw<sub>ˊ</sub> sa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu    to weight something (with the above)
- pa<sub>ˊ</sub> bah<sub>ˊ</sub> bahn<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu    for the leaves of the rice stalks to become entangled and intertwined

- pa<sub>˧</sub> cu (cu) a packet of something, which has been tied at the top
- pa<sub>˧</sub> cu cu-eu to prepare the above
- da<sub>˧</sub> deh<sub>˧</sub> 1. a tree which has a leaf which 'stings'  
2. a bush that 'stings' when one touches the leaves
- pa<sub>˧</sub> dzah dzah-eu to gather together (as people congregating in one house)
- pa<sub>˧</sub> dzah<sub>˧</sub> dzah<sub>˧</sub>-eu to put a leaf over a gourd, or bamboo section (or the like) and tie it down
- pa<sub>˧</sub>-eu to tie (pa<sub>˧</sub> taw<sub>˧</sub>-eu)
- pa<sub>˧</sub>-eu, jo<sub>˧</sub> pa<sub>˧</sub> - to wear a belt
- pa<sub>˧</sub> g'eh-eu to tie and take someone (as when take a prisoner)
- pa<sub>˧</sub> g'eu seh<sub>˧</sub>-eu to kill by hanging
- pa<sub>˧</sub> jeh<sup>˧</sup> ka-eu a ceremony performed when falsely accused, so that guilty person will die
- pa<sub>˧</sub> ka<sub>˧</sub>-eu to tie something over something (as tie a cloth on wrist to cover a sore)
- pa<sub>˧</sub> ku<sub>˧</sub> dry leaves on the ground
- pa<sub>˧</sub> ku<sup>˧</sup> a jail (taw<sub>˧</sub> -B)
- pa<sub>˧</sub> le<sup>˧</sup>-eu to be caught in a trap that 'catches' its prey (i.e., has a loop or net)
- pa<sub>˧</sub> ma<sup>˧</sup> cu<sub>˧</sub>-eu to tie the thumbs together, and big toes together, when a person dies
- pa<sub>˧</sub> nm<sup>˧</sup> a type of tree, they make slippers from the bark of this when they go to cut thatch
- pa<sub>˧</sub> seh<sub>˧</sub>-eu to kill by hanging
- pa<sub>˧</sub> teh<sup>˧</sup> a<sup>˧</sup> ji<sup>˧</sup> a black-headed green finch
- pa<sub>˧</sub> toe<sup>˧</sup> pa<sub>˧</sub> ta<sup>˧</sup> little packages (usually containing food or medicine)
- pa<sub>˧</sub> toe<sup>˧</sup> pa<sub>˧</sub> ta<sup>˧</sup> ta<sup>˧</sup>-eu to carry the above
- pa<sub>˧</sub> tsoe<sub>˧</sub> tsoe<sub>˧</sub>-eu to plug up a hole with a leaf
- pa<sub>˧</sub> yo<sup>˧</sup> a cheroot, a cigar
- paw<sup>˧</sup> the noise of a crossbow being shot & hitting something

paw<sub>˧</sub> law<sub>˧</sub> a banana leaf (ta<sub>˧</sub> - one leaf, dzah<sub>˧</sub> - one bundle) (nga beh<sup>˧</sup> paw<sub>˧</sub> law<sub>˧</sub>)

paw<sub>˧</sub> law<sub>˧</sub> paw<sub>˧</sub> dzah<sub>˧</sub> a roll of banana leaves

paw<sub>˧</sub> law<sub>˧</sub> taw<sub>˧</sub>-eu tsawt<sup>˧</sup> ha<sub>˧</sub> those who maintain the Akha religion (that is, have the ancestor shrine)

paw<sub>˧</sub> pi<sup>˧</sup> a type of grass (like thatch) they put in curries (paw<sub>˧</sub> pi<sup>˧</sup>)

peh<sup>˧</sup> (WM) an inch (a<sup>˧</sup> peh<sup>˧</sup> ti<sub>˧</sub> peht<sup>˧</sup>)

peht<sup>˧</sup> (money) one pya

peh<sup>˧</sup> do<sup>˧</sup>-eu to take a small thing out of something, as when take a speck out of someone's eye

peh<sup>˧</sup> dzeh-eu to flick off, pick off (as when one uses a small stick to get mud off or out of something)

- peh<sup>˧</sup>-eu, i<sup>˧</sup> peht<sup>˧</sup> la<sup>˧</sup> peh<sup>˧</sup> - to go through someone's garden or paddy field, crushing plants on one's way

peh<sup>˧</sup> sa<sub>˧</sub> (B) small change

peh<sup>˧</sup> to<sup>˧</sup>teu to stub one's toe, to kick something unintentionally

peh<sub>˧</sub> do<sup>˧</sup>-eu to take something out of a small opening

peh<sub>˧</sub> dza<sub>˧</sub>-eu to make a small opening and eat from it (as fruit, or a package of something)

peh<sub>˧</sub>-eu to be punctured

- peh<sub>˧</sub>-eu, la<sup>˧</sup> - to break open (as an egg)

- peh<sub>˧</sub>teu, u<sub>˧</sub> peh<sub>˧</sub> - to vomit

peh<sub>˧</sub> haw-eu to cut open so as to see (as to cut fruit open to see if good or not)

peh<sub>˧</sub> ta<sub>˧</sub> 1. a type of tree (jungle)  
2. a special wooden 'flower<sup>˧</sup> used in the ordination of a shaman, made from the above tree

pi<sup>˧</sup> li<sup>˧</sup> (B) police (yeh<sup>˧</sup>)

pot<sup>˧</sup> (WM) a time (heu po<sup>˧</sup> - this time)

po<sup>˧</sup> da<sup>˧</sup>teu to roll up onto something (as from a stone rolling down hill and onto a house)



poâ du<sub>u</sub>-eu to find (i.e. to search until one gets to the bottom of something)

po<sup>u</sup>-eu to search for

(verb) po<sup>u</sup>aeu to do again (m<sup>u</sup> po<sup>u</sup>-eu, meh<sub>u</sub> po<sup>u</sup>-eu)

- po<sup>u</sup>-eu, sha<sup>u</sup> - to look and search for something lost

- poâ<sup>u</sup>-eu, tah<sub>u</sub> po<sup>u</sup> - to turn things upside down in search of something

poâ haw-eu to look for something thoroughly

po<sup>u</sup>-iã-eu to roll over and over, to tumble

po<sup>u</sup> ka-eu to roll down

poâ k'oã<sub>u</sub>-eu to find something that belongs to one, and to take it back

po<sup>u</sup> poâ laâ la<sup>u</sup>-eh<sup>u</sup> g'eh-eu to change back and forth, to be very changeable

poâ toâ<sup>u</sup>-eu for something rolling down a hill to hit something

poâ ui<sub>u</sub>-eu to gather, collect together

pu<sup>u</sup> k'a<sub>u</sub> a medium sized tree with red fruit they eat, some use the wood to kill chicken for ancestor offerings

pu<sup>u</sup> k'aã di<sub>u</sub> du<sup>u</sup> the stick (mentioned above)

pu<sub>u</sub> byaw<sub>u</sub>-eu to boil something until it has lost its flavor

pu<sub>u</sub>aeu to boil, to put something whole in hot water but without salt (cannot be used for curry)

(verb) pu<sub>u</sub>-eu indicates it is put in a liquid (ba<sub>u</sub> pu<sub>u</sub>-eu, cawã pu<sub>u</sub>-eu, co<sub>u</sub> pu<sub>u</sub>-eu, dawã pu<sub>u</sub>-eu, ga pu<sub>u</sub>-eu, etc)

- pu<sub>u</sub>-eu, myaã du<sub>u</sub> - to wash one's face

- pu<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>u</sup>-eu, yoe<sup>u</sup> - for something to roll down and into water

pu<sub>u</sub> meuã la<sup>u</sup>-eu to cook to a mush

puia bya<sub>u</sub> puia tsiã<sup>u</sup>-eu to be burned in patches

pui<sup>^</sup> dza<sub>v</sub>-eu    1. to burn completely (nothing left but  
ashes  
2. to roast and eat (as meat, corn, etc.)

puiê-eu    to burn    (mi<sub>v</sub> dza<sub>v</sub> pui<sup>^</sup>-eu)

(verb) puiê-eu    indicates that the action leads to burn-  
ing (ba<sub>^</sub> pui<sup>^</sup>-eu, co<sub>v</sub> pui<sup>^</sup>-eu, daw<sup>^</sup> pui<sup>^</sup>-eu, etc.)

pui<sup>^</sup> ku<sup>v</sup>-eu    to scorch something that is being cooked  
(as rice)

pui<sup>^</sup> seh<sub>^</sub>-eu    to burn to death

pui<sup>^</sup> teu<sub>^</sub> dza<sub>v</sub>eeu    to roast and eat something with hard  
kernels, as corn

pui<sup>^</sup> teu<sub>^</sub>-eu    (same as above)

- pya<sup>ˇ</sup> (IP) an exclamation when one is startled
- pya baw-eu for a person to be sickly, thin, run-down
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub> dm<sub>ˇ</sub> (dm<sub>ˇ</sub>) a house rafter
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub> dm<sub>ˇ</sub> tsah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to fit a rafter over a house post
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu 1. to be sick with a fever  
2. to tear something (cloth, paper)
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, ceh<sub>ˇ</sub> - to tear something
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, g'eu - to tear something by pulling
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, mi<sup>ˇ</sup> hi<sub>ˇ</sub> - to suffer from malaria
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, yaw jaw - when the whole village comes down  
with some very contagious disease
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for something to tear
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub> i<sub>ˇ</sub> an animal that is similar to a civet cat, the  
Akhas consider a type of rodent
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub> kui<sup>ˇ</sup> (kui<sup>ˇ</sup>) a gall bladder
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub> k'mah<sub>ˇ</sub> the roof area at each end of the house
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub> k'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> k'awñ zeu<sup>ˇ</sup> the porch posts (at either end  
of the house)
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub> k'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> zeu<sup>ˇ</sup> to^ the central porch posts
- pya<sub>ˇ</sub> zu^ zu^-eu to shake with chills and fever
- (verb) pyaw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to turn (in some way) (ci<sub>ˇ</sub> pyawñ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu,  
deh<sub>ˇ</sub> pyaw<sup>ˇ</sup>ñeu, g'aw<sup>ˇ</sup> pyawñ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ngaw<sub>ˇ</sub> pyaw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, etc.)
- pyaw<sup>ˇ</sup>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to turn
- pyaw<sub>ˇ</sub> (CL) one of a pair (nm<sup>ˇ</sup> nawñ, nga<sub>ˇ</sub> nga<sup>ˇ</sup>, na<sub>ˇ</sub>  
baw<sup>ˇ</sup>, na<sub>ˇ</sub> pa<sub>ˇ</sub>, u<sub>ˇ</sub> coeñ, a<sub>ˇ</sub> kui<sup>ˇ</sup>, etc.), one side
- pyaw<sub>ˇ</sub> haw (hm<sub>ˇ</sub>) a mirror (pyaw<sub>ˇ</sub> haw teu<sub>ˇ</sub> - very small)
- pyaw<sub>ˇ</sub> ka<sub>ˇ</sub> spectacles
- pyaw<sub>ˇ</sub> ka<sub>ˇ</sub> ka<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu 1. to wear spectacles  
2. for sons to put red cloths on their father's  
corpse before his burial
- pyaw<sub>ˇ</sub> ma the long wall of the house opposite the side  
they sleep on

pyaw, za, the shorter wall at the end of the house  
 - pyeh<sup>ˇ</sup> dza,eu, daw, - to argue back and forth  
 pyeh<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to mix medicines (ja<sup>ˆ</sup> g'a, pyeh<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)  
 - pyeh<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, tsaw<sup>ˇ</sup> pyeh<sup>ˇ</sup> - to argue  
 pyeh<sup>ˇ</sup> geu,eu to argue and get it  
 pyeh, (CL) a small portion of something  
 pyeh, dzeh-eu to throw down something one is carrying  
 pyeh,eu to release, let go of  
 - pyeh,eu, meh, pyeh, - to have a harelip  
 - pyeh,eu, ngaw, - to break off a small piece  
 - pyeh,eu, u, k'a, - to pass gas generated in the  
     stomach and bowels (impolite)  
 pyeh,-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to chip off, to break off (a small item)  
 pyeh, ka-eu to lift down (as when person hurt in tree  
     is lifted down)  
 pyeh, u<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu 1. enroll someone in school  
           2. putting things into something (ducks into a pond)  
 pym,eu to cover over, as when water covers a field  
 - pym,eu, k'm, pym, - to cover something with a lid  
 pym, seh,eu to cover over and thus kill  
 pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> 1. silver  
       2. money  
 pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> a, ma a shooting star that appears to fall into  
     the horizon (there is a lump of silver there)  
 pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> do<sup>ˆ</sup> dah-eu to put up money for someone else  
 pyuñ deu, ni to be white in color  
 pyuñ jeh, (jeh,) a bit of silver cut from a silver  
     nugget (as when put in mouth of dead person)  
 pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> k'aw teu, (teu,) a silver box  
 pyu<sup>ˇ</sup> k'o<sup>ˇ</sup> (k'o<sup>ˇ</sup>) a silver lump, silver nugget  
 pyuñ la<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for the soul of money to flee

- pyu<sup>ˋ</sup> lo<sup>ˋ</sup> shui<sup>ˋ</sup> lo<sup>ˋ</sup> tso<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to hang up a shoulder bag  
with various things in it on the grave
- pyu<sup>ˋ</sup> paw<sup>ˋ</sup> beh<sup>ˆ</sup> (beh<sup>ˆ</sup>) a money purse
- pyu<sup>ˋ</sup> pya ni pyeu<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to be very pale, anemic
- pyu<sup>ˋ</sup> shui<sup>ˋ</sup> myaw<sup>ˋ</sup> gah<sup>ˋ</sup> riches and wealth, one's worldly  
possessions
- pyu<sup>ˋ</sup> yaw shaw<sup>ˋ</sup> 'holy silver<sup>ˋ</sup> used in rituals, must not  
have the image of a person on it
- pyu<sup>ˋ</sup> la<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, mi<sup>ˋ</sup> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> - for a gun to go off
- pya<sup>ˆ</sup> dza<sup>ˋ</sup> k'we<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to 'pick and eat on the sly<sup>ˋ</sup> (to  
pick and eat someone else's fruit without permission)
- pya<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu 1. to look after or care for the traps and  
snares that one has set  
2. for a village or house to split, break up  
3. to take apart, or cut apart, as when they  
butcher some animal  
4. to scratch  
5. to pick fruit (a<sup>ˋ</sup> si<sup>ˋ</sup> pya<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)
- pya<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, shm<sup>ˋ</sup> lo<sup>ˋ</sup> - to push over the shoulder bag  
that is on the grave
- pya<sup>ˆ</sup> i<sup>ˋ</sup> (B) the 'God' who helps people become rich  
(concept and term from the Shans)
- pya<sup>ˆ</sup>-i<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to fall down, as a house, or tear down
- pya<sup>ˆ</sup> la<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to separate, divide
- pya<sup>ˆ</sup> na (B) a mythical being (from Shans) who lives  
in the water (similar to bya<sup>ˆ</sup> yah<sup>ˋ</sup> sah<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sup>ˋ</sup>)
- pya<sup>ˆ</sup> teh<sup>ˋ</sup> tah<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to set a spring trap for birds and  
small animals in a tree
- pya<sup>ˋ</sup> a term used for a ruler in some areas (esp.  
Meung Yawng)
- pya<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to peel something, cut off the bark with a  
hacking motion
- pya<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, ka<sup>ˆ</sup> - to make a crossbow
- pya<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, ya ah<sup>ˋ</sup> - to make a cotton spindle

pya<sub>˩</sub> seh˥ nym˥ ma    the 'great house' in which the gold  
                  box is kept which houses the 'bugsa shamans call forth  
 pya<sub>˩</sub> tsoeq-eu    to block up, or fill in smaller holes  
 pya<sub>˩</sub> yaw˥-eu    to skin something with an hacking motion  
 pyaw˥-eu    to turn something (as a blanket) over  
 pyaw<sub>˩</sub> pyaw<sub>˩</sub>-eh˥    sound of pulling feet out of mud  
 pyeh˥ ceh-eu    to whittle off the end to a point  
 pyeh˥ di-eu    to cut off the end so it is flat  
 pyeh˥-eu    to cut a round thing (as umbilical cord)  
 pyeh˥ tseh˥ m˥-eu    to agree on the price for a job be-  
                  fore doing it  
 pyeh<sub>˩</sub>-eu    to braid hair (as the men do)  
 pyeu<sub>˩</sub> do˥ la˥-eu    to become something from something  
                  else (as a butterfly from a cocoon)  
 pyeu<sub>˩</sub>-eu    to be, to exist  
 pyoeŋ pyoeŋ-eh˥ do˥-eu    to come out in spurts (as blood,  
                  when an artery is cut)

S

- sa<sup>ˇ</sup> bao<sub>ˊ</sub> nym<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) a boat with a motor
- sa<sup>ˇ</sup> bya<sub>ˊ</sub> (B) soap
- sa<sup>ˇ</sup> dah k'eh<sub>ˊ</sub> g'eh-eu to hold a ceremony for a healthy person to keep him from getting sick or dying (as when a dog howls)
- Sa<sup>ˇ</sup>dao<sub>ˊ</sub> (B) the Santao tribe, a Wa-like group
- (verb) sañ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu 1. to be at ease.n. (eh<sup>ˇ</sup> sañ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, etc.)  
2. not to be embarrassed (often used in the negative, ma<sub>ˊ</sub> ja sañ-a, etc.)
- sañ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, deh<sub>ˊ</sub> - to level off a spot for a house, field, etc.
- sañ ja<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) a promise, an agreement
- sañ ja<sup>ˇ</sup> dza<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu when two parties (sometimes two villages) eat a covenant meal promising to help each other in times of need
- sañ jañ ehñ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to verbally make a covenant to help each other in time of need
- sañ jañ jañ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to be straight in all one's dealings, true to one's word (sañ ja<sup>ˇ</sup> ja<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)
- sañ ja<sup>ˇ</sup> neh deh<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to be straight in all one's dealings, to follow the Akha way carefully
- sa<sup>ˇ</sup> ja<sup>ˇ</sup> zi<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to keep one's word no matter what happens
- sañ ki<sup>ˇ</sup> kamp<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to witness to something, esp. to testify for someone in a court case
- sañ k'a<sub>ˊ</sub> la<sub>ˊ</sub> du<sub>ˊ</sub> a bracelet made from a silver bar that men wear (with four corners)
- sañ lañ a teacher (northern dialect) (sa<sub>ˊ</sub> la<sub>ˊ</sub>)
- sañ la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, meu<sub>ˊ</sub> - for the country to become quiet
- sañ la<sup>ˇ</sup> toñ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu a type of spirit incantation that assists magicians in making thing appear and disappear
- sañ leh<sup>ˆ</sup> ni to be flat
- sañ leh<sup>ˆ</sup> ni jawñ<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to live in peace, without trouble
- sa<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˇ</sup> a court, the govt. office in Kengtung

sa<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sub>ˇ</sub> ta<sup>ˇ</sup> (B) to be complete, to have everything (as all colors), means 'creation' in Shan

sa<sup>ˇ</sup> paw<sup>ˇ</sup> bi<sup>ˇ</sup> (maw<sup>ˇ</sup>) an airplane (B)

sa<sup>ˇ</sup> paw<sup>ˇ</sup> ga-eu (B) for there to be accord, to have the backing of others

sa<sup>ˇ</sup> peh<sub>ˇ</sub> day after tomorrow

sa<sup>ˇ</sup> su<sub>ˇ</sub> ni jaw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu a period when one has no pressing work to do, a slack time in fields, etc.

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> (beu<sup>ˆ</sup>) a tool (looks a little like a bow) which they use to beat and fluff their cotton

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> beu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to fluff up cotton with the above

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> ca tat<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to be salty, to have a salty taste

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> deu<sub>ˇ</sub> salt

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> deu<sub>ˇ</sub> coe<sup>ˇ</sup> sugar

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> deu<sub>ˇ</sub> k'aw<sup>ˇ</sup> law<sub>ˇ</sub> a mortar made of bamboo for pounding salt

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> deu<sub>ˇ</sub> sa<sub>ˇ</sub> loe<sup>ˇ</sup> common salt in granules (not rock salt)

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> deu<sub>ˇ</sub> yaw ta<sup>ˆ</sup> for something to be too salty

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of pea

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> du a roll of cotton from which they spin thread

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> du du-eu to roll up the above

- sa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, a<sup>ˇ</sup> sa<sub>ˇ</sub> - the very last (person, time, etc.)

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> ji<sub>ˇ</sub> (ji<sub>ˇ</sub>) a cotton gin

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> ji<sub>ˇ</sub> du (du) the wooden roller in a cotton gin

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> kah<sup>ˆ</sup> (kah<sup>ˆ</sup>) cotton thread (ti<sub>ˇ</sub> lah - a ball of thread)

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> kah<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to tie a string around a person's wrist after a special ritual (as when sick, etc.)

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> kah<sup>ˇ</sup> pui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for thread to be unwound from a bamboo frame and put in basket (weaving process)

sa<sub>ˇ</sub> kah<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to thread a needle



- sa<sub>2</sub> kah<sup>˥</sup> sheh<sup>˥</sup>-eu    tonroll cotton thread from a ball  
onto a long bamboo frame
- sa<sub>2</sub> kah<sup>˥</sup> shui<sup>˥</sup>-eu    to stretch out prepared cotton thread  
around stakes in preparation for weaving
- sa<sub>2</sub> kah<sup>˥</sup> tse<sup>˥</sup> shaw<sub>2</sub>˥eu    to look for the end of threadn  
in a ball of thread
- sa<sub>2</sub> k'aw<sub>2</sub> deh-eu    to level a spot for the threshing of  
paddy
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub>    (B)    a teacher    (sa<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> - northern dialect)
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub>    cotton
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> beu<sup>˥</sup>-eu    to fluff the cotton (see sa<sub>2</sub> beu<sup>˥</sup> beu<sup>˥</sup>-  
eu)
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> g'aw<sup>˥</sup>-eu    to spin cotton thread
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> g'o<sub>2</sub>    (B)    a doctor (medical)
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> leh<sub>2</sub>-eu    to gin cotton
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> ma    (B)    a lady teacher
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub>    the shed where they keep cotton, squash,  
pumpkins, that type of thing
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> ku<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>2</sub> lu<sup>˥</sup> lu<sup>˥</sup>-eu    for the leaves of the  
cotton plants to wither and get yellow
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> po<sub>2</sub> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu    for cotton bolls to open up
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> lo<sup>˥</sup>    the cotton flower
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> lo<sup>˥</sup> lo<sup>˥</sup> le-eu    for the cotton flower to  
blossom
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub> mi<sub>2</sub>-eu    for the leaves of cotton plants  
to wither and get yellow
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> mu<sup>˥</sup> m<sup>˥</sup>-eu    to do any of the steps in pre-  
paring cotton for weaving (sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> hm m<sup>˥</sup>-eu)
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub>    leaves from the cotton plant
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> si<sub>2</sub>    a cotton boll
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> sheh<sup>˥</sup>    ginned cotton
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> shui<sup>˥</sup>    yellow cotton
- sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> ya<sup>˥</sup>    a cotton field

sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> tseuê-eu to pluck cotton from a cotton plant

sa<sub>2</sub> lah lah-eu to wind up cotton thread into balls

sa<sub>2</sub> lm<sub>2</sub> 1. a cotton cord they make to use in burial

2. a belt made out of braided cotton thread

sa<sub>2</sub> lm<sub>2</sub> shehê-eu to braid the above

sa<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> ti<sup>ˋ</sup> (B) a headman who is over several vil-  
lages, appointed by a Shan ruler

sa<sub>2</sub> nm<sup>ˋ</sup> sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> m<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu the making of cloth

sa<sub>2</sub> nym<sup>ˋ</sup> za<sub>2</sub>eeu to weave cloth

sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> cloth

sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> ka-eu to dip cloth into dye

sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> na<sup>ˆ</sup>eeu to dye cloth black

sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> (ceh<sup>ˋ</sup>) a rag

sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> paë dm<sub>2</sub> a bound book (pa<sup>ˋ</sup> dm<sub>2</sub>)

sa<sub>2</sub> paë pa<sup>ˋ</sup> dzeh (dzeh) a small piece of new cloth

sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> g'o<sub>2</sub> a strip of cloth an Akha woman has  
woven

sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> pui<sup>ˋ</sup> the bluish cloth they use, as around  
the top of men's pants, etc.

sa<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>ˋ</sup> paë u<sup>ˆ</sup> (u<sup>ˆ</sup>) black cloth made by Shans (sa<sub>2</sub> paë  
u<sup>ˆ</sup>)

sa<sub>2</sub> yaë a cotton field (sa<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> ya<sup>ˋ</sup>ŋ

sa<sub>2</sub> yoe<sub>2</sub> mē-eu to plant cotton the first year, and  
paddy the next year in a field

sah<sub>2</sub> (k'o<sup>ˋ</sup>) carbon (use for sprains, and in tattoo-  
ing)

sahe<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> something written, as a letter, book, etc.

sah<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub>-eu to write something (see above)

sah<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> gui-eu to read something written

sah<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> kahe<sub>2</sub> (kah<sub>2</sub>) a pencil

sah<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> mehe<sub>2</sub>-eu to teach someone using books

- sah<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> na<sup>˥</sup> sui<sup>˥</sup> books, or learning in general
- sah<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>˥</sup> dm<sub>2</sub> (dm<sub>2</sub>) cloth bound books, thick books
- sah<sub>2</sub> bo<sub>2</sub> sha-eu to take a letter (book) to someone
- sah<sub>2</sub> du<sup>˥</sup> a pencil (sah<sub>2</sub> sah<sub>2</sub> du<sup>˥</sup> - pf.n)
- sah<sub>2</sub> huŋ huŋ<sup>˥</sup>-eu for a tree to fall all the way over  
and the branches to stick in the ground
- sah<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>˥</sup> a sunbird (sah<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>˥</sup> poe<sup>˥</sup>)
- sah<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub> various types of edibles, but not including  
rice
- sah<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub> dm<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sub>2</sub> all forest vegetation
- sah<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub> g'aw<sub>2</sub> da<sup>˥</sup> (NC) all foods that are planted,  
apart from rice
- sah<sub>2</sub> nyi<sub>2</sub> (nyi<sub>2</sub>) a tree stump
- sah<sub>2</sub> nyo<sup>˥</sup> (nyo<sup>˥</sup>) the core of a tree or branch
- sah<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> the ruler, the supreme person politically
- sah<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> sah<sub>2</sub> ma (NC) rulers
- sah<sub>2</sub> pi<sub>2</sub> a large type of bamboo gopher
- sah<sub>2</sub> pyuŋ chalk (as used to write on chalk board)
- sah<sub>2</sub> sah<sub>2</sub> du<sup>˥</sup> (du<sup>˥</sup>) a pencil (sah<sub>2</sub> du<sup>˥˥</sup>)
- sah<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub>-eu to stumble
- sah<sub>2</sub> tsaw<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. to beat carbon into a sprain  
2. to tattoo a person
- sah<sub>2</sub> zah<sub>2</sub> to<sup>˥</sup>-eu a spirit incantation so that a woman  
carrying out post-menopause ceremony will not have  
to go relieve herself
- sah<sub>2</sub> zah<sub>2</sub> ya ma a special hen they use in the above
- sawŋ beu-eu to figure sums out with different results  
(as two people come up with different totals)
- sawŋ dzeh-eu to look down on others, not to make  
friends
- sawŋ dzm-eu to calculate something (to figure out what  
one owes for 3 items at 65 pyas each)

- sawñ-eu 1. to study  
 2. to consider (usually used with another word)
- saẉ̌-eu, shạ̌ noẹ̌, shạ̌ - to think and figure
- saẉ̌ haw-eu to figure something out
- sawñ paṇ̃̌-eu to show favoritism
- sawñ shụ̌-eu to square a debt by giving something else, or doing something mutually agreeable
- saw-eu to be fragrant
- saẉ̌-ṃ̌ baẉ̌ a plant they use for medicine
- sehñ (B) (sị̌) a jewel
- seḥ̌ baẉ̌ a type of onion (they eat the bulb)
- seḥ̌ byeḥ̌ (byehñ) a large basin, with fairly steep sides
- seḥ̌ gụ̌ small onions, with small leaves
- seḥ̌ g'aḥ̌ ceh lạ̌-eu for it to be midnight
- sehñ ka g'eh-eu to run down (as a slope)
- seḥ̌ k'ạ̌ a bitter type of onion
- seḥ̌ pụ̌ garlic
- seḥ̌ pyaṇ̃̌-ehñ yụ̌ñeu to lie down so that head is hanging down lower than one's body
- seḥ̌ teḥ̌ the top five rungs in the mọ̌ teḥ̌ seḥ̌ teḥ̌ ladder
- seh (WM) one hundred thousand
- seḥ̌ (seḥ̌) a screw
- seḥ̌ a frame used in weaving to pull the threads back tight
- seḥ̌ deuṇ̃̌-eu to pull back the above (seḥ̌ zạ̌ṇ̃̌-eu)
- seḥ̌-eḥ̌ laẉ̌ dah (B) the type of amulets adults wear for health and good luck (from the Shans)
- seḥ̌-ṇ̃̌-eu to sow
- seḥ̌ g'aẉ̌^ (g'aẉ̌^) a temporary shelter
- seḥ̌ g'awṇ̃̌ g'awṇ̃̌-ṇ̃̌-eu to construct the above

- seh<sub>u</sub> naw<sup>^</sup> (gu) a sandal, a shoe
- seh<sub>u</sub> naw<sup>^</sup> naw<sub>u</sub>-eu to wear shoes (seh<sub>u</sub> naw<sup>^</sup> naw<sup>^</sup>teu)
- seh<sub>u</sub> teu<sub>u</sub> a notch, as in a trap, or notches to keep track of something (as number of days worked)
- seh<sub>u</sub> teu<sub>u</sub> teu<sub>u</sub>-eu to make notches (see above)
- seh<sub>u</sub> to<sup>^</sup> tah<sup>~</sup>-eu to set a spring trap for small birds
- seh<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub>-eu (see seh<sub>u</sub> deu<sup>^</sup>-eu)
- seu-eu to come forth from, to develop from, to show signs of
- seu<sub>u</sub> (seu<sub>u</sub>) a tooth
- seu<sub>u</sub> gaw<sup>~</sup>-eu for a tooth to ache
- seu<sub>u</sub> geu<sup>^</sup> geu<sup>^</sup>-eu for teeth to chatter, as from cold
- seu<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub> paper (sah<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub> - not pf.t)
- seu<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub> pa<sup>~</sup> dm<sub>u</sub> a bound book, a thicker kind
- seu<sub>u</sub> ka ka-eu for a hunter to put food down for birds and rodents near a blind he has built so he can kill
- seu<sub>u</sub> ka<sub>u</sub> ca<sup>~</sup>-eu to whistle between one's teeth
- seu<sub>u</sub> teu<sub>u</sub>-eu to grind one's teeth
- seu<sub>u</sub> tseh<sub>u</sub> teh<sub>u</sub>-eu to grit one's teeth, as when angry
- seu<sub>u</sub> yeu<sub>u</sub>-eu to pull a tooth out
- si<sup>~</sup>-eu to thread (sa<sub>u</sub> kah<sup>~</sup> si<sup>~</sup>-eu)
- si<sup>~</sup> li<sub>u</sub> ba<sup>~</sup> a 'disease' that causes a person to go into convulsions, or become hysterical
- si<sup>~</sup> li<sub>u</sub> ba<sup>~</sup> neh<sub>u</sub> the spirit which causes the above
- si<sup>~</sup> li<sub>u</sub> ba<sup>~</sup> zah<sub>u</sub> le<sup>~</sup>-eu to have a convulsion (usually from eating the wrong things)
- si<sup>~</sup> sa<sup>^</sup> a type of tree
- si<sup>~</sup> si<sup>~</sup> sa<sub>u</sub>-m a type of cicada that calls while they are burning their fields (calls 'sa<sub>u</sub>-m-m-mt)
- si<sup>~</sup> taw<sub>u</sub>-eu to sew a seam (in clothes)
- si<sup>~</sup> ti<sup>^</sup> g'eh-eu to be careful (si<sup>~</sup> ti<sup>~</sup> g'eh-eu)

si<sup>ˇ</sup> yo<sub>ˇ</sub> (B) a hospital

si si bah<sup>ˇ</sup> the upper back, esp. the two rows of muscles  
going up the back

si si bo<sub>ˇ</sub> a banded bay cuckoo

(verb) si<sub>ˇ</sub> still....., yet..n.

si<sub>ˇ</sub> (CL) 1. for round things (mui za, seh<sup>ˇ</sup>, u<sub>ˇ</sub> g'm<sub>ˇ</sub>,  
law<sup>ˇ</sup> beh<sup>ˇ</sup>, in pu<sub>ˇ</sub>, etc.)

2. for vegetables and fruit (a<sup>h</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> g'aw<sub>ˇ</sub> pa<sub>ˇ</sub> nga  
du, ma k'eu<sup>h</sup> sm<sub>ˇ</sub>, ma<sup>h</sup> deh, etc.)

3. for miscellaneous (nui ma, pa<sup>h</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub>, paw<sub>ˇ</sub> tu<sup>ˇ</sup>,  
ka<sup>ˇ</sup> ya, pe<sup>ˇ</sup> tah<sup>h</sup>, mi<sub>ˇ</sub> beu<sup>ˇ</sup>, etc.)

si<sub>ˇ</sub> (FAP) indicates that the action is either contin-  
uous or will have to be continued in the future.  
It occurs specifically with ta, te, and nga.

si<sub>ˇ</sub> da<sub>ˇ</sub> da<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to spread things out to sell (as in a  
market)

si<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to know fully

si<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu 1. to know

2. to sharpen a metal tool

- si<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, a<sup>h</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> - to produce fruit

si<sub>ˇ</sub> gu<sub>ˇ</sub> a jungle tree, they eat the fruit

si<sub>ˇ</sub> gu<sub>ˇ</sub> ma<sup>ˇ</sup> sheu<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of wild fig tree

si<sub>ˇ</sub> jeh<sup>h</sup> a jungle climber, they eat the fruit

si<sub>ˇ</sub> k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> a type of bush

si<sub>ˇ</sub> k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sub>ˇ</sub> ma a short tree (Terminalia bellerica)

si<sub>ˇ</sub> k'o<sub>ˇ</sub> (si<sub>ˇ</sub>) a cucumber (si<sub>ˇ</sub> k'o<sub>ˇ</sub> za<sup>h</sup> nah<sub>ˇ</sub> - a small  
variety)

si<sub>ˇ</sub> k'o<sub>ˇ</sub> si<sub>ˇ</sub> k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> a vine they plant that has spiny  
looking fruit

si<sub>ˇ</sub> k'w<sub>ˇ</sub> tsaw<sub>ˇ</sub> a very small, early ripening cucumber

si<sub>ˇ</sub> loe<sup>h</sup> general term for citrus fruit

si<sub>ˇ</sub> loe<sup>h</sup> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> sweet lime (si<sub>ˇ</sub> loe<sup>h</sup> loe<sup>ˇ</sup> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup>)

si<sub>ˇ</sub> loe<sup>h</sup> loe<sup>ˇ</sup> coe<sup>h</sup> orange

si<sub>ˇ</sub> loe<sup>ˇ</sup> ma<sup>ˇ</sup> o<sup>ˇ</sup> pomelo

- si<sub>2</sub> loe<sup>ˊ</sup> ma<sub>2</sub> pa lime (the fruit)
- si<sub>2</sub> ma u<sub>2</sub> g'm<sub>2</sub> the altar for the paddy house
- si<sub>2</sub> ma u<sub>2</sub> g'm<sub>2</sub> sheh<sup>ˆ</sup> teh<sub>2</sub>-eu to cover the paddy house  
altar with paddy
- si<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> a type of tree, they use the leaves to line  
their paddy house and in ceremonies dealing with paddy
- si<sub>2</sub> poe<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> k'aw<sup>ˆ</sup> a jungle tree, they eat the fruit
- si<sub>2</sub> sho<sup>ˊ</sup> a jungle tree, they eat the red fruit that  
hangs on runners that come out of the trunk
- si<sub>2</sub> ti<sup>ˆ</sup> k'o<sub>2</sub>-eu a ceremony the spirit priest performs  
when he starts the death ceremonies
- si<sub>2</sub> ym<sub>2</sub> a peach
- si<sub>2</sub> yoe<sub>2</sub> seeds for planting
- si<sub>2</sub> yoe<sub>2</sub> shaw<sup>ˊˊ</sup>-eu a ceremony which purifies the first  
paddy seed to be planted in the village
- si<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> gah<sup>ˊ</sup> yo a person who is good at discussing  
village matters, he knows the laws of the country,  
can think and discuss well
- sm<sup>ˆ</sup> number three, when followed by a classifier on the  
low tone (sm<sup>ˆ</sup> g'a<sub>2</sub>)
- sm<sup>ˊ</sup> dzoe<sub>2</sub> sm<sub>2</sub> pi<sup>ˆ</sup> ku<sub>2</sub>-eu for a village to have a 'full  
roster' of dignitaries in one's village (village  
priest, blacksmith, and spirit priest)n
- sm<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, na<sup>ˊ</sup> kao<sub>2</sub> - to put a hole in the nose of a  
bull and put a cord through itn
- sm<sup>ˊ</sup> k'oe<sub>2</sub> a thief, a robber (but does it on the sly)
- sm<sup>ˆ</sup> k'oe<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub>-eu for a thief to steal
- sm<sup>ˊ</sup> k'oe<sub>2</sub> sm<sup>ˊ</sup> g'eh<sub>2</sub> (NC) robbers, thieves
- sm<sup>ˊ</sup> la<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu for animals (either wild or domesticated)n  
to come around to get food
- sm<sup>ˊ</sup> mi<sup>ˊ</sup> i<sup>ˊ</sup>-eu for a girl to get married
- sm<sup>ˊ</sup> mui<sub>2</sub> mui<sub>2</sub>-eu to be rich
- sm<sup>ˊ</sup> mui<sub>2</sub> sm<sup>ˊ</sup> baw a<sub>2</sub> da a rich person

- sm<sup>ˇ</sup> mui<sub>ˇ</sub> sm<sup>ˇ</sup> baw baw-eu to be rich
- sm<sub>ˇ</sub> number three (when a classifier on high or mid tone follow; sm<sub>ˇ</sub> maw<sup>ˇ</sup>, sm<sub>ˇ</sub> jaw)
- sm<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu (B) to lose (sm<sup>ě</sup>-eu)
- so<sup>ˇ</sup> la na<sup>ě</sup>-eu to have a local infection which is dark
- so<sup>ˇ</sup> lo<sup>ˇ</sup> da<sub>ˇ</sub>eeu a ritual they perform so that they can hunt game in an area that has a hot springs, or waterfall, or the like in it
- so dza<sub>ˇ</sub>eeu to eat a mixture of things (esp. spices)
- soe loe sui<sup>ě</sup> lui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eh<sup>ě</sup> the noise of metal clanking, jingling and rattling
- soe<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to put a machete back into its holder
- soe<sub>ˇ</sub> caw<sup>^</sup>-eu to stick into (as to stick something into the thatch in the roof, to stick the quiver for arrows into one's belt, etc.)
- soe<sub>ˇ</sub> kaw<sup>^</sup>-eu to mark a line off
- soe<sub>ˇ</sub> tso<sup>^</sup>-eu to stick something into a hole so that it will be upright
- su<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup> the soul (la<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- su<sub>ˇ</sub> sa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu (B) for there to be lots of trouble
- sa<sup>^</sup>-eu to be rough (yaw sa<sup>^</sup>)
- sa<sup>^</sup>-eu to weigh (sa<sup>^</sup> pa<sup>^</sup>-eu - weight and divide)
- sa<sup>^</sup>-eu, bui sa<sup>^</sup> - to have the measles
- sa<sup>^</sup>-eu, daw<sub>ˇ</sub> sa<sup>^</sup> - to whisper
- sa<sup>^</sup>-eu, k'oe<sub>ˇ</sub> - to whisper (to keep from others)
- sa<sup>^</sup>-eu, pa<sup>^</sup> yaw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to weigh something with a scales
- sa<sup>^</sup> la<sub>ˇ</sub> a shed for resting outside of village (from the Shans), also used now for school, church
- sa<sup>^</sup> pa<sup>^</sup>-eu to weigh and divide (as meat)
- sa<sup>^</sup> tsi<sub>ˇ</sub> a plant they use for med. (stops coughs)
- sa<sub>ˇ</sub> 1. steam (sa<sub>ˇ</sub> k'oe<sub>ˇ</sub>)  
 2. breath  
 3. odor



sa<sub>˧</sub> daw̌-eu to distill and drink (liquor)

sa<sub>˧</sub> daw̌ aȟ-eu to inflate something (as a bladder)

sa<sub>˧</sub> du<sub>˧</sub> lǎ-eu for (cooked rice) to become perfectly steamed

sa<sub>˧</sub>-eu 1. to steam (as rice)

2. for one to feel hot (not from fever, but from the weather)

sa<sub>˧</sub>-eu ǎ yam̌ the hot season

sa<sub>˧</sub> g'aw̌ dǎ-eu to inhale, to breathe in

sa<sub>˧</sub> g'aw̌-eu to breathe

sa<sub>˧</sub> g'aw̌ ka-eu to exhale, to breathe out

sǎ huǐ huǐ-eȟ g'eȟ-eu to be out of breath, as when running for some distance

sa<sub>˧</sub> k'oě steam

sa<sub>˧</sub> lǎ (lǎ) a soul

sa<sub>˧</sub> lǎ bǎ-eu (see guǐ laȟ sa<sub>˧</sub> lǎ bǎ-eu)

sǎ li li-eu to become short of breath from eating certain sacred foods (children especially)

sa<sub>˧</sub> tseȟ-eu to breathe one's last

saw̌eeu 1. to apply something (as medicine)

2. rub or stroke

- saw̌-eu, la<sub>˧</sub> saw̌ - to plane (as wood)

(verb) seȟ-eu to 'knock yourself out' doing something

(ceȟ seȟ-eu - run like everything, run yourself 'to death')

seȟeeu to kill, and used in combination (beǔ seȟ-eu, coě seȟ-eu, deȟ seȟ-eu, etc.)

- seȟ-eu, cu - to care for a person up til his death

- seȟ-eu, gǔ - to be frightened 'to death'

- seȟeeu, lǎ pyǎ pyǎ - for a werewolf to enter and kill a person

- seȟ-eu, ǔ k'ǎ k'ǎ - for an embryonic chick to die in its shell before it hatches

seh<sub>˧</sub> k'oe<sub>˧˥</sub>-eu to kill by stealth, not let others see

seu<sup>t</sup> aht<sub>˥</sub>-eu to scrape into

seu<sup>t</sup> cah a nuthatch

seu<sup>t</sup> dzeh-eu to scrape away, as to scrape away chicken dropping on the floor

seu<sup>t</sup> jut-eu to scrape off

seu<sup>t</sup> k'aw<sub>˧</sub> a cloth that is put under the body in a coffin (female relatives bring when they hear of the death)

seu<sup>t</sup> ma<sub>˧</sub> a polite phrase some use when walking in front of someone (not all have heard)

seu<sup>t</sup> pa<sub>˧</sub> a panther (they call it 'king' of the cat family)

seu<sup>ˆ</sup> pa<sub>˧</sub> ne<sub>˥</sub> a red panther

seu<sup>ˆ</sup> pa<sub>˧</sub> pui<sup>t</sup> a grey panther

seu<sup>ˆ</sup> yo<sub>˧</sub> a frame they make from bamboo on which they carry dead bodies

si<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to wipe

si<sup>t</sup> gui-eu to wipe dry

si<sup>ˆ</sup> mu<sup>ˆ</sup> tiny little strips and shavings left over from making bamboo strips (a<sub>˥</sub> ne<sub>˧</sub>), they use in chicken nests

si<sup>ˆ</sup> shaw<sub>˥</sub>-eu to wipe something clean

so<sup>t</sup> g'a-eu to be noisy (law<sub>˧</sub> g'a so<sup>t</sup> g'a-eu)

su<sub>˧</sub>-eu to be narrow, not wide (sometimes a special meaning of being real busy)

su<sub>˧</sub> ti ni to be narrow

sh

- shaṭ caw-eu to look for something or someone
- shaṽ ceht haw-eu to compare two things or two people  
in one's mind
- shaṽ cu-eu to adopt older children (lit., 'beg care  
fort')
- shaṭ dawṽ-eu to pack up one's load
- shaṽ dzaṽ-eu tsawṭ haṽ a beggar
- shaṽ dzaṽ shaṽ dawṽ-teu to beg food and drink
- shaṽ-eu 1. to go after, to look for  
2. to beg, to ask for  
3. for animals to mate (caw-eu)
- shaṭ-eu, hawṽ jeh - to put the 'rice table' in posi-  
tion for eating
- shaṭ heu-i a bad odor
- shaṭ huṭ-eu to keep up one's begging for something no  
matter what the rebuffs (esp. with authorities, when  
a friend is in jail, say)
- shaṭ juṽ-eu to put your confidence in someone (esp.  
when he knows how to do something you do not)
- shaṭ lahṽ sorghum
- shaṭ-mṽ (FP) indicates that the speaker intends to  
do something (Laṽ buiṽ k'oeṭ g'aṽ-ahṭ tiṭ poṭ naṽ  
haṭ haw shaṭ-mṽ,)
- shaṽ naw^ naw^ -eu to beg for one thing after another
- shaṭ noeṽ-eu to think (shaṽ noeṽ shaṽ sawṽ-eu - VC)
- shaṽ noeṽ geuṽ-eu to think about something and do it
- shaṭ poṭ-eu to look and search for something lost
- shaṽ pyawṽ aṭ maṭ (v. & r.ṭ) a fictive brother for  
a woman who has no brothers living, so she and her  
husband request some couple to serve as such
- shaṭ sawṽ-eu to think and compare
- shaṭ-u (FP) shows the intention of the speaker of  
doing something (Ngat tiṽ poṭ dawṽ haw shaṭ-u.ṭ)

- sha ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to take things into a house (as when moving to a new house)
- sha-eu to feed, esp. used of mother birds feeding their young by putting food in their open beaks
- sha-eu, dza<sup>ˇ</sup> - to feed someone by bringing food to them (as a mother bird)
- sha-eu, sah<sub>ˇ</sub> bo<sub>ˆ</sub> - to take letters for someone
- sha ha-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to take a small item (letter, medicine) to someone who lives at a lower level
- sha hui<sub>ˌ</sub>ne<sub>u</sub> to feed someone until they get big (used of people and birds)
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> sha<sub>ˌ</sub> sha<sup>ˇ</sup> m<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to go hunting (general term)
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> bu<sub>ˌ</sub> sha<sub>ˌ</sub> hah<sup>ˇ</sup> the meat of a domesticated animal that has been killed by a wild animal
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> byeh<sup>ˆ</sup> finely chopped meat
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> byeh<sup>ˆ</sup> byeh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to chop meat up
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> bym<sup>ˇ</sup> (bym<sup>ˇ</sup>) a portion, one's share
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> pickled meat
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> ceh<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to pickle meat
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> ci<sub>ˌ</sub> a boil (ci<sub>ˌ</sub>)
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> ci<sub>ˌ</sub> ci<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu for a boil to form
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> dah<sub>ˌ</sub> teh za<sub>ˌ</sub> the ones who go out to drive the game (chase) to those waiting to kill it
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> deh<sub>ˌ</sub> deh<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu for one to have a twitch
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> du<sub>ˌ</sub> (du<sub>ˌ</sub>) a pit trap for larger animals (no longer used, evidently)
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub> du<sub>ˌ</sub> du<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu to dig the above
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu to be difficult, hard up
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu, haw<sub>ˌ</sub> meh<sub>ˌ</sub> - not to have enough food for the year
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu, i<sup>ˇ</sup> sha<sub>ˌ</sub> - to be very poor, lead a hard life
- sha<sub>ˌ</sub>-eu, noe<sub>ˌ</sub> - to be worried, uneasy in one's mind

- sha<sub>u</sub>-eu zah<sub>u</sub>-eu to be poor, in difficult circumstances
- sha<sub>u</sub> gah<sub>u</sub> gah<sub>u</sub>-eu to reassemble all of the body parts  
of one of the 'big four' animals they have skinned
- sha<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> (gu<sub>u</sub>) a tendon (as in arm or leg)
- sha<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> sha<sub>u</sub> ca^ for meat to be full of tendons and  
gristle (sha<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub> sha<sub>u</sub> ca^)
- sha<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sub>u</sub>-eu for the pulse to beat
- sha<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub> sha<sub>u</sub> ca^ (see sha<sub>u</sub> gu<sub>u</sub> sha<sub>u</sub> ca^)
- sha<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub>-eu for spirits to chase people (hunt  
them), esp. done at night and early morning
- sha<sub>u</sub> jeh^ mud
- sha<sub>u</sub> ji^ meat (sometimes also for wild animals that  
can be eaten)
- sha<sub>u</sub> ji^ sha<sub>u</sub> deh<sub>u</sub> deh<sub>u</sub>-eu to have spasms in one's  
muscles
- sha<sub>u</sub> ji^ sha<sub>u</sub> jeh<sub>u</sub> (jeh<sub>u</sub>) a piece of meat
- sha<sub>u</sub> ji^ sha<sub>u</sub> ko^ (jeh<sub>u</sub>) dried meat, jerked meat
- sha<sub>u</sub> ji^ taw^-iä-eu to take some meat (to eat)
- sha<sub>u</sub> jm<sub>u</sub> dza<sub>u</sub>-eu for the apprentice spirit priest to  
drink some of his teacher's spittlet
- sha<sub>u</sub> k'o^ a^ ca^ a leather thong (yah<sub>u</sub> ca^)
- sha<sub>u</sub> k'o^ peh^ zeu^ a leather bag
- sha<sub>u</sub> law zah<sub>u</sub> law-eh^ g'eh-eu for one not to have  
enough food, clothes, etc.
- sha<sub>u</sub> lo<sub>u</sub> lo<sub>u</sub>-eu to wait for game (being driven to one)
- sha<sub>u</sub> lo<sub>u</sub> lo<sub>u</sub> za<sub>u</sub> the ones who wait for the beaters to  
drive the game to them
- sha<sub>u</sub> mu^ mu^-eu to shoot a person by mistake, thinking  
it is an animal, due to confusion brought on by spi-  
rits
- sha<sub>u</sub> ne^ meat (and just meat, no fat)
- sha<sub>u</sub> neh k'eh<sub>u</sub>-eu a ritual they perform when they  
shoot a barking deer

- sha<sub>2</sub> paw<sub>2</sub> a lung
- sha<sub>2</sub> pya<sub>2</sub> (pya<sub>2</sub>) a thigh (human)
- sha<sub>2</sub> pya<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sub>2</sub> the hip joint (sha<sub>2</sub> pya<sub>2</sub> pya<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sub>2</sub>)
- sha<sub>2</sub> pya<sub>2</sub> pya<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> zaw<sup>^</sup> the lymph glands in the groin area (.... ga-eu - to swell up)
- sha<sub>2</sub> sah<sup>˘</sup> law<sup>˘</sup>-eu a ritual to get game, if they go several times without getting anything
- sha<sub>2</sub> seh<sub>2</sub>-eu terribly difficult
- sha<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub>-eh<sup>˘</sup> the sound of the rustling of weeds, rain falling, and that type of thing
- sha<sub>2</sub> shaw<sup>˘</sup> seh<sub>2</sub>-eu to kill the 'purifying chicken' after childbirth
- sha<sub>2</sub> tah<sup>˘</sup> sha<sub>2</sub> ya<sup>˘</sup> every kind of animal in the jungle that they hunt
- sha<sub>2</sub> te<sup>˘</sup> (te<sup>˘</sup>) a board on which they cut their meat
- sha<sub>2</sub> teh-eu to hunt for game by sending out beaters (sha<sub>2</sub> teh teh-eu)
- sha<sub>2</sub> teh<sub>2</sub> (teh<sub>2</sub>) a stick split at one end so that meat can be put in to roast by the fire
- sha<sub>2</sub> teh<sub>2</sub> teh<sub>2</sub> le<sup>˘˘</sup>-eu for something to pinch one, for 'flesh' to get caught between two things
- sha<sub>2</sub> tsah<sub>2</sub> the liver
- sha<sub>2</sub> tsu<sup>˘</sup> fat (as fat from a pig)
- sha<sub>2</sub> u<sub>2</sub> ceu<sub>2</sub>-eu to hang up the lower jaw of a large jungle animal they have shot
- sha<sub>2</sub> ya<sup>˘</sup> (kaw<sub>2</sub>) a field first planted in something else, but not prepared to have rice planted in it
- sha<sub>2</sub> yoe<sub>2</sub> (yoe<sub>2</sub>) a bone (sha<sub>2</sub> yoe<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> la<sub>2</sub> - NC)
- sha<sub>2</sub> yoe<sub>2</sub> teu<sub>2</sub>-eu to chew on something (like bone, sugar cane) trying to get good out of it
- sha<sub>2</sub> zah<sub>2</sub> m<sup>˘</sup>-eu 1. to be very sad, in the depths of despair  
2. to be extremely hard up
- sha<sub>2</sub> zah<sub>2</sub> na<sup>˘</sup> gaw<sup>˘</sup> for everything to be going wrong (sadness and ill health at the same time)

sha<sub>˩</sub> zaw<sup>˥</sup> a lymph gland

sha<sub>˩</sub> zaw<sup>˥</sup> ga-eu for a lymph gland to be swollen and painful

sha<sub>˩</sub> zi<sup>˥</sup> zi<sup>˥</sup>-eu a type of chanting men do after feasts (often while drinking)<sub>˩</sub> and sometimes in the fields

sha<sub>˩</sub> zo<sub>˩</sub> the strip of bamboo put through meat when it is hung up (also used to beat people who have been attacked by a werewolf)

shah<sub>˩</sub>-eu to live someplace which isn't really a living place

shah<sub>˩</sub> leh<sub>˩</sub> a beeswax taper

shah<sub>˩</sub> leh<sub>˩</sub> do<sub>˩</sub>-eu to burn a beeswax taper

shah<sub>˩</sub> leh<sub>˩</sub> do<sub>˩</sub> haw-eu to burn two wax tapers to see whether a sick person will die or not

shaw<sub>˩</sub>-eu 1. to be clean (physically)

2. to be holy (can be used in religious ritual)

- shaw<sup>˩</sup>-eu, si<sup>˥</sup> - to sweep something clean

- shaw<sup>˩</sup>-eu, to<sub>˩</sub> - to purify (make holy) by repeating spirit incantations

- shaw<sup>˩</sup>-eu, za<sub>˩</sub> - to winnow until 'clean' (i.e. all foreign matter out of the rice)

shaw<sub>˩</sub>-i<sup>˩</sup>-eu for color to fade

shaw<sub>˩</sub> jeh<sup>˥</sup> ni g'eh-eu to be perfectly clean

shaw<sup>˩</sup> ma a type of wasp that lives in cracks (sho ma)

shaw<sub>˩</sub>-eu to separate the bad from the good, or the useable from that which cannot be used

shaw<sub>˩</sub> haw<sub>˩</sub> dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu to eat the morning meal

shaw<sub>˩</sub> ui<sup>˩</sup> a<sup>˩</sup> law<sup>˩</sup> a snake about the size of a hill python, makes a hissing noise ('i<sup>˩</sup>, i<sub>˩</sub>, i<sup>˩</sup>)

(verb) she<sup>˩</sup> still, yet (I<sup>˩</sup> she<sup>˩</sup>. Go further.)

she<sub>˩</sub> (FP) occurs with imperative statements. It tends to give the command a more polite sound.

sheh<sup>˩</sup> maw<sub>˩</sub> a louse

sheh<sup>˥</sup> nah a name of a day of the Akha cycle of days,  
the animal is forgotten now, but thought to be in  
the rodent family

sheh<sub>˩</sub> dat<sup>˥</sup>-eu to pour a liquid

sheh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to pour (also used for dusting with DDT)

- sheh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, du<sub>˩</sub> k'a<sub>˩</sub> k'a - to spit on something or  
someone

- sheh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, i<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˩</sub>- to water, as when water plants in  
the garden in dry season

- sheh<sub>˩</sub>-eu, i<sup>˥</sup> cu<sub>˩</sub> byat - to sprinkle water with one's  
hand

sheu dat<sup>˥</sup>-eu to put a blanket or coat around someone, as  
when they are sick, or cold

sheu dot<sup>˥</sup>-eu to bring out certain things, as a stool  
for a guest, or a blanket, etc.

sheu-eu to carry something not too large (as carry a  
stool to a guest, for a wildcat to carry a chicken  
away, etc.)

- sheu-eu, a<sup>˥</sup> kawt - to make a line

- sheu-eu, k'a<sub>˩</sub> mi<sub>˩</sub> - to commit fornication

- sheu law<sub>˩</sub>-eu, nui tsa<sup>˥</sup> - to take out to sun (as  
blankets, clothes, etc.)

sheu leu nat<sup>˥</sup>-eu for both testicles to swell up and  
'split open' (will die if not have proper medication)

sheu neh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to carry or move something for someone  
(not too large an object)

sheu<sub>˩</sub> bah<sub>˩</sub>-eu to mislead someone

sheut<sub>˩</sub> ceht<sub>˩</sub> haw-eu to bring two people in to compare  
something (as their height)

sheu<sub>˩</sub> dat<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be married (i.e., for a man to have  
taken, or led, a wife)

sheu<sub>˩</sub> dah<sub>˩</sub> dza<sub>˩</sub>-eu to be married

sheu<sub>˩</sub> dah<sub>˩</sub> sheu<sub>˩</sub> da<sup>˥</sup>-eu to get married

sheu<sub>˩</sub> do<sup>˥</sup>teu to lead out of a place



sheu<sub>u</sub> dzeh-eu to lead someplace in order to try and  
lose a person, get rid of a person

sheu<sub>u</sub>-eu 1. to lead someone  
2. to refrain from eating certain foods

- sheu<sub>u</sub>-eu, ti<sub>u</sub> zah<sup>v</sup> - for a man to have been married  
once to a woman

sheu<sub>u</sub> g'eh-eu to lead someone along

sheu<sub>u</sub> ha-i<sup>t</sup>-eu to accompany someone to a lower place

sheu<sub>u</sub> k'o<sub>u</sub>-eu to lead someone back home

sheu<sub>u</sub> k'o<sub>u</sub> ha-i<sup>v</sup>-eu to accompany someone back down to  
their home

sheu<sub>u</sub> k'o<sub>u</sub> la<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>v</sup>-eu to go down and bring someone back  
up homet

sheu<sub>u</sub> la<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>v</sup>-eu to go down and accompany someone back  
up

sheu<sub>u</sub> la<sub>u</sub>-eu to bring a person along with you from  
a lower point

sheu<sub>u</sub> u<sup>v</sup>-eu to lead into

shi<sup>v</sup> caw-eu to die with (not always literally)

shi<sup>v</sup>t<sub>eu</sub> to die

- shi<sup>v</sup>-eu, je<sub>u</sub> shi<sup>v</sup> - to die of some plague

- shi<sup>v</sup>t<sub>eu</sub>, nui k'ah<sup>v</sup> - to be satisfied

- shi<sup>v</sup>-eu, nyi<sup>v</sup> pa<sub>u</sub> - for a shaman to go into a trance

- shi<sup>v</sup>-eu, sha<sup>^</sup> - to die a terrible death

shi<sup>v</sup> g'ah<sub>u</sub> da<sup>^</sup>t<sub>eu</sub> a ceremony held one cycle of days  
after an adult has died

shi<sup>v</sup> mya<sup>^</sup> pu<sup>v</sup> (see kui<sup>v</sup> mya<sup>^</sup> pu<sup>v</sup>)

shi<sup>v</sup> pi<sup>t</sup> the 'ghost' of a person who has recently  
died (they are very much afraid of it)

shi<sup>v</sup> pi<sup>v</sup> gu<sub>u</sub> la<sup>v</sup>-eu for the 'ghostt' of a person who  
has recently died to afflict them (esp. for some-  
thing wrong they did in the burial)

shi<sup>v</sup> pi<sup>v</sup> ku<sup>v</sup>t<sub>eu</sub> to call the 'ghostt' of a dead man to  
avenge an innocent man who is being wrongfully  
accused of the murder

- shi<sup>ˇ</sup> pi<sup>ˇ</sup> meh<sub>ˇ</sub> k'o<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to kill a pig after an ordeal to  
send the 'ghost' back
- shi<sup>ˇ</sup> taw teh<sub>ˇ</sub> ni to be near death
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> blood
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> bui<sup>ˇ</sup> lah ma 'lake of boiling blood' (hell)
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> deu<sub>ˇ</sub> ni for there to be a cool atmosphere (as in  
a clump of trees on a hot day)
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> jah<sub>ˇ</sub> jah<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a blood blister to form
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> keu<sup>ñ</sup> ni to be cool, a cool place
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> km leh<sup>ñ</sup> ni for blood to be oozing out and clotting
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> k'm<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to catch blood (as it runs out of an ani-  
mal)
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> ne<sup>ñ</sup> ti<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu a ceremonial meal before some impor-  
tant ritual or ceremony
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> pyeh<sup>ˇ</sup> (pyeh<sup>ˇ</sup>) the spleen
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> pyoe<sup>ñ</sup> pyoe<sup>ñ</sup>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> do<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu for blood to come out in  
spurts, as when an artery is cut
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> sha<sub>ˇ</sub> ji<sup>ñ</sup> paw the physical side, as opposed to the  
world of spirits
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> shi<sub>ˇ</sub> ca<sup>ˆ</sup> veins, arteries (lit. <sub>ˆ</sub> 'blood line')
- shi<sub>ˇ</sub> shi<sub>ˇ</sub> km<sub>ˇ</sub> (k'o<sup>ˇ</sup>) coagulated blood, a clot of blood
- shm<sup>ˇ</sup> metal
- shm<sup>ñ</sup> byeh<sup>ñ</sup> a 'no-son person' (no living male progeny)
- shm<sup>ñ</sup> ce<sub>ˇ</sub> scrap metal from the blacksmith, throw down be-  
fore they dig a grave
- shm<sup>ˇ</sup> doe<sub>ˇ</sub> a peafowl
- shm<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, na<sup>ˇ</sup> shm<sup>ñ</sup> - for something to make a shadow
- shm<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, u<sub>ˇ</sub> shm<sup>ˇ</sup> - for a cloud to cast a shadow
- shm<sup>ñ</sup> gui<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for metal to melt
- shm<sup>ˇ</sup> ka<sup>ˇ</sup> wire mesh, as chicken wire
- shm<sup>ñ</sup> kaw kaw-eu for metal to rust, erode
- shm<sup>ˇ</sup> kui<sup>ˇ</sup> (kui<sup>ˇ</sup>) a cooking stand with three legs

- shm<sup>˥</sup> k'aw<sub>˥</sub> k'eu-eu to beat some metal when a sick person goes into a coma, trying to bring them back to life
- shm<sup>˥</sup> lo iron ore (litt, 'metal rockt), use in med.
- shm<sup>˥</sup> lo<sub>˥</sub> pyat<sup>˥</sup>-eu to push over the shoulder bag left on the grave
- shm<sup>˥</sup> ma a weed which looks like paddy, and grows with it
- shm<sup>˥</sup> mya<sup>˥</sup> gah<sup>˥</sup> the metal binding they put around a machete or ax handle to keep it from splitting
- shm<sup>˥</sup> ne<sup>˥</sup> naw<sub>˥</sub>-eu to heat a hoe (mattock) in the fire, then step on that and step on the stomach of a person who has a bad stomach ache
- shm<sup>˥</sup> pa<sub>˥</sub> do<sup>˥</sup> nyo<sup>˥</sup> a jungle tree, they eat the flowers and shoots, mixed with chili
- shm<sup>˥</sup> seh<sub>˥</sub> (seh<sub>˥</sub>) a nail
- shm<sup>˥</sup> sha<sup>˥</sup> the odor and taste of metal (in food or drink)
- shm<sup>˥</sup> tso<sub>˥</sub> an iron 'thunderbolt'
- sho<sup>˥</sup> ho<sub>˥</sub> a<sup>˥</sup> ji<sup>˥</sup> a white-bellied yuhina
- sho-eu to stalk, as animals, or people (to check on them)
- sho beu<sup>˥</sup>-eu to stalk and shoot (animals)
- sho haw-eu to spy on someone or something (as when they hunt)
- sho haw-eu, k'oe<sub>˥</sub> - to spy on someone secretly
- shoe<sub>˥</sub> (kah<sup>˥</sup>) a felt type of blanket (made by Chinese)
- shoe<sub>˥</sub> m<sub>˥</sub> po<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup> baw pa<sup>˥</sup>-eu to blow something to another place
- shoi-eu, i<sup>˥</sup> shoi - to urinate
- shu<sup>˥</sup>-eu, dzi<sup>˥</sup> dzo<sup>˥</sup> bi - to cancel a debt
- shu<sup>˥</sup>-eu, myaw<sub>˥</sub> - to lie out of something
- shu<sup>˥</sup> ma na<sub>˥</sub> baw<sub>˥</sub> a type of bee that makes nud nests
- shu<sub>˥</sub> byeh<sub>˥</sub> ni to be real hairy, fuzzy

shu, li<sup>ˇ</sup> an evergreen tree (as a cedar)

shu, mah, leh<sup>ˇ</sup> mah, a mythical flying horse

shuiă gold

shuiă do<sup>ˆ</sup> shuiă do<sup>ˆ</sup>-ehă dza,,-eu to lure or tempt  
people by some means so as to get money from them

- shui<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, meh<sup>ˇ</sup> shuiă - to tempt someone

- shuiă<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, myawă - for leaves to turn yellow from fire  
that has scorched them

shui<sup>ˇ</sup> ga<sup>ˇ</sup> mu<sup>ˇ</sup> ga<sup>ˇ</sup> (NC) temptations and allurements

shuiă lo gold ore (lit.ă 'gold rock)ă used as med.

shuiă naă yo<sup>ˆ</sup> a golden ear ring (Shans wear)

shui<sup>ˇ</sup> shui<sup>ˇ</sup> leh, leh,-eu to put on gold leaf

shuiă teu-i yellowish in color (teu-i only used for  
yellow)

shaă a terrible kind of death (shaă shiă-eu)

shaă-aă shiă-eu mi, dza, the will-o'-the-wisp (ig-  
nis fatuus)

shaă do<sup>ˆ</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for there to be a terrible death in a  
family or village

shaă dzeh dzeh-eu a ceremony they perform to get rid  
of the spirit of terrible death ('sha<sup>ˆ</sup>) before  
they can bring the body back to the village

shaă haă daă<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu a ritual to keep terrible deaths from  
happening in the future

shaă k'eh,-ah<sup>ˇ</sup> neh shiă-eu for a person to die a ter-  
rible death

shaă k'eh, g'eh-eu a ceremony to keep a terrible death  
from happening

shaă lawă a mule

shaă leh<sup>ˇ</sup> baw-eu a strong wind that results from a  
terrible (shaă) death

shaă ma a seer or diviner who is considered to be ex-  
tremely clairvoyant, can see what is happening in  
other places without going into a trance, etc.

- shaṭ ma ga le-eu for a man to become the above
- shaṭ ma seu-eu for a man to be building up to having enough power etcṭ to become the above
- shaṭ nyoet a vine, they use it as med. (stomach aches)
- shaṭ shiṽ the spirit of a person who has died a terrible death
- shaṭ shiṭ guṽ-eu for the above spirit to cry outt
- shaṭ toe, a parastic plant that grows high on some trees, use for med.
- sha, dawṽ-eu to be ashamed, to be shy
- sha,,-eu, la^ - to make someone embarrassed
- shaṭ,-eu, la, sha, - to wear a bodice (Akha kind)
- sha,ṭeu, peḽ tahṽ - to wear a shoulder bag over onets head
- sha, yehṭ ma, g'a,-eu for one to be unable to get over his feeling of inferiority
- shawā ahṽ-eu to put on (as silver rings on a man's turban)
- shawṭṽ-eu to shuck off (as when pull hand along a paddy stem and pull off the paddy on it)
- shaw,-eu to castrate a sow or a cock, also to emasculate a person
- sheh^ ahṭṽ-eu to pour in (as water, paddy, sand) (k'aṽ ahṽ-eu)
- shehṭ byah-eu to fill to the brim
- shehṭ da^,-eu to pour sand, paddy or the like onto something, as a table, a mat
- sheh^ dzeh-eu to throw away, as something on a dish, or in a box (can be trash from house)
- sheh^ dzeu, the appearance, the shape of something
- sheh^ pu,-eu to pour something (as a liquid, or paddy) into a liquid (or as sand, paddy)
- shehṭ tsa, tsa,-eu 1. when just kid about various things that did not really happen

2. when one holds something and tells someone to guess what it is

- sheh<sub>u</sub>-eu, a<sub>u</sub> sheh<sub>u</sub> - to eat lots of curry (not much rice)

sheh<sub>u</sub> haw-eu to dress up in one's best clothes and strut around (as young men when courting)

shi<sup>^</sup> yeh<sup>^</sup> the Akha name for November (approximately)

shi<sub>u</sub> number seven

shi<sub>u</sub> deh<sub>u</sub> deh<sub>u</sub>-eu a type of spirit incantation designed to help a sick person live seven (shin<sub>u</sub>) more days

- sho<sup>^</sup>-eu, ca<sup>^</sup> sho<sup>^</sup> - to tie a bow knot in a string or cord

- shu<sup>^</sup> da<sup>^</sup>-eu, na<sub>u</sub> beh<sup>v</sup> - to sniff up nasal discharge

shu<sup>^</sup>-eu to soak up (as trees soaking up water from the ground)

- shu<sup>^</sup>-eu, ya<sub>u</sub> yeh - to smoke opium (ya<sub>u</sub> yeh daw<sup>v</sup>-eu)

- shu<sub>u</sub>-eu, meh<sub>u</sub>-eu - to suffer a famine

shu<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>v</sup>-eu for something swollen to decrease (as a swollen arm, also when wood shrinks as it dries)

- shu<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>v</sup>-eu, nui peh<sup>h</sup> - for one's anger to subside

shuin<sub>u</sub> te<sup>h</sup> po<sub>u</sub> ni to be completely new, never used before

t

ta<sup>✓</sup>-eu to be sexually stimulated (either male or female - impolite)

- ta<sup>✓</sup>-eu, a<sub>✓</sub> loe<sub>✓</sub> - for a penis to be erect

ta (B) a Buddhist pagoda (esp. the part that has the relic in it)

ta (FP) used with statements and questions requiring a yes or no answer, and about a third party that is not present. Also, it infers the present time (da)

ta<sub>✓</sub> (verb) don't..t.. (Ta<sub>✓</sub> m<sup>✓</sup>. Don't do it.)

ta<sub>✓</sub> (FP) used with statements and questions requiring a yes or no answer about a third party that is not present, and when speaking about the past, or something completed (da<sub>✓</sub>)

ta<sub>✓</sub> du<sub>✓</sub> ci<sup>✓</sup> du<sub>✓</sub> the place where something is kept

ta<sub>✓</sub> du<sub>✓</sub> ta<sub>✓</sub> za<sup>✓</sup> the place where things are kept (as the pots one place, the pans another, etc.)

ta<sub>✓</sub>-eu to excuse someone from paying something

(verb) ta<sub>✓</sub>-eu a past action, but the effects still linger (eh<sup>✓</sup> ta<sub>✓</sub>-eu, g'o<sup>✓</sup> ta<sub>✓</sub>-eu, etc.)

- ta<sub>✓</sub>-eu, i<sub>✓</sub> ba<sup>✓</sup> - to place blame on someone, find fault

ta<sub>✓</sub> hui<sub>✓</sub> ta<sub>✓</sub> mah<sup>✓</sup>-eu to regard someone very highly

Tai<sub>✓</sub> the Thai people (Tai<sup>✓</sup>)

ta<sub>✓</sub> let<sup>✓</sup>-eu to heal, as a wound

ta<sub>✓</sub> ya<sub>✓</sub>-eu to set aside, to leave behind

tah<sup>✓</sup> (WM) one hundred million

tah<sup>✓</sup> bu<sub>✓</sub> ci<sup>✓</sup> ni a type of large vine (it may be mimosaceae acacia concinna)

tah<sup>✓</sup>-eu to set a trap (lah<sup>✓</sup> ju tah<sup>✓</sup>-eu, etc.)

- tah<sup>✓</sup>-eu, ma<sup>✓</sup> byoe - to make a holet

- tah<sup>✓</sup>-eu, na<sub>✓</sub> baw<sup>✓</sup> na<sub>✓</sub> tah<sup>✓</sup> - to make a hole in the ear lobe

tah<sup>✓</sup> joe an armed robber, dacoit, usually go in a group

- tah<sup>ˇ</sup> joe joe-eu to commit a dacoity, an armed robbery
- tah<sup>ˇ</sup> la the Akha name for January (approximately)
- tah<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to catch something in a snare trap
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> (tah<sub>ˇ</sub>) a drum
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> (WM) a crowing period in the early morning (ti<sub>ˇ</sub> tah<sub>ˇ</sub> doe<sup>ˇ</sup>ne<sub>u</sub>, nyi<sub>ˇ</sub> tah<sub>ˇ</sub> doe<sup>ˇ</sup>ne<sub>u</sub>..n the roosters crow once, then again - Akhas believe they crow three times, and then comes the dawn)
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>ne<sub>u</sub> to pour in (cf. sheh<sup>h</sup> ah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> byah-eu to run into and fill up (as water)
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> ca<sup>h</sup> the back of an animal (tah<sub>ˇ</sub> ca<sup>h</sup> yaw mah<sup>ˇ</sup> - has a long back)
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> ceh<sub>ˇ</sub> a red-billed blue magpie
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> ceh<sub>ˇ</sub> nyoe<sup>ˇ</sup> a green magpie
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> co<sup>h</sup> lo<sup>h</sup> an Indian blue-throated barbet
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> di<sub>ˇ</sub> boe loe ui g'eh-eu to beat gongs and strike drums in a festive mood
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> di<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to strike a drum
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> dzeh g'eh-eu to hit someone or something with one's fist
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub> dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup>ne<sub>u</sub> to meet up with
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu 1. to pound (as to pound paddy)  
 2. to bump into (as a cow bumps into a fence)  
 3. to hit with one's fist
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, beu<sup>h</sup> - to accidentally shoot and hit a person or animal
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> - to pound paddy
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, di<sub>ˇ</sub> - to strike and hit
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, mi<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sup>ˇ</sup> - to pound up gun powder
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, naw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to step on something
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, nui ma ci<sup>ˇ</sup> tah<sub>ˇ</sub> - for one's heart to beat
- tah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, u<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub> - to worship something (bow down before)



- tah<sub>2</sub> geu<sup>^</sup>teu to hit something so that one gets a sprain  
(but no broken bones)
- tah<sub>2</sub> g'a<sup>^</sup> la<sup>^</sup> taw<sub>2</sub> a blue-bearded bee-eater
- tah<sub>2</sub> je<sup>^</sup> (je<sup>^</sup>) the pestle part of the paddy pounder  
(the part that strikes the paddy)
- tah<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub>-eu to strike against or rub against something,  
but not be stopped by it
- tah<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub> ci<sup>^</sup>-eu to be knocked around (as by a big  
crowd)
- tah<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub> tu<sup>^</sup>-eu to be poking, jabbing, rubbing  
elbows (as in a big crowd)
- tah<sub>2</sub> kui<sub>2</sub> a pangolin (scaly anteater)
- tah<sub>2</sub> kui<sub>2</sub> byoe ca<sub>2</sub>ti<sup>^</sup>-eu a sacrifice to a pangolin's  
hole if it is in a paddy field
- tah<sub>2</sub> k'a<sup>^</sup>-eu to pour out, or to pour off
- tah<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sub>2</sub>-eu to hit something with a driving motion,  
causing it to break
- tah<sub>2</sub> k'o<sub>2</sub> (si<sub>2</sub>)' a blue squash
- tah<sub>2</sub> la<sup>^</sup> nah mule day in the Akha cycle of days
- tah<sub>2</sub> law<sub>2</sub>teu to pour out to sun or cool off (as boiled  
paddy for the latter)
- tah<sub>2</sub> leh<sub>2</sub>-eu to reach into a dish with chopsticks and  
eat the condiments or curry there
- tah<sub>2</sub> na<sup>^</sup>-eu to hit something and get a bruise there
- tah<sub>2</sub> nm<sup>^</sup>-eu to pound to a powder
- tah<sub>2</sub> ngeu<sub>2</sub> la<sup>^</sup>-eu to stumble into something that wraps  
around you
- Tah<sub>2</sub> pah<sub>2</sub> a<sub>2</sub> ma the mother of spirits and humans
- tah<sub>2</sub> pah<sub>2</sub> a<sub>2</sub> ma maw<sup>^</sup> kaw<sup>^</sup> (maw<sup>^</sup>ʔ an idol
- tah<sub>2</sub> pah<sub>2</sub> leh<sub>2</sub>o<sub>2</sub> a rubythroat
- tah<sub>2</sub> pah<sub>2</sub> tsaw<sup>^</sup> ha<sub>2</sub> refers to the parents of twins
- tah<sub>2</sub> pah<sub>2</sub> yeht ma sunflower seeds
- tah<sub>2</sub> pah<sub>2</sub> zah<sup>^</sup> do<sub>2</sub> parents of twins

- tah<sub>u</sub> po<sup>ˆ</sup> poê-eu to turn something upside down
- tah<sub>u</sub> poê tah<sub>u</sub> laê-eh<sup>ˆ</sup> to be twisted around, topsy  
turvy (as in speech, in work, etc.)
- tahê pu<sub>u</sub>-eu to meet (tah<sub>u</sub> dzoe<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)
- tah<sub>u</sub> pu<sub>u</sub> tah<sub>u</sub> dzoe<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu (VC) to meet
- tah<sub>u</sub> saw<sup>ˆ</sup> saw<sup>ˆ</sup>-i<sup>ˆ</sup>eu to have very poor eyesight (al-  
most blind)
- tah<sub>u</sub> seh<sub>u</sub>-eu to butt to death (as a buffalo)
- tah<sub>u</sub> teu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to pound down something of the nature of  
earth, salt, etc. real hard
- tah<sub>u</sub> toê-eu to hit a glancing blow
- tah<sub>u</sub> tuê-eu to go right up to what is being spoken of,  
to reach it (as the pine tree which reached right  
up to heaven)
- tah<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to hollow out a drum
- tah<sub>u</sub> tsm<sup>ˆ</sup> (tsm<sup>ˆ</sup>) a paddy pounder
- tah<sub>u</sub> tsm<sup>ˆ</sup> maw<sup>ˆ</sup> (maw<sup>ˆ</sup>) the part of the paddy pounder  
they step on (tah<sub>u</sub> tsm<sup>ˆ</sup> mah<sup>ˆ</sup> - not pf.)
- tah<sub>u</sub> tsm<sup>ˆ</sup> si<sub>u</sub> (si<sub>u</sub>) the rice pounding receptacle
- tah<sub>u</sub> tsm<sub>u</sub>-eu to hit and get stuck
- tah<sub>u</sub> ya<sup>ˆ</sup> an Indian white-eye (eats cherries)
- tah<sub>u</sub> zaw-eu to hit into something that obstructs the  
way
- taw<sup>ˆ</sup> (FAP) adds a flavor of emphasis to the state-  
ment, sometimes with a tendency to scold
- tawě ma<sup>ˆ</sup>-i<sub>u</sub> 'if that's the case'...
- (noun) taw the edge of.... (ga<sup>ˆ</sup> ma ga<sup>ˆ</sup> taw, law<sup>ˆ</sup> ba<sub>u</sub>,  
law<sup>ˆ</sup> taw, etc.)
- taw-eu to stretch out, as a skin
- taw g'oe<sub>u</sub>-eu to completely enclose a place (sides and  
top)
- taw g'oe<sub>u</sub>-eu, ka<sup>ˆ</sup> pyaw<sup>ˆ</sup> - to fill in a hole in a wall

taw lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to enclose an area on the sides, but not  
put anything on the top

taw lawt<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to make a room by putting up a wall

taw pat<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to screen off, to section off, to wall off

taw taw-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to stick up something (as if they  
hang decorations around, or cover hole in wall with  
a piece of paper)

taw<sub>ˇ</sub> (B) a jail (ku<sup>ˇ</sup>, pa<sub>ˇ</sub> ku<sup>ˆ</sup>)

(verb) taw<sub>ˇ</sub> 1. to keep doing what doing (jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sub>ˇ</sub> de -  
please remain here, keep staying here)  
2. to go ahead of others in doing something (Nga<sup>ˇ</sup>  
i<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sub>ˇ</sub> ma de<sub>ˇ</sub>. I'll go ahead.)

taw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to carry a large load (by animals, lorry,  
plane, or when they 'carry their religion')

- taw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, ma<sub>ˇ</sub> taw<sub>ˇ</sub> - 1. to look at something through  
a microscope  
2. to look at something through field glasses

- taw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, zah<sup>ˇ</sup> - , to carry on certain customs, or a  
religion

te<sup>ˇ</sup> bya<sub>ˇ</sub> (bya<sub>ˇ</sub>) a board, a plank

te<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to beat on something or someone with the side  
of one's fist

- te<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, daw<sub>ˇ</sub> te<sup>ˇ</sup> - to slip and fall

- te<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, deh<sub>ˇ</sub> tse<sub>ˇ</sub> - to prepare yeast for making liq-  
uor by pounding a mixture of things

- te<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, haw<sub>ˇ</sub> tah<sub>ˇ</sub> - to pound up the ingredients and  
make rice cakes

- te<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, mi<sub>ˇ</sub> beu<sup>ˆ</sup> mi<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sup>ˇ</sup> - to pound up ingredients  
for gun powder

te<sup>ˇ</sup> geu<sup>ˆ</sup>teu to fall and sprain something

te<sup>ˇ</sup> joe g<sup>ˆ</sup>eh-eu to fall and slide down quite a ways

te<sup>ˇ</sup> k<sup>ˆ</sup>eh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to fall and break a bone

te<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to fall and hurt oneself a bit (bruised  
is all, no wound or broken bones)

te<sup>ˇ</sup> sa<sup>ˇ</sup> a sound

te˥ sa˥ g'aw˥ yeu-eu to hold a note a long time in  
singing, or a cock to hold his crow a long time

te˥ sa˥ yaw jeu˥ a sound that carries a long ways

te˥ sa˥ yaw yui a sound that is continuous, as when  
a bell rings, also get with banjo & violin

te (FP) used with statements and questions requiring  
a yes or no answer when speaking about oneself, or  
directing the question to a person present. It is  
used of the present time (de)

te˥ (CL) for straight things (yu da˥, jeh˥ te˥,  
kui˥ naw˥, etc.)

te˥ (FP) used with statements about oneself, and  
questions requiring a yes or no answer when speak-  
ing directly to a person present. It is used about  
something that is past or completed (de˥)

te˥-eu to establish or build a village, town, city

te˥-i˥-eu to decrease, to lessen

te˥ le byo˥ le-eu (VC) to decrease in number and  
disappear (as a herd of cows)

te˥ le-eu the next smaller in size

te˥ le-eu˥ at the very least....

teh˥ paw˥ na˥-eu (B) to have typhoid

(verb) teh˥ teh˥-eu very quickly (m˥ teh˥ teh˥-eu)

teh do˥-eu to chase out, to drive out

teh-eu to chase, to drive

- teh-eu, caw - to follow along behind, to 'chase  
along'

- teh-eu, law˥ li˥ - to drive a lorry

teh g'o˥teu to send someone back home (know their way)

teh ji˥-eu to chase something away from the spot where  
it is

teh ka˥-eu to chase a long ways

teh k'o˥-eu to drive back home (as cows - must drive  
all the way)

- teh mi<sup>˘</sup>-eu to chase and 'reach' (catch up with)
- teh mui<sub>˘</sub>-eu a good (place) to go hunting (i.e. lots of animals)
- teh pi<sup>˘</sup>-eu to chase something away so as to protect something else
- teh u<sup>˘</sup>-eu to drive into (as animals into an enclosure)
- teh zaw teh byo<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to chase away things that fly
- teh<sub>˘</sub> (FAP) used almost as an exclamation calling someone's attention to the thing (usually close by) that the speaker is pointing out
- teh<sub>˘</sub> ba-eu to broil on sticks near the fire
- teh<sub>˘</sub> ceh<sub>˘</sub> a triangular ornament on their clothing (can be either silver or cloth)
- teh<sub>˘</sub> ceh<sub>˘</sub> teh<sub>˘</sub>-eu to put the above design on
- teh<sub>˘</sub> da<sup>˘</sup> (da<sup>˘</sup>) scissors
- teh<sub>˘</sub> da<sup>˘</sup> teh<sub>˘</sub>-eu to cut with scissors
- teh<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu 1. to cut (as cloth)  
2. to be busy (su<sub>˘</sub>-eu)
- (verb) teh<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu idea of squashing down, pushing down firmly (k'aw<sub>˘</sub> teh<sub>˘</sub>-eu, naw<sub>˘</sub> teh<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu, nyeh<sub>˘</sub> teh<sub>˘˘</sub>-eu, etc.)
- teh<sub>˘</sub> geu<sub>˘</sub>-eu to cut with scissors and take
- teh<sub>˘</sub> la<sup>˘</sup>-eu to become very busy
- teh<sub>˘</sub> ne<sup>˘</sup> a type of tree (women use the red seeds as decorations on their headdress, men as bait)
- teh<sub>˘</sub> yoe-eu to cut off at an angle
- teu<sup>˘</sup>-eu to be tight (as a pattern in weaving), to be packed (as salt)
- teu<sup>˘</sup>-eu, meh<sub>˘</sub> - to teach thoroughly (lit. 'tightly')
- teu<sup>˘˘</sup>-eu, tah<sub>˘</sub> - to pound down earth or salt real hard
- teu<sup>˘</sup> jaw<sup>ˆ</sup> ni to be very tight (as cork in a bottle), well packed down

teu that which is nearer you than me

teu ma<sub>1</sub> such things, such a place

teu miě neh because of this

teu myaē myaē-ehē this much

teu naē naē-ehē this much

teu paw the side nearer you than me

- ti-eu, gu<sub>1</sub> ti - to have a cramp in one's leg or arm  
muscle

ti<sub>1</sub> number one (when with a classifier, just in counting 1, 2, 3, etc. ɤ ti<sub>1</sub>)

- ti<sub>1</sub> bah<sub>1</sub>, haw<sub>1</sub> - one steamer of rice

ti<sub>1</sub> baw<sub>1</sub> a group of people (like ti<sub>1</sub> deu<sub>1</sub>)

ti<sub>1</sub> byah full (ti<sub>1</sub> byah ti<sub>1</sub> lo<sub>1</sub> NC)

ti<sub>1</sub> byaw<sup>✓</sup> dza<sub>1</sub>-eu to eat one meal (time)

ti<sub>1</sub> bym<sup>✓</sup> a part

ti<sub>1</sub> coeɤ ti<sub>1</sub> law<sup>^</sup> a fairly short time (a month or so)

ti<sub>1</sub> da-eu<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> children of the same father

ti<sub>1</sub> deu<sub>1</sub> some

ti<sub>1</sub> deu<sup>^</sup> one section, one part (as when cross a stream)

ti<sub>1</sub> doē one trip, one round (heu doē - this trip)

ti<sub>1</sub> ga<sup>✓</sup> duē-eu the same (ti<sub>1</sub> kaw<sup>^</sup>ɤ

ti<sub>1</sub> gaē ta<sub>1</sub>-eu for two or more people to make the same  
garden, or the like

ti<sub>1</sub> gaē taw<sub>1</sub>-eu for two larger areas to be joined  
together

ti<sub>1</sub> gaē tuē-eu for the edges of two small items to  
touch

ti<sub>1</sub> gm lo<sub>1</sub>-eh<sup>✓</sup> together (lit.ɤ 'the same as a pair')

ti<sub>1</sub> g'a<sub>1</sub>-ah<sup>✓</sup> lo<sub>1</sub>-eh<sup>✓</sup> di ni for people to be equal

ti<sub>1</sub> g'a<sub>1</sub> lo<sub>1</sub>-eh<sup>✓</sup> together

ti<sub>1</sub> jawē-i<sub>1</sub> (negative verb) not even once

- ti<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> (verb) without any..., not at all...t.
- ti<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> coe<sub>2</sub> ni without any difficulty
- ti<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> ngeu<sup>~</sup> never mind (it does not matter)
- ti<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> something or other (ti<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> a<sub>2</sub> bu<sup>~</sup>  
k'oe<sup>~</sup> g'a<sub>2</sub>-aht bi<sub>2</sub>teu<sub>2</sub> - gave something or other to  
that girl)
- ti<sub>2</sub> je<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub> ti<sup>^</sup> one further thing, the next matter
- ti<sub>2</sub> jeu<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub> ca to be of one clan
- ti<sub>2</sub> kaw<sup>^</sup> ma<sub>2</sub> kaw<sup>^</sup>-a for two things not to be the same
- ti<sub>2</sub> kaw<sup>^</sup> lo<sub>2</sub>-eh<sup>~</sup> together, following one line, so to  
speak
- ti<sub>2</sub> kaw<sup>^</sup> lo<sub>2</sub>teh<sup>~</sup> di ni to be equal
- ti<sub>2</sub> k'aw<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>2</sub> one half (as time & money, etc.)
- ti<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sup>~</sup> la<sup>~</sup> k'eh<sub>2</sub> for only a very short period of  
time
- ti<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sub>2</sub> a moment
- ti<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> ta<sub>2</sub> ni quite often, every now and then
- ti<sub>2</sub> k'eh<sup>^</sup> one half (crosswise)
- ti<sub>2</sub> k'oet one section, or one half (roughly) of long  
things (including path, day, board, etc.)
- ti<sub>2</sub> lah<sub>2</sub> one 'pott, as when one cooks a pot of chicken  
curry
- ti<sub>2</sub> maw<sup>t</sup> (CL) used for all animals, plus werewolf,  
airplanes, dragon, etc.
- ti<sub>2</sub> meh gu one pair, mother and child (when speaking  
of animals)
- ti<sub>2</sub> neh<sub>2</sub> meh 'they are the same<sup>t</sup> (said about two  
people who do something just the same - good or bad)
- ti<sub>2</sub> nyi<sup>~</sup> a<sub>2</sub> yui<sub>2</sub> only one animal born after this one  
(used only of animals)
- ti<sub>2</sub> pa<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub> k'ah<sup>~</sup> to be of one extended family
- ti<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>^</sup> one half, lengthwise
- ti<sub>2</sub> pa<sup>^</sup> deu<sub>2</sub> some

- ti<sub>2</sub> paw<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>2</sub> not even a little (verb) - used esp.  
with the negative
- ti<sub>2</sub> po<sup>^</sup> na sometimes
- ti<sub>2</sub> po<sup>^</sup> teh<sub>2</sub>-eh<sup>^</sup> at once, right away
- ti<sub>2</sub> pu si<sub>2</sub> the whole village
- ti<sub>2</sub> ... sa<sup>^</sup>-i ti<sub>2</sub> ... one... after another (ti<sub>2</sub>  
nah sa<sup>^</sup>-i ti<sub>2</sub> nah - day after day)
- ti<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> a long time (G'aw<sub>2</sub> myah ti<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> keu<sup>^</sup> la<sup>^</sup> meh.)
- ti<sub>2</sub> taw ti<sub>2</sub> na from every side, from every direction  
(ti<sub>2</sub> taw ti<sub>2</sub> na jaw<sup>^</sup>-eu deu<sub>2</sub> - people from everywhere)
- ti<sub>2</sub> u<sup>^</sup> pyeh<sup>^</sup> za<sub>2</sub> children of the very same parents
- ti<sub>2</sub> zah<sup>^</sup> i<sup>^</sup>-eu for a woman to be married once to some-  
one
- ti<sub>2</sub> zah<sup>^</sup> sheu<sub>2</sub>-eu for a man to be married once to a  
woman
- tm<sup>^</sup>-eu, gu<sub>2</sub> - to sew up
- tm (CL) for a somewhat long and bulky item (mah<sub>2</sub>  
sa<sup>^</sup> bya<sub>2</sub>, a<sub>2</sub> za<sub>2</sub> u<sup>^</sup> dzaw<sub>2</sub> sha<sub>2</sub> yoe<sub>2</sub>, etc.)
- tm<sub>2</sub> (tm<sub>2</sub>) a pool of water in a stream (i<sup>^</sup> cu<sub>2</sub> tm<sub>2</sub>)
- tm<sub>2</sub> cu<sub>2</sub>-eu to tie a sack
- tm<sub>2</sub>-eu to be satisfied, for it to be right
- tm<sub>2</sub>-eu, cat<sup>^</sup> tm<sub>2</sub> - to tie the end of a rope so it  
will not ravel
- tm<sub>2</sub>-eu, ju<sub>2</sub> k'oe<sub>2</sub> - for there to be fog, low lying  
clouds
- tm<sub>2</sub>-eu, noe<sup>^</sup> - to hope for (often used when they hunt,  
and hope to get meat)
- tm<sub>2</sub> tm<sub>2</sub> dza<sub>2</sub> the lower part of a pool in a stream
- tm<sub>2</sub> tm<sub>2</sub> meht<sup>^</sup> the upper part of a pool in a stream
- tm<sub>2</sub> tsa<sub>2</sub>-eu to be twisted together
- to<sup>^</sup> (WM) a handsbreadth (i.e. from the thumb to the  
middle finger - stretched out)
- to<sup>^</sup> dzeh-eu to drive away bad things by means of re-  
peating spirit incantations



- to<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to repeat spirit incantations (neh<sub>˩</sub> to<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)e
- To<sup>ˇ</sup> ma an important ancestor, the first spirit priest
- to<sup>ˇ</sup> shaw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to purify by repeating spirit incantations
- to<sub>˩</sub> (FAP) used to indicate that the other person has  
said exactly what the speaker has been saying  
("That's just what I've been saying...")
- to<sub>˩</sub>eeu to call back when someone calls you (same  
as 'o<sub>˩</sub> to<sub>˩</sub>-eu')
- to<sub>˩</sub> no<sub>˩</sub> maw<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sup>ˇ</sup> a cow woven of bamboo strips which  
has had spirit incantations repeated over it, and is  
then put under an enemy's house or in his field
- to<sub>˩</sub> no<sub>˩</sub> to<sub>˩</sub>e<sup>e</sup>-eu to repeat spirit incantations to the  
above figure
- to<sub>˩</sub> to<sub>˩</sub> ta<sub>˩</sub> ta<sub>˩</sub>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> beu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu the sound of many guns  
going off together
- toe a special subject indicator (naw ma<sub>˩</sub> toe - how  
about you)
- toe toe ta ta-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> the sound of running through the  
jungle stirring up game
- toe<sub>˩</sub> ceh the index finger (toe<sub>˩</sub> ceh noe<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- toe<sub>˩</sub> ceh-eu to point at, as with one's <sup>e</sup>finger or a  
stick
- toe<sub>˩</sub> ci<sup>è</sup>-eu to touch and take
- toe<sub>˩</sub> deh<sub>˩</sub> toe<sub>˩</sub> shi<sup>ˇ</sup> gah<sub>˩</sub> yoe<sub>˩</sub> the mythical wand that  
can cause life from one end, and death from the other
- toe<sub>˩</sub>-eu to touch
- toe<sub>˩</sub>-eu, ga<sup>ˇ</sup> toe<sub>˩</sub> - to go down a steep place in a  
path
- toe<sub>˩</sub> leh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to touch a little food onto one's lips,  
or the lips of another (as a baby)
- toe<sub>˩</sub> meh<sub>˩</sub>-eu to point out
- toe<sub>˩</sub> myeu<sub>˩</sub>-eu to touch and lick (as when dip finger  
in something and bring to one's mouth)
- toe<sub>˩</sub> shi<sup>ˇ</sup> toe<sub>˩</sub> deh<sub>˩</sub> the touch-me-not plant

toe, zaw-eu to touch something and it flies off

tu<sup>ˇ</sup> dzeh-eu to cut down a tree (to get rid of it)

tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu 1. to cut down a tree  
2. to stand up, to rise up

- tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ba<sub>ˆ</sub> - to lean a big thing (that must be carried on one's shoulder) against something

- tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, deh<sub>ˆ</sub> - to straighten up something that is leaning

- tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, g'o<sup>ˆ</sup> - to lean a small thing against something else

- tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, k'ah<sub>ˆ</sub> - to dig a hole and place a post in it

- tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, na<sub>ˆ</sub> baw<sup>ˇ</sup> - to be thick headed, to take a long time to learn anything (lit., 'thick eared')

- tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, pi - 1. to get up with a load on one's back  
2. this is specially used (as, pi tu<sup>ˇ</sup> ta<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu) to indicate to lean something you have carried on your back against something else

- tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, tsaw<sub>ˆ</sub> - to jump up

- tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, u<sub>ˆ</sub> tu<sup>ˇ</sup> - to get up after the sun comes up

- tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ya<sup>ˇ</sup> - to cut down trees to make a hill field

tu<sup>ˇ</sup> nui<sup>ˇ</sup> la<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to sit up (from a lying position)

ta<sup>ˆ</sup> (B) a fort, an entrenched position (sometimes also used for soldiers barracks)

ta<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to be sharp, keen

- ta<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, deu<sup>ˆ</sup> - to have a deep cut from a machete or ax, in one's leg or arm

- ta<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, kaw<sub>ˆ</sub> - to collect taxes

ta<sup>ˆ</sup> g'eh-eu to hit (with a bullet), similar to 'beu<sup>ˆ</sup> zaw-eu<sup>ˆ</sup>

(verb) ta<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to do something with someone else (haw<sub>ˆ</sub> dza<sub>ˆ</sub> ta<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, yu<sub>ˆ</sub> ta<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, etc.)

ta<sub>ˆ</sub> (CL) indicates flat things (paw<sub>ˆ</sub> law<sub>ˆ</sub>, sah<sub>ˆ</sub> bo<sub>ˆ</sub>, le<sup>ˇ</sup> peu<sub>ˆ</sub>, etc.)

(noun) ta<sub>ˆ</sub>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> over, more than (ti<sub>ˆ</sub> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> ta<sub>ˆ</sub>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> - over one kyat)

ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu 1. to collect taxes or money for community use  
 2. to be related, connected (as relatives)

- ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu, da<sup>˥</sup> ta<sub>˧</sub> - to drive a stake into the ground
- ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu<sub>˧</sub> deh<sub>˧</sub> - to live with someone
- ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu, dza<sub>˧</sub> ta<sub>˧</sub> daw<sup>˥</sup> - to have a meal with someone
- ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu, dzah<sub>˧</sub> ta<sub>˧</sub> - to chisel (with a chisel)
- ta<sub>˧</sub>neu, ka<sub>˧</sub> - to be adjoining
- ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu, pu ka<sub>˧</sub> - an adjoining village
- ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu, yu<sub>˧</sub> - to sleep together (usually indicating sexual intercourse)
- ta<sub>˧</sub>neu, zeu<sup>˧</sup> ta<sub>˧</sub> ~ to buy something in partnership with someone else (as a buffalo)

ta<sub>˧</sub> le<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be related (as two ideas, etc.)

ta<sub>˧</sub> peh<sup>˥</sup> (B) followers, sometimes for disciples

ta<sub>˧</sub> peh<sub>˧</sub>-eu to knock (strike) a hole in something

ta<sub>˧</sub> myah<sub>˧</sub>-eu to nail something onto something else

ta<sub>˧</sub> neh<sub>˧</sub>-eu to give money for something (as taxes)

ta<sub>˧</sub> seh<sup>˥</sup> seh<sup>˥</sup>-eu a polite way of saying that a girl sleeps with many different boys

ta<sub>˧</sub> tsui<sub>˧</sub> (r.) all of a man's male relatives on his father's side who are older than he, but not his own brothers (a<sub>˧</sub> yui<sub>˧</sub> a<sub>˧</sub> zaw<sup>˧</sup>)

ta<sub>˧</sub> ui<sub>˧</sub>-eu for each to contribute something to a collection

taw<sup>˧</sup> ah<sup>˥</sup>-eu to gather things and put in something (as when they scoop up paddy and put in a container)

taw<sup>˧</sup> cu<sub>˧</sub>-eu to wrap around and tie

- taw<sup>˧</sup> da<sup>˥</sup>-eu, leh<sup>˥</sup> tsa<sup>˥</sup> - to pour hot coals on something below

- taw<sup>˧</sup> don<sup>˥</sup>-eu, ceh<sup>˥</sup> - to take paddy out of the paddy-house (as when they sun it)

taw<sup>˧</sup>-eu to divide around usually share and share alike

- taw<sup>˧</sup>neu, la<sup>˥</sup> - to try to persuade someone to do something with you (go hunting, make a field, etc.)

- taw^<sub>eu</sub>, maw<sup>ñ</sup> taw^ - to wrap in a shroud

- taw<sup>ñ</sup>-eu, zi<sup>✓</sup> baw<sup>✓</sup> - a ceremony to extend the life of an old person

taw^ ka<sub>eu</sub> to throw in and cover

- taw^ k'o<sub>eu</sub>, ceh<sup>✓</sup> - to put paddy in a basket (as after sunning it)

taw<sup>ñ</sup> ma a board the young men fix to use in scaring spirits out of the village

taw^ pi-eu to put in and carry on one's back (as paddy, small things that can be poured in)

taw<sup>ñ</sup> za<sub>eu</sub> a type of machete they use when they make small bamboo strips (blade only a few inches long)

- taw<sub>eu</sub> ah<sup>✓</sup>-eu, peh<sup>✓</sup> taw<sub>eu</sub> - to button a button

- taw<sub>eu</sub>, a<sup>✓</sup> g'm - for a baby to make cooing noises

- taw<sub>eu</sub>, bya<sup>✓</sup> - to embrace

- taw<sub>eu</sub>, caw<sub>eu</sub> - to reach across (as a stream) and meet (as branches of two trees)

- taw<sub>eu</sub>, mah<sub>eu</sub> taw<sub>eu</sub> - to lock a lock

- taw<sub>eu</sub>, peh<sup>✓</sup> g'aw^ - to fasten a silver buckle

- taw<sub>eu</sub>, si<sup>✓</sup> - to sew a seam

- taw<sub>eu</sub>, tso<sup>ñ</sup> - to be built right on the edge of something (as Rangoon is built on edge of a river)

teh^<sub>eu</sub> 1. to slap

2. to shape something by pounding, as machetes, clay pots, etc.

- teh^<sub>eu</sub>, baw dui<sup>✓</sup> - to play volley ball

- teh^<sub>eu</sub>, la<sub>eu</sub> k'aw^ - to clap one's hands

- teh^<sub>eu</sub>, m<sub>eu</sub> je<sub>eu</sub> tsaw<sub>eu</sub> teh^ - for lightning to crackle and roar (but not strike)

- teh^<sub>eu</sub>, mya^ nui^ k'o^ teh^ - to wink one's eye

- teh^<sub>eu</sub>, na<sub>eu</sub> teh^ - to slap someone's face

teh^ k'a^<sub>eu</sub> to slap real hard

teh^ ma the guava tree (they eat the fruit)

teh<sup>^</sup> myaw<sub>^</sub>-eu to repair old farming tools (by the blacksmith)

teh<sup>^</sup> seh<sub>^</sub>-eu to slap to death (as a bug)

teh<sub>^</sub> only (teh<sub>^</sub>-eh<sup>~</sup>)

teh<sub>^</sub> (CL) a step or a notch made to be a step in a ladder or slope

teh<sub>^</sub>-a (FP) occurs with statements about the future, and indicates that the speaker is positive that it will happen

- teh<sub>^</sub>-eu, du<sub>^</sub> teh<sub>^</sub> - to dig steps in the side of a hill (in the dirt)

teu<sup>^</sup> (CL) for a 'twist', as the jump and twist of a horse

teu<sup>^</sup>-eu to squirm rather violently, to twist and turn (may be in pain or convulsions)

teu<sup>^</sup> seh<sub>^</sub>-eu 1. to twist and turn and jump about so that one kills oneself  
2. figuratively to indicate someone twisting with all their might

teu<sub>^</sub> (CL) a notch in something, as in wood, metal, a tree

teu<sub>^</sub>-eu to bite down on something which is hard, to gnaw on something

- teu<sub>^</sub>-eu, lah - to block up a stream to make a pool of water

- teu<sub>^</sub>-eu, lu<sup>~</sup> - to fry and eat something fairly hard or tough

- teu<sub>^</sub>-eu, seu<sub>^</sub> - to grind one's teeth

- teu<sub>^</sub>-eu, sha<sub>^</sub> yoe<sub>^</sub> - to chew on something to get the good out of it, and spit out the rest

teu<sub>^</sub> leu<sub>^</sub> a<sup>~</sup> ji<sup>~</sup> a fire-breasted flowerpecker

ti<sup>^</sup> (WM) a story, a floor (as a house 2 stories high, nyi<sub>^</sub> ti<sup>^</sup>)

- ti<sup>^</sup>-eu, cah<sub>^</sub> - to throw one's top at another which has been thrown down and is spinning

ti<sub>˧</sub> number one (when counting, 1,2,3,)

ti<sub>˧</sub> dza<sub>˧</sub>-eu to fine someone (money, pig, liquor, or  
what have you) and appropriate that fine

ti<sub>˧</sub>-eu to fine someone

- ti<sub>˧</sub>-eu, gui<sup>˥</sup> o<sub>˧</sub> - to fine a person

- ti<sub>˧</sub>-eu, sah<sub>˧</sub> ti<sub>˧</sub> - to stumble

to<sup>˥</sup> ceh ceh-eu to strike back and forth, as chickens  
pecking each other

to<sup>˥</sup> dza<sub>˧</sub>-eu to peck and eat (as crows eating carrion)

to<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. to peck, to strike (as a snake)  
2. to hit (used in special combinations)

- to<sup>˥</sup>-eu, deh<sub>˧</sub> - to put a brace under something sagging  
(house, branch of fruit tree, etc.)

- to<sup>˥</sup>-eu, k'awě to<sup>˥</sup> - to put in a post to brace up  
something sagging (house, branch of fruit tree, etc.)

- to<sup>˥</sup>-eu, peh<sup>˥</sup> - to stub one's toe

- to<sup>˥</sup>-eu, po<sup>˥</sup> - for something rolling downhill to hit  
something

- to<sup>˥</sup>-eu, tah<sub>˧</sub> - to hit a glancing blow

toē neě chicken pox (toē<sup>˥</sup> ne<sup>˥</sup>)

toē pyeuē k'mě-eu to set a spring-pole snare that goes  
off when the pheasant, jungle fowels, etc. peck at  
the seed

to<sup>˥</sup> seh<sub>˧</sub>eeu to strike to death - as a snake

to<sub>˧</sub>-eh<sup>˥</sup> like this...

toē<sup>˥</sup> (CL) a small package

toēē-eu to fold up, to make a (small) package (pa<sub>˧</sub>  
toē<sup>˥</sup>-eu)

toē<sup>˥</sup> m<sub>˧</sub> dza<sub>˧</sub>-eu to fix greens or curry in a leaf, cook  
and eat

toēē m<sub>˧</sub>-eu to wrap greens or curry in a leaf and roast

toē<sup>˥</sup> neě chickenpox (toē neě)

toēē pu<sub>˧</sub> pu<sub>˧</sub>-eu to wrap in a leaf and boil (tehē pu<sub>˧</sub>  
pu<sub>˧</sub>-eu)

toe^ pu\_ pu\_-eu m^ myaw\_ sheu\_-eu to have an ordeal by  
boiling packets of rice

tu^ (WM) one fist, both in length (when measure a cord  
around a pig, for example), and in amount, as one  
fistful of seed

(verb) tu^-eu to the very top (m^ tu^-eu - to have  
worked on a strip of field right to the top)

tu^-eu to bump into or hit some object with head, arms,  
or legs when one falls

- tu^-eu, ga - to fall and hit something

- tu^-eu, u\_ du\_-u^ - to hit one's head on something

tu^ na^-eu to hit something with one's head, and for  
the spot to hurt or be sore

tu^ peh\_-eu to hit open, as to strike a boiled egg on  
something and crack it open

tu^ teh\_-eu to clench something in one's fist

- tui^-eu, ga - to fall into a pile (as leaves under a  
tree), which is rather deep

- tui^-eu, ui^ tui^ - to have the hiccups (i^ tui^  
tui^-eu)

- tui^ pa^-eu, km^ tui^ - to make a fence between two  
villages

ts

- tsa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, nui tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> - to feel hot (as on a hot day)
- tsa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, yaw tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> - for the atmosphere to be hot
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> (si<sub>ˇ</sub>) a brick (mi<sup>ˇ</sup> bya<sup>ˆ</sup>, ma<sub>ˇ</sub> u<sub>ˆ</sub>, mah<sub>ˇ</sub> u<sub>ˆ</sub> - not pf.)
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> dah<sup>h</sup> lah<sub>ˇ</sub> za a Chinese francolin (bird) (du<sup>ˇ</sup> du<sup>ˇ</sup> g'a<sub>ˇ</sub> g'a<sub>ˇ</sub> - pf.)
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub> a housesite that is dug out
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to dig the above
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to be right, correct
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, baw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to discuss and come to an agreement
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu daw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu (VC) to be right and correct (tsa<sub>ˇ</sub>neu tsah<sup>h</sup>-eu)
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, daw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to wait right there
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, nui ma - to be in agreement
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> geu<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to guess a hand someone has something in, and to take what is in it
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> le<sup>h</sup> dzoe<sup>ˇ</sup> le<sup>h</sup>-eu to be reconciled
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> leh<sub>ˇ</sub> pu<sub>ˇ</sub> (B) 1. a large lamp  
2. a brass tray
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> ngaw<sub>ˇ</sub> the Akha name for July (approximately)
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> pu<sup>ˆ</sup> (pu<sup>ˆ</sup>, si<sub>ˇ</sub>) a termite hill (that is above ground)
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> pu<sup>h</sup> a<sup>h</sup> hm<sup>h</sup> a type of mushroom that grows in termite hills
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> pu<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sup>h</sup> law<sup>h</sup> a type of snake, similar to a cobra, that lives in termite hills
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> pu<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sub>ˇ</sub> i<sub>ˇ</sub> the type of termite that builds big, towering hills
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> pu<sup>ˆ</sup> law<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to make an offering at a termite hill
- tsa<sub>ˇ</sub> pu<sup>ˆ</sup> mi<sup>h</sup> ga a caved in termite hill (use the dirt from it for med.<sub>n</sub>)



- tsa<sub>u</sub> pu<sup>t</sup> neh<sub>u</sub> the spirit of the termite hill
- tsa<sub>u</sub> pu<sup>t</sup> pu<sup>a</sup> deh<sub>u</sub> an active termite hill (i.e., there are termites occupying it)
- tsa<sub>u</sub> pu<sup>a</sup> ya u<sup>a</sup> the name of the egg that is offered to the termite hill
- tsa<sub>u</sub> pu<sup>t</sup> ya u<sup>t</sup> peh<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>v</sup>-eu to go offer an egg at the termite hill
- tsa<sub>u</sub> taw<sup>t</sup>-eu the portion one gets (either by virtue of choice, or of choosing another's hand)
- tsa<sub>u</sub> tsa<sub>u</sub> ni.... fairly...t. (tsa<sub>u</sub> tsa<sub>u</sub> ni ka<sub>u</sub>-eu - to be fairly far away)
- tsah<sup>v</sup> (CL) for a place, an area, or a matter
- tsah<sup>v</sup>teu to lead an animal
- tsah<sup>v</sup>-eu, i<sup>v</sup> tsah<sup>v</sup> - to fish by damming up a river
- tsah<sup>v</sup> g'a<sup>a</sup>-eu to wrap around loosely, as when one throws a cloth around oneself
- tsah<sup>v</sup> ka<sub>u</sub>-eu to cover up, to bandage over, to cover
- tsah<sup>v</sup> tui<sup>t</sup> a dammed up place made to divert the flow of water into a ditch or the like
- tsah<sup>v</sup> tui<sup>a</sup> tui<sup>a</sup>-eu to make the above
- tsah<sup>v</sup> tsoe<sub>u</sub>-eu to be blocked up, as a river
- tsah<sup>t</sup> yaw<sub>u</sub>-eu to pull out of the way, or to pull off the road or path
- tsah<sub>u</sub> ah<sup>v</sup>teu to turn something (as a basket) over a post, stump, or the like
- tsah<sub>u</sub>-eu, beh<sup>t</sup> - to put the long side rafter on the posts along the side of the house
- tsah<sub>u</sub>-eu, deh - to turn over a large object, as a table
- tsah<sub>u</sub>-eu, mo<sub>u</sub> - to turn over a large object
- tsah<sub>u</sub>-eu, mya<sup>a</sup> to<sup>a</sup> - to wear spectacles
- tsah<sub>u</sub>-eu, pya<sub>u</sub> dm<sub>u</sub> - to put in a rafter or beam
- tsah<sub>u</sub> ga<sup>a</sup> yam<sub>u</sub> the cold season (yaw gat gat<sup>t</sup>-eu yam<sub>u</sub> - not pf.)

tsah<sub>u</sub> k'a<sup>t</sup> the stomach of a bird (including chickens)

tsah<sub>u</sub> k'a<sup>t</sup> ma a very large area of virgin jungle, fields  
never made

tsah<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub> u<sup>v</sup> ji<sup>v</sup> all edible viscera of animals (tsa<sub>u</sub>  
nah<sub>u</sub> u<sup>t</sup> ji<sup>t</sup>, tsa<sub>u</sub> nah<sub>u</sub> u<sup>t</sup> nah<sub>u</sub>)

tsaw<sup>t</sup> caw<sub>u</sub> da<sub>u</sub> yah a guest (flowery language)

tsaw<sup>t</sup> caw<sup>^</sup> a 'human reject<sup>t</sup>, an abnormal birth among  
humans (twins, extra thumb or toe, harelip, etc.),  
they kill immediately

tsaw<sup>t</sup> caw<sup>^</sup> tsaw<sup>t</sup> peh<sup>v</sup> general term for all 'human re-  
jects', with the second element esp. including twins

tsaw<sup>t</sup> dzeh<sub>u</sub> dzeh<sub>u</sub>-eu when a person (esp. a child) is  
very active and into everything

tsaw<sup>v</sup> gah<sup>v</sup> wisdom

tsaw<sup>v</sup> gah<sup>v</sup> gah<sup>v</sup> haw-eu to have a contest of wits to see  
who is the smartest (tsaw<sup>v</sup> gah<sup>v</sup> zm<sub>u</sub>-eu)

tsaw<sup>v</sup> gah<sup>v</sup> zm<sub>u</sub>-eu to try to use your wisdom so as to  
win out over someone else (also see above)

tsaw<sup>t</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> a person, or people

tsaw<sup>t</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sup>t</sup> aw a short person

tsaw<sup>v</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sup>v</sup> ca<sub>u</sub> a bad person, one who is disrespect-  
ful of others or the Akha religion

tsaw<sup>v</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sup>v</sup> daw<sup>t</sup> 'a cursed fool', only use in  
scolding, a very strong term

tsaw<sup>t</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sup>t</sup> g'eh<sup>v</sup> a curse word, very strong

tsaw<sup>t</sup> ha<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sup>t</sup> peh<sup>v</sup> 'a twin<sup>t</sup>, used when extremely  
angry at a person and say he is a twin

tsaw<sup>t</sup> jeu<sub>u</sub> (jeu<sub>u</sub>) one's clan (a<sup>v</sup> jeu<sub>u</sub>)

tsaw<sup>t</sup> jeu<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sup>v</sup> ca (NC) 1. the different clans among  
the Akhas  
2. the different tribes (as Shan, Lahu, etc.)

tsaw<sup>t</sup> ka<sub>u</sub> 1. a go-between

2. a witness, one who saw something transpire and  
tells about it in an official way

tsawt k'a^ a young married man who is old enough to  
discuss village matters, but not really an 'elder'

tsawt k'at a, da (see above)

tsawt k'a^ a, ma a young married woman, but not really  
considered an 'old woman' (a, pi,) as yet

tsawt law, people (flowery term, used in the language  
of spirit incantations)

tsawt law^ people old enough and strong enough to work  
in fields

tsawt maw, 1. an elder, usually knows the Akha religion  
quite well  
2. (see a, maw,)

tsawt myah^ one's name (caw^ myah^, a^ myah^ - not pf.)

tsawt myah^ daw^ neh, teu to enroll, to give one's name

tsaw^ myah^ do^-eu a well-known person, a celebrity

tsawt myah^ myah^-eu to name someone

tsawt myah^ myah^ ma^ one's official name, the first  
part being the last part of one's father, the name  
used in recounting genealogies

tsawt myah^ myah^ paw, a nickname, the name they use  
every day

tsawt ngoet ngoet^-eu to wail for the dead

tsawt pa, tsawt ca close relatives, have similar back-  
grounds in their genealogies

tsawt peh^ 'twin!', extremely strong curse term, very  
impolite

tsaw^ pi^ pi^-eu for a girl to sleep with a lot of  
different boys quite often

tsawt pyeh^ pyeh^ dza,-eu to get something by argument  
and disputing over it

tsawt pyeh^ pyeh^-eu to argue

tsaw^ pyu^ an albino

tsawt shaw^ nyo, shawt^-eu for people to be 'holyt' in  
that they can take part in all religious ceremonies  
(but if had twins, smallpox, murdered someone, no)

tsawt̚ tsi̯ tsi̯<sup>h</sup>-eu for a person to be stingy, hold back money or goods

tsawt̚ tsm̯ a person (or people) not related on either the father's or mother's side, and thus can participate if 'animal reject' (je̯ cawt̚) meat is eaten

tsaw̯ u̯ a crazy person, one who is insane

tsaw̯ u̯ beu̯ la̯<sup>h</sup>-eu for one to get over one's insanity

tsawt̚ u̯ m̯ shawt̚-eu to purify through sacrifice a person who has become insane

tsaw̯ u̯ u̯-i̯<sup>h</sup>-eu to become crazy

tsawt̚ zawt̚ (zaw̯) a dwelling house

tsaw la the Akha name for August (approximately)

tsaw̯ (tsaw̯) a waterfall

tsawt̚ bi̯ a bamboo or wooden trough through which water flows from a spring

tsawt̚ do̯<sup>h</sup>-eu to jump out

tsawt̚ dzeu̯<sup>h</sup>-eu to jump over something

tsaw̯̯-eu to jump

- tsaw̯̯-eu, la̯ je̯ - for men to dance in a circle to the music of their musical pipes

- tsaw̯̯-eu, ma̯ pu̯<sup>h</sup> - for a hand grenade or landmine to explode

- tsawt̯̚-eu, sha̯ gu̯ - for one's pulse to beat

- tsaw̯̯-eu, tsui̯ tsawt̚ - for there to be a 'jump' in the genealogy (due to an ancestor having died a 'terrible death')

tsaw̯ eu̯̯-eu to jump on someone (on their back)

tsawt̚ gu̯<sup>h</sup>teu to jump or start with fright

tsawt̚ g'o̯ (gto̯) the fireplace in their homes, where they cook the rice and curry

tsaw̯ ha̯ the dirt area where the fire is built

tsawt̚ ha̯ k'awt̚ law̯ - the wooden framework for a fireplace

tsawt̚ ka-eu to jump down

tsaw<sub>u</sub> naw<sub>u</sub> na<sup>~</sup>-eu for testicles to swell upn (feel that the man can have no children if this happens)

tsaw<sub>u</sub> neh<sub>u</sub> the waterfall spirit

tsaw<sub>u</sub> pa<sup>^</sup>-i<sup>~</sup>-eu 1. to split apart with a bang, as burning bamboo, wood splitting, etcn  
2. for something to explode, either with or without noise

tsaw<sub>u</sub> toe<sub>u</sub> tsaw<sub>u</sub> da<sup>^</sup> the ups and down in a field or village (not used for paths)

tsaw<sub>u</sub> tu<sup>~</sup>-eu to spring up, to jump up (used of people rising up from the dead during an eclipse of the moon)

tsaw<sub>u</sub> tsui<sub>u</sub> a ginger root

tsaw<sub>u</sub> u<sup>~</sup>-eu to jump into (as a cave or hole)

tse<sup>~</sup> the number ten

tse<sup>~</sup> ah<sup>~</sup>-eu to sort and put in (as sort good and bad potatos and put the good in the basket)

tseñ da<sup>^</sup>-eu for water to be sucked up by a tree, or to come to the surface by itself

tse<sup>~</sup> do<sup>^</sup>-eu to select out

tse<sup>~</sup> dzeh-eu to consider a person to be worthless, not show any interest in them

- tse<sup>~</sup>-eu, mya<sup>^</sup> pyaw<sub>u</sub> hui<sub>u</sub> nyi<sup>~</sup> - to 'look at a person's faceñ, to show partiallity

tse<sup>~</sup> geu<sub>u</sub>ñeu to choose out

tse<sup>~</sup> g'oe<sub>u</sub> the number nineteen

tse<sup>~</sup> haw-eu to pick and choose from various things

tse<sup>~</sup> je<sub>u</sub> ya<sup>~</sup> je<sub>u</sub> many things (lit., 'ten things, one hundred thingsñ)

tse<sup>~</sup> la the Akha name for October (approximately)

tse<sup>~</sup> pa<sup>^</sup> bi<sup>~</sup> pa<sup>^</sup>-eu to divide, to make divisions, to separate things that should be separated

tse<sup>~</sup> pa<sup>^</sup>-eu to divide into two groups

- tse<sup>~</sup> shaw<sub>u</sub>-eu, sa<sub>u</sub> kah<sup>~</sup> - to look for the end of thread in a ball of thread

- tseh<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sup>ˇ</sup> (kah<sup>ˇ</sup>) a head hair (u<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub> tseh<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- tseh<sup>ˇ</sup> kah<sup>ˇ</sup> teh<sub>ˇ</sub> ka-eu a child's first haircut
- tseh<sup>ä</sup> yu<sub>ˇ</sub> tsi<sup>ä</sup>-eu for everyone (in the village) to be  
asleep at night (su<sup>ˇ</sup> yu<sub>ˇ</sub> tsi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)
- tseh<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, haw<sub>ˇ</sub> tseh<sub>ˇ</sub> - to be able to make a very  
little curry go a long way (eats mostly rice)
- tseh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to plow
- tseh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, a<sub>ˇ</sub> gui<sup>ˇ</sup> - for stars to shine
- tseh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, ba la - for the moon to shine
- tseh<sub>ä</sub> keu<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to hoe leaves, etc. into the soil and  
mix them with the soil
- tseh<sub>ä</sub> lah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu<sub>ˇ</sub>... a newly plowed paddy field terrace  
(tseh<sub>ˇ</sub> lah<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu<sub>ä</sub> deh ya<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sub>ˇ</sub> dza<sub>ˇ</sub>...)
- tseh<sub>ˇ</sub> ma (kah<sup>ˇ</sup>) a mattock (large type hoe)
- tseh<sub>ˇ</sub> ma la<sub>ˇ</sub> yoe<sub>ˇ</sub> (yoe<sub>ˇ</sub>) a mattock handle
- tseh<sub>ˇ</sub> ma m<sup>ˇ</sup> tso<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to fit a handle into a mattock
- tseh<sub>ä</sub> myaw<sub>ˇ</sub> mi myaw<sub>ä</sub> m<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to repair old mattocks and  
machetes, as well as other farming tools (axes)
- tsi<sup>ˇ</sup> lard, oil
- tsi<sup>ˇ</sup> di<sub>ˇ</sub> a lamp wick
- tsi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu 1. for rain to stop (u<sub>ˇ</sub> yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> tsi<sup>ˇ</sup> le<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)  
2. to no longer have offspring (i.e., past the age)
- tsi<sup>ä</sup>-eu, tsaw<sup>ä</sup> tsi<sup>ä</sup> - a very stingy person, gives  
very little or nothing to others
- tsi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, za<sub>ˇ</sub> baw - for a woman to no longer be able  
to have children
- tsi<sup>ˇ</sup> k'm<sub>ˇ</sub> (k'm<sub>ˇ</sub>) a small lamp
- tsi<sup>ˇ</sup> k'm<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sup>^</sup> hui<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to turn up a lamp (to make it  
burn brighter)
- tsi<sup>ˇ</sup> k'm<sub>ˇ</sub> sai<sub>ˇ</sub> a cotton lamp wick
- tsi<sup>ˇ</sup> naw<sup>^</sup> a jungle tree, they eat the fruit
- tsi<sup>ˇ</sup>-o<sub>ˇ</sub> a white-browed laughing-thrush (other dialects,  
but this is pf.)

tsi (WM) the distance from one's thumb to the index  
finger, stretched out

tsi dza<sub>v</sub>-eu to eat with chopsticks

tsi-eu to grasp with something and take out (as a  
hawk using talons to catch a chicken, to pull some-  
thing out of water, to pick up with chopsticks)

- tsi-eu, ceh<sub>v</sub> ji<sub>v</sub> - the ceremonial opening of the paddy  
house

tsi k'o<sub>v</sub>-eu to drop back in, to 'throw' back in, as  
when they throw back three small amounts of paddy  
each time they take paddy out of their paddy house

tsi<sub>v</sub> byu<sub>v</sub>-eu to wash very clean

- tsi<sub>v</sub>-eu, deh - to wash clothes by beating

- tsi<sub>v</sub>-eu, deh<sub>v</sub> - to wash clothes by rubbing them

- tsi<sub>v</sub>-eu, leh<sub>v</sub> - to wash clothes by rubbing and roll-  
ing them around

- tsi<sub>v</sub>-eu, un<sub>v</sub> dun<sub>v</sub> - to wash one's hair

tsm<sub>v</sub> le<sub>v</sub>-eu to join at a spot, to form a joint

tsm<sub>v</sub> tui<sup>^</sup> (tui<sup>n</sup>) 1. the bottom beam for a wall  
2. a log placed on the lower side of a hill and then  
filled in with dirt (tsm<sub>v</sub> tui<sup>^</sup> sheu-eu - to put in)

- tsm<sub>v</sub>-eu, tah<sub>v</sub> - to hit and get stuck (cannot back out)

tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu 1. to hinder, to block  
2. to repay a debt

- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, a<sub>v</sub> kah<sub>v</sub> kah<sub>v</sub> - for a spider to weave its  
web

- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, deh<sub>v</sub> - to block an opening with one's hand

- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, ga<sub>v</sub> dah<sub>v</sub> - to have worth, to have value

- tsoen<sub>v</sub>-eu, ja<sup>^</sup> - to block a place by putting some-  
thing else there

- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, jah<sub>v</sub> - 1. to fill in a smallish hole with  
something, as a leaf in a gourd water container  
2. to replace something that you have borrowed and  
broken with something new of the same quality

- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, jaw<sup>˥</sup> - to block the path with one's body  
(a person standing in the doorway, a tiger standing on the path, etc.)
- tsoeɛ<sub>v</sub>-eu, la<sup>˥</sup> - blocked up, obstructed
- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, m<sup>˥</sup> - (see jah<sup>˥</sup> tsoeɛ<sub>v</sub>-eu)
- tsoe<sub>v</sub>eeu, ngaw<sub>v</sub> - to roll up something to block  
(as to block an opening)
- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, pa<sub>˥</sub> tsoe<sub>v</sub> - to plug up a hole with a leaf
- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, paw<sub>v</sub> tsoe<sub>v</sub> - to stopper an opening by pushing something into the hole (as a cork in a bottle)
- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, pya<sub>˥</sub> - to block up, or fill in smaller holes
- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, tsah<sup>˥</sup> - to be blocked up
- tsoeɛ<sub>v</sub>-eu, u<sub>v</sub> tsoeɛ<sub>v</sub> - to cough
- tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu, yaw dah<sup>˥</sup> - for there to be value or worth in it (ga<sup>˥</sup> dah<sup>˥</sup> tsoe<sub>v</sub>-eu)

tsoeɛ k'o<sub>˥</sub>-eu to repay

- tsoe<sub>v</sub> k'o<sub>˥</sub>-eu, dzi<sup>˥</sup> dzo<sup>˥</sup> - to repay a debt
- tsoe<sub>v</sub> ta<sub>v</sub>-eu, lo<sub>˥</sub> - to guard a place so that people cannot enter

tsu<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu for wood to swell from moisture

tɕaɛ (CL) used for bottles, spoons, and sometimes for small bamboo joints

tɕa<sub>˥</sub>eeu 1. to be joined, connected to  
2. to order, as when have someone buy you goods when they go to market

- tɕa<sub>˥</sub>-eu, daw<sub>v</sub> tɕa<sub>˥</sub> - to send word to someone
- tɕaɛ<sub>v</sub>-eu, g'o<sub>˥</sub> daw<sub>v</sub> - to speak parting words, to say farewell
- tɕa<sub>˥</sub>-eu, la<sub>˥</sub> tɕa<sub>˥</sub> - to shake hands
- tɕa<sub>˥</sub>-eu, la<sub>˥</sub> yaw - for a son to carry on the same trade or profession as his father
- tɕaɛ<sub>v</sub>-eu, tm<sub>v</sub> - to be twisted together (as two ropes)

tɕaɛ ga<sub>v</sub>-eu to tell to someone, to relate to them



- tsa<sub>˧</sub> gm<sub>˧</sub> tsa<sub>˧</sub> bya<sup>˧</sup>-eu a 'game' they play during wakes
- tsa<sub>˧</sub> gm<sub>˧</sub> tsaw<sub>˧</sub>-eu a game boys play
- tsa<sub>˧</sub> k'o<sub>˧</sub> g'eh-eu to send a reply
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup> du a dibble stick without a metal tip
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup>-eu to pierce, stab
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup>-eu, a<sup>˧</sup> si<sub>˧</sub> - to vaccinate (a<sup>˧</sup> si<sub>˧</sub> ma<sup>˧</sup> na<sup>˧</sup> tsaw<sup>˧</sup>-eu)
  - tsaw<sup>˧</sup>-eu, a<sub>˧</sub> gah naw<sub>˧</sub> - to step on a thorn and have it enter one's foot
  - tsaw<sup>˧</sup>-eu, g'o<sup>˧</sup> tsaw<sup>˧</sup> - to plant with a dibble stick
  - tsaw<sup>˧</sup>-eu, ja<sup>˧</sup> g'a<sub>˧</sub> - to inject medicine
  - tsaw<sup>˧</sup>-eu, sah<sub>˧</sub> - 1. to tattoo  
2. to beat carbon into a sprain to help it heal faster
  - tsaw<sup>˧</sup>-eu, tah<sub>˧</sub> - to hollow out a drum
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup> gah<sub>˧</sub> tsaw<sup>˧</sup> ceh<sup>˧</sup> a 'burial' fee of kyats four which a man must give to his wife when he divorces her if she is his crosscousin, but which is returned to him if she marries again
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup> ka-eu to stab or punch an object so that it goes down
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup> na<sup>˧</sup>-eu to have 'stabbing' pains (sharp, localized)
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup> pa<sup>˧</sup>-eu to jab a long thing into something else, causing it to break
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup> peh<sup>˧</sup> a dibble stick with a metal end
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup> peh<sub>˧</sub>-eu to puncture something open, to cut (with a jabbing motion) something open
- tsaw<sup>˧</sup> seh<sub>˧</sub>-eu to kill by stabbing
- tseh<sup>˧</sup>-eu to break off, to break apart
- (verb) tseh<sup>˧</sup>-eu to cut through, to cut across (oe tseh<sup>˧</sup>-eu, la<sup>˧</sup> tseh<sup>˧</sup>-eu, etc.)
- tseh<sup>˧</sup>-eu, baw<sub>˧</sub> dza<sub>˧</sub> - to come to a conclusion after discussing something
  - tseh<sup>˧</sup>-eu, deu<sup>˧</sup> - to cut off something

- tseh^-eu, ga^ da\_ - to cut off a path frequented by game (that is, to wait with a gun to shoot game)
- tsehñ-eu, g'a\_ nga\_ - to repay someone who has worked for you by working for them the same amount of time
- tsehñ-eu, ja - to say the final word
- tseh^ñeu, k'eh\_ - to be broken apart
- tseh^-eu, la\_ ci\_ la\_ g'a\_ - for the villagers to go and work in the blacksmith's field one day each year
- tsehñ-eu, law^ ba\_ - to cross a stream or river
- tsehñ-eu, lo\_ - to guard a road (or other place) so completely that no one can travel it
- tsehñ-eu, noe\_ - to reach a conclusion (in one's thinking)
- tsehñ-eu, sa\_ - to breathe one's last (a polite term for death)
- tseh^-eu, teh\_ - to cut off
- tsehñ-eu, yeh\_ - to saw in two (not lengthwise, but across the narrow part)
- tseh^-eu, yu\_ ma^ mañ - for a dream to come true
- tsehñ-eu, zeu^ dzm^ - for a person to be sterile
- tsehñ-i^-eu to break in two, to break through, to break off
- tseh^ ma lah^ jaw^ a type of small leopard with rings on its tail, small, noted by the Akhas as always defecating into the same hole, feeds at night
- tsehñ ma nah^ g'o\_ a sambar deer which looks back as it dies (the meat is taboo)
- tseh\_-eu for an animal to carry some kind of food in its mouth (as dog, cat, leopard, etc.) (sha\_ ji^ tseh\_-eu)
- tseh\_-eu, a\_ kui\_ - for a dog to bark
- tseh\_-eu, yaw tseh\_ - to feel cold, cool
- tseh\_ hu\_ ni g'eh-eu to be cold to the touch, to feel cold (yaw tseh\_ yaw co\_)

- tseh<sub>˧</sub> tah na<sup>˧</sup>-eu to have a cold
- tseh<sub>˧</sub> tah nyaw<sub>˧</sub> la<sup>˧</sup>-eu to catch a cold
- tseh<sub>˧</sub> tah yaw jaw a very communicable type of cold or some virus
- tseh<sub>˧</sub> teh<sub>˧</sub>-eu to clamp down with one's teeth (as on the stem of a tobacco pipe)
- tseh<sub>˧</sub> teh<sub>˧</sub>-eu, seu<sub>˧</sub> - to grit one's teeth in anger
- tseh<sub>˧</sub> to<sup>˧</sup> to<sup>˧</sup>-eu for a dog to bark for a protracted period (as at an animal that is cornered, or at a person that should not be there)
- tseu<sup>˧</sup> do<sup>˧</sup>-eu to pluck out of
- tseu<sup>˧</sup>-eu to pluck, to pinch
- tseu<sup>˧</sup>-eu, sa<sub>˧</sub> la<sub>˧</sub> - to pick (pluck) cotton bolls from the cotton plant
- tseu<sup>˧</sup> km<sup>˧</sup> tseu<sup>˧</sup> nm<sup>˧</sup> a small, black cricket
- tseu<sup>˧</sup> mah<sub>˧</sub> a wood tick
- tseu<sup>˧</sup> pa<sup>˧</sup>ne<sub>˧</sub> to pluck apart
- tseu<sup>˧</sup> pui<sup>˧</sup>-eu to untie, as a knot
- tseu<sup>˧</sup> pyeh<sub>˧</sub>-eu to pluck or break a small item from something bigger
- tseu<sup>˧</sup> tseh<sup>˧</sup>ne<sub>˧</sub> to pluck and break
- tso<sup>˧</sup> ceh ceh-eu to kick back and forth at each other
- tso<sup>˧</sup>-eu 1. to build, as a house  
2. to kick  
3. to stick into something (as when they transplant paddy, and stick it into the mud)
- (verb) tso<sup>˧</sup> ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu to be hanging around doing nothing  
(dzu<sup>˧</sup> tso<sup>˧</sup> ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu, jaw<sup>˧</sup> tso<sup>˧</sup> ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu, nui<sup>˧</sup> tso<sup>˧</sup> ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu, yaw<sub>˧</sub> tso<sup>˧</sup> ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu, etc.)
- tso<sup>˧</sup>-eu, boe<sup>˧</sup> maw<sub>˧</sub> - for a person to become a spirit priest by studying with another spirit priest
- tso<sup>˧</sup>-eu, haw - to stare at something, to keep one's eyes fixed on something
- tso<sup>˧</sup>ne<sub>˧</sub>, noe<sub>˧</sub> - to think constantly about something

- tso<sup>^</sup>-eu, nyi<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sub>ˇ</sub> - for a shaman to be 'ordained'

- tso<sup>^</sup>-eu, nym<sup>ˇ</sup> - to build a house (their type)

- tso<sup>^</sup>-eu, ya<sup>ˇ</sup> cm<sup>ˇ</sup> - to build a field hut

- tso<sup>^</sup> ta<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, dzu<sup>ˇ</sup> - to sit around doing nothing

tso<sup>^</sup> taw<sub>ˇ</sub>teu to be built right on the edge of something  
(as Rangoon built on the edge of a river)

tso<sup>^</sup> tu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to stick in, so that it is in an upright  
position (as a stick in the ground)

tso<sub>ˇ</sub> a 'lightning bolt' (actually, stone age or bronze  
age ax heads, believed to have great power)

tso<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to be joined (as the arm joined to the body)

- tso<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, a<sub>ˇ</sub> nyo<sub>ˇ</sub>-ah<sup>ˇ</sup> nyo<sub>ˇ</sub> tseh<sub>ˇ</sub> la<sup>^</sup> g'ah<sub>ˇ</sub> - to hitch  
up a plow to a water buffalo

- tso<sub>ˇ</sub>teu, law<sup>ˇ</sup> dzm<sup>ˇ</sup> - to build a bridge

- tso<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, nah<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> - for the sun to shine

- tso<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, nui tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> - for the sun to shine

- tso<sub>ˇ</sub>teu, ngaw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to set up something big, wrestle it  
into place (as a Bren gun)

- tso<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, u<sub>ˇ</sub> coe<sup>ˇ</sup> - for a horn to be on the head of an  
animal

- tso<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, u<sub>ˇ</sub> tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> - for the sun to shine

tso<sub>ˇ</sub> neh deh seh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu sha<sub>ˇ</sub> yoe<sub>ˇ</sub> a bone from an animal  
killed by lightning (impolite way to say it)

tso<sub>ˇ</sub> neh<sub>ˇ</sub> the spirit of the lightning bolt

tso<sub>ˇ</sub> oe-eu for the lightning bolt to come down

tsu<sup>^</sup>-eu to tighten something that is hanging

- tsu<sup>^</sup>-eu, haw<sub>ˇ</sub> tsu<sup>^</sup> - to form balls of rice in one's  
hand (do this a lot at weddings, and throw it)

tsui<sup>^</sup> shui<sup>ˇ</sup> a tree with read wood, yellow-brown bark

tsui<sub>ˇ</sub> the genealogy (patrilineal) of a person

tsui<sub>ˇ</sub> (CL) a joint (as in bamboo, knee, arm, etc.)

tsui<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu 1. to cut off harder outer layer with a  
machete (as a blue squash)

2. to pinch

- tsui<sub>˧</sub>-eu, a<sub>˧</sub> za<sub>˧</sub> g'aw<sub>˧</sub> mi<sub>˧</sub> - to castrate a boar
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> gui-eu to repeat one's genealogy (all male ancestors in a direct line)
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> ka<sup>˧</sup> a chestnut tree
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> ka<sup>˧</sup> a<sup>˧</sup> hm<sup>˧</sup> a type of mushroom that grows only on chestnut trees
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> na<sup>˧</sup> a jungle tree, they eat the fruit
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> neŋ pyuŋ a jungle tree, they do not eat the fruit
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> nui<sup>˧</sup> k'o<sub>˧</sub> this year
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> si<sub>˧</sub> (si<sub>˧</sub>) a chestnut
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> sheh<sup>˧</sup> a tree with very small nuts on it
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> tsaw<sub>˧</sub> to skip a name in the genealogy, since the man died a 'terrible death'
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> tsaw<sub>˧</sub> tsawŋ<sub>˧</sub>-eu for there to be a 'jump' in the genealogy (see above)
- tsui<sub>˧</sub> yeh<sup>˧</sup> (v. & r.n) what boys whose fathers are brothers call each other (baw gaw<sub>˧</sub>)

u

- u<sup>✓</sup> (+ direction indicator) to enter
- u<sup>✓</sup> la<sup>✓</sup>-eu to come in, from a lower point
  - u<sup>✓</sup> le-eu to come in, from a higher point
  - u<sup>✓</sup>-i<sup>✓</sup>-eu to go into, from a higher point
  - u<sup>✓</sup> le<sup>✓</sup>-eu to go into, from a lower point
- u<sup>✓</sup> (FP) implies consent on the part of the speaker as to what a third party is going to do, or is doing  
(.t.za<sub>✓</sub> m<sup>✓</sup> dza<sub>✓</sub> lu<sub>✓</sub>-u<sup>✓</sup>. Let the children eat it.)
- u<sup>✓</sup>-eu to enter
- u<sup>✓</sup>-eu, byoe<sup>✓</sup> - to run out of a place (as an animal that runs out of the jungle)
  - u<sup>✓</sup>-eu, daw<sub>✓</sub> ja ja - to converse
  - u<sup>✓</sup>-eu, deh - to push into
  - u<sup>✓</sup>-eu, nah<sup>✓</sup> ma ga - for the sun to set
  - u<sup>✓</sup>-eu, nyeh<sub>✓</sub> - to put animals into something
  - u<sup>✓</sup>-eu, pyeh<sub>✓</sub> - 1. to enroll someone  
2. to release something or someone so that it (or he) can go into something
  - u<sup>✓</sup>-eu, sheu<sub>✓</sub> - to lead into
  - u<sup>✓</sup>-eu, teh - to drive into (as animals into an enclosure)
  - u<sup>✓</sup>-eu, tsaw<sub>✓</sub> - to jump into, as into a cave or hole
- u<sup>✓</sup> k'a<sub>✓</sub> fish intestines
- u<sup>✓</sup> nm<sub>✓</sub> the brain (for animals or humans) (i<sup>✓</sup> nm<sub>✓</sub>)
- u (FP) occurs with statements where the speaker shows his intention of doing something immediately, and occurs in combinations; - la<sub>✓</sub>-u, sha<sup>✓</sup>-u, sha<sup>✓</sup> la<sub>✓</sub>-u)
- u hu<sub>✓</sub>-i<sup>✓</sup> the expresion they have for when they are very tired (something like the English 'whew')
- u ju ju-eu to slobber (as an infant) (i<sup>✓</sup> ju ju-eu)
- u<sub>✓</sub> bo<sup>✓</sup> na<sup>✓</sup>-eu to have crusty scabs on one's head (get it if they carry a 'rice bowl' on their head)
- u<sub>✓</sub> boe<sub>✓</sub> 1. something carried on one's head

2. the cloth covering Akha women put on their head-dresses to protect them from sun and rain

- u<sub>1</sub> boe<sub>1</sub> boe<sub>1</sub>-eu 1. to carry something on one's head  
 2. to cover one's headdress with the above cloth
- u<sub>1</sub> bya bya la<sup>~</sup>-eu for the sun to come up (to dawn)
- u<sub>1</sub> bya bya taw nearing sunrise
- u<sub>1</sub> ca<sup>~</sup> ca<sup>~</sup>-eu to have a receding hairline
- u<sub>1</sub> ca<sub>1</sub> some terrible tragedy
- u<sub>1</sub> ca<sub>1</sub> ga-eu for a terrible tragedy to 'befall' someone or the village (as twins being born)
- u<sub>1</sub> ca<sub>1</sub> m<sup>~</sup>-eu 1. to be near death from a very serious illness caused by the 'u<sub>1</sub> ca<sub>1</sub>' spirit  
 2. to cause misfortune to others (as causing their pig to die)  
 3. for a person to be rude to others, disregard their needs (as if he is noisy near a sick person)
- u<sub>1</sub> ca<sub>1</sub> mya<sub>1</sub> le<sup>~</sup>-eu a special convulsion caused in boys or girls if they have been chosen to later become a spirit priest or shaman
- u<sub>1</sub> ca<sub>1</sub> shaw<sub>1</sub>-eu 1. a ceremony where a spirit priest repeats spirit incantations to help clear up some tragedy, as a person who is insane  
 2. a ceremony to help a woman who is being called to be a shaman 'come through', so she will not become insane or an epileptic
- u<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> nigh<sub>1</sub>
- u<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> (verb) ci<sub>1</sub>-eu to ... until night (u<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> i<sup>~</sup> ci<sub>1</sub>-eu - to go until night)
- u<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub>-i<sup>~</sup>-eu for night to fall
- u<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> k'a<sub>1</sub> k'a<sub>1</sub>-i<sup>~</sup>-eu to be real late, as when people leave homes for fishing etc. and do not get back until late at night
- u<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> taw taw le-eu to be getting near sunset
- u<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> haw ci<sub>1</sub>aeu to look until night
- u<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> mia lah the whole night

- u<sub>2</sub> ci<sub>2</sub> seh<sup>2</sup> g'ah<sup>2</sup> midnight
- u<sub>2</sub> ci<sub>2</sub> seh<sup>2</sup> g'ah<sup>2</sup> ceh la<sup>2</sup>-eu for midnight to come
- u<sub>2</sub> ci<sub>2</sub> taw evening, about 4 PM to dark
- u<sub>2</sub> ci<sub>2</sub> u<sub>2</sub> taw paw (NC) see above
- u<sub>2</sub> ci<sub>2</sub> u<sub>2</sub> taw taw le-eu for night to fall
- u<sub>2</sub> coet<sup>2</sup> 1. (si<sub>2</sub>) a womants headdress  
2. (coet<sup>2</sup>, pyaw<sup>2</sup>) a horn, as a cow horn
- u<sub>2</sub> coe<sup>2</sup> coe<sup>2</sup>-eu for a woman to wear her headdress
- u<sub>2</sub> coe<sup>2</sup> leh<sup>2</sup>-eu for a woman to take off her headdress
- u<sub>2</sub> coet<sup>2</sup> tso<sub>2</sub> teu for an animal to have a horn
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> (si<sub>2</sub>) one's head
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub>-ah<sup>2</sup> k'eu<sub>2</sub>-eu to scratch onets head in puzzle-  
ment, not knowing what to do
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> bah<sub>2</sub> za ni for onets head hair to be hanging  
down (over face and shoulders)
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> daw<sub>2</sub> dah<sub>2</sub> ma<sub>2</sub> si<sub>2</sub> not to know 'heads from tails'  
(to be completely ignorant)
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> lat<sup>2</sup>-eu for there to be 'substance' (lit.,  
'head') to the matter, not just conjecture or rumor
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> ga mo<sub>2</sub>-eu to bow one's head
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> ka<sup>2</sup> teu to comb onets hair
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> k'm<sub>2</sub> (k'm<sub>2</sub>) a skull
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> mo<sub>2</sub> mo<sub>2</sub>-eh<sup>2</sup> g'eh-eu to be dizzy
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> pyu<sup>2</sup>-eu to be an older person (lit.† 'white head-  
ed'), sometimes the older people scold younger people  
by using this term
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub>-eu to worship something (to bow down before)
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub> mo<sub>2</sub>-eu for the head to be lowered (as when  
in shame)
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> tah<sub>2</sub> po<sup>2</sup> ci<sub>2</sub> po<sup>2</sup>-eu for a person to be upside  
down
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> teh<sub>2</sub>-eu to cut someonets hair
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> tseh<sup>2</sup> kah<sup>2</sup> (kah<sup>2</sup>) head hair (tseh<sup>2</sup> kah<sup>2</sup>)



- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> tsi<sub>2</sub>-eu to wash one's hair
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub>-u<sup>2</sup> tuê<sub>2</sub>-eu to hit one's head on something
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> u<sub>2</sub> kaê m<sup>2</sup>-eu to do something in the care of the hair (head hair) as to comb, cut, shave, etc
- u<sub>2</sub> du<sub>2</sub> yu<sup>2</sup>-eu to 'take a head, cut it off, as the Wa headhunters do
- u<sub>2</sub> dzah<sup>2</sup> lahê g'ah<sup>2</sup> the top and back of the head, where it swirls
- u<sub>2</sub> dzah<sub>2</sub> (kah<sup>2</sup>) a turban
- u<sub>2</sub> dzah<sub>2</sub> A<sub>2</sub> ka<sub>2</sub> a group of Akhas where the women wear turbans (thus the name) They live in China and northern Kengtung, and have adopted the Chinese relig.
- u<sub>2</sub> dzah<sub>2</sub> dzah<sub>2</sub>-eu to wear a turban
- u<sub>2</sub> dzeh<sub>2</sub> (see a<sup>2</sup> dzeh<sub>2</sub>)
- u<sub>2</sub> g'm<sub>2</sub> (g'm<sub>2</sub>, si<sub>2</sub>) a pillow
- u<sub>2</sub> g'm<sub>2</sub> paw the side where they lay their heads when they sleep
- u<sub>2</sub>-iê-eu to become crazy, insane
- u<sub>2</sub>-i<sup>2</sup>-eu, tsaw<sup>2</sup> u<sub>2</sub> - to become crazy, insane
- u<sub>2</sub> jehê jehê-eu to shave (with a sharp knife)
- u<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>2</sup> thatch grass
- u<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>2</sup> dzah<sub>2</sub>-eu to bundle up a sheaf of thatch grass
- u<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>2</sup> teh<sub>2</sub>-eu to weave thatch into thatch shingles
- u<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>2</sup> u<sub>2</sub> kah the base of a single thatch grass stem
- u<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>2</sup> u<sub>2</sub> sa<sub>2</sub> a field of thatch grass
- u<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>2</sup> u<sub>2</sub> leh<sub>2</sub> leh<sub>2</sub>-eu to cover something with thatch, without first making it into thatch shingles
- u<sub>2</sub> ji<sup>2</sup> u<sub>2</sub> teh<sub>2</sub> (teh<sub>2</sub>) a single 'sheaf' of thatch
- u<sub>2</sub> k'a<sub>2</sub> pyeh<sub>2</sub>-eu to pass gas generated in the stomach and bowels (impolite)
- u<sub>2</sub> k'aw<sup>2</sup> tsehê-eu for one's life to end (a fairly poetic way of stating it)

- u<sub>1</sub> k'ɯ̌^ (si<sub>1</sub>) a man's hat  
 u<sub>1</sub> k'ǒ^ k'ǒ^ -eu for a man to wear a hat  
 u<sub>1</sub> k'ǒ^ leȟ^ -eu for a man to take off his hat  
 u<sub>1</sub> k'oě smoke (mi<sub>1</sub> dza<sub>1</sub> u<sub>1</sub> k'oě)  
 u<sub>1</sub> k'oě du -eu for smoke to rise, billow up  
 u<sub>1</sub> k'oě k'oě -eu for a place (as a room) to be filled  
 with smoke  
 u<sub>1</sub> lǎ (lǎ) a branch of a tree or bush  
 u<sub>1</sub> leȟ leȟ -eu to cover over a place with thatch,  
 without first making it into thatch shingles  
 u<sub>1</sub> mǎ^ (si<sub>1</sub>) the abdomen  
 u<sub>1</sub> mǎ jǒ -eu to give an enema  
 u<sub>1</sub> mǎ^ ka -eu to have runny bowels, diarrhea (u<sub>1</sub> mǎ  
 yoě -eu)  
 u<sub>1</sub> mǎ kaw̌ -eu to have a stomach ache  
 u<sub>1</sub> mǎ pǔ -eu to have a bloated stomach  
 u<sub>1</sub> mǎ u<sub>1</sub> ně dysentery (bloody stools)  
 u<sub>1</sub> mǎ^ yoě -eu (see u<sub>1</sub> mǎ^ ka -eu)  
 u<sub>1</sub> mǒ to be underneath (as underneath the house)  
 u<sub>1</sub> noě beǔ -eu for one's mind to be clear, to be  
 fully conscious  
 u<sub>1</sub> noě mǎ beǔ -eu to be not fully conscious, some-  
 times notafullly awake as yet  
 u<sub>1</sub> noě noě lǎ -eu to awake from sleep  
 u<sub>1</sub> noě so -eu not to sleep well, to be awake either  
 because of noise, headache, or the like  
 u<sub>1</sub> nyǒ the white core of cultivated bananas, as well  
 as wild bananas  
 u<sub>1</sub> peȟ peȟ -eu to vomit  
 u<sub>1</sub> pyǎ (pyǎ) a branch of a tree or large vine  
 (larger than u<sub>1</sub> lǎ)  
 u<sub>1</sub> pyǎ u<sub>1</sub> lǎ (NC) branches (both large and small)

- u<sub>1</sub> soe a moment ago (a<sub>1</sub> soe)
- u<sub>1</sub> shaw<sub>1</sub> in the morning, the period before morning meal
- u<sub>1</sub> shm<sup>✓</sup> shmă<sup>✓</sup>-eu for the sun to be hidden by a cloud,  
making a shadow
- u<sub>1</sub> ta<sup>^</sup> above<sub>1</sub> on
- u<sub>1</sub> tu<sup>✓</sup> tu<sup>✓</sup>aeu to get up after the sun comes up
- u<sub>1</sub> tsaă sunshine
- u<sub>1</sub> tsaă k'aă laă<sup>✓</sup>-eu for the sunshine to get more in-  
tense
- u<sub>1</sub> tsaă lawă tsoă<sub>1</sub>-eu a ceremony a village priest will  
hold to stop excessive rain
- u<sub>1</sub> tsaă law<sub>1</sub>-eu to take something out and sun it
- u<sub>1</sub> tsaă tso<sub>1</sub>aeu for the sun to be shining
- u<sub>1</sub> tsoeă tsoe<sub>1</sub>-eu to cough
- u<sub>1</sub> yehă aă si<sub>1</sub> (si<sub>1</sub>) hail (not a polite word)
- u<sub>1</sub> yehă aă si<sub>1</sub> ga le-eu for hail to fall (not a polite  
word)
- u<sub>1</sub> yehă aw-eu to get protection from the rain
- u<sub>1</sub> yehă deh-eu for the rain to beat down on a person
- u<sub>1</sub> yeh<sup>✓</sup> law<sup>✓</sup> yeh<sup>✓</sup>-eu a ceremony they have to bring  
rain
- u<sub>1</sub> yehă sheh<sub>1</sub> le-eu for rain to fall (to 'sprinkle  
the earth', so to speak)
- u<sub>1</sub> yehă tsi<sup>✓</sup> leă<sup>✓</sup>-eu for the rain to stop
- u<sub>1</sub> yeh<sup>✓</sup> u<sub>1</sub> (dzui<sub>1</sub>) a drop of rain
- u<sub>1</sub> yeh<sup>✓</sup> u<sub>1</sub> tsaă muiă<sup>✓</sup>-eu for the sky to get real dark  
and ready for a storm
- u<sub>1</sub> yehă yeh<sup>✓</sup>-eu for rain to falla
- u<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> the floor of something (as a house)
- uă<sup>✓</sup>-eu, ya uă - for a hen to set on eggs
- uă k'a<sup>^</sup> k'aă seh<sub>1</sub>-eu for an embryonic chick to die in  
a shell before it hatches out

u^ lah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to rule

u^ teh<sub>v</sub>-eu to cover over (as a tree completely shades something, or a cloud covering the sun)

u^ tsui ni to be big, good (animals, trees, people, etc.)

- u<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu, bya<sup>ˇ</sup> - to gather in, or pull in towards one (as stalks of paddy)

u<sub>ˆ</sub> u<sub>ˆ</sub>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> smoldering, smoking (but not burning brightly)

u<sub>ˆ</sub> u<sub>ˆ</sub> si<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sup>ˇ</sup>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> g'eh-eu to be very inhospitable (often are this way when they are mad)

ui

- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> caw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to laugh (as friends)
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> deh<sub>ˇ</sub> something like a leech, that lives in water,  
but is hard (the sting is very painful)
- uiă dzoeă a cattle egret (i<sup>ˇ</sup> dzoe<sub>ˇ</sub>)
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup>aeu to laugh (ui<sup>ˇ</sup> yoe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu)
- uiă gahă law<sup>ˇ</sup> ba<sub>ˇ</sub> the name of the Nam la river, when  
speaking of death (ui<sup>ˇ</sup> lahă lawă ba<sub>ˇ</sub>)
- uiă geu shelf in homes where they keep their water  
containers (iă geu - pf.)
- uiă hui<sub>ˇ</sub> ka-eu ti sigh from tiredness
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> lawă si a black-backed forktail (i<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw<sup>ˇ</sup>  
law<sup>ˇ</sup> si - not pf.)
- uiă juiă na<sup>ˇ</sup>aeu a skin ulcer which goes very deep (can  
see the bone)
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> ui<sup>ˇ</sup> pui<sup>ˇ</sup> a type of cobra (ui<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> pui<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> k'eh<sub>ˇ</sub> an irrigation ditch for a terraced field
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> k'eh<sub>ˇ</sub> lawă-eu a ceremony they perform to the ditch  
(those that make terraced fields)
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> k'eh<sub>ˇ</sub> yuă ah<sup>ˇ</sup>aeu to bring water into a place via  
an irrigation ditch
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> k'eh<sub>ˇ</sub> yu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to dig an irrigation ditch to a spot
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> lah<sub>ˇ</sub> a<sub>ˇ</sub> ma the 'daughter of the dragon' (in their  
mythology)ă who brings good luck to people
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> lawă ba<sub>ˇ</sub> the 'muddy river', referring to the  
Salween when speaking of death
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> no<sup>ˆ</sup> after awhile (i<sup>ˇ</sup> no<sup>ˆ</sup> - pf.)
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> shawă lawă k'aw<sub>ˆ</sub> their water source, the place to  
go to get water (near their village) (i<sup>ˇ</sup> shaw<sup>ˇ</sup>  
lawă k'aw<sub>ˆ</sub>, lawă k'awă<sub>ˆ</sub>)
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> shm<sup>ˇ</sup> an otter (i<sup>ˇ</sup> shm<sup>ˇ</sup> - not pf.ă)
- ui<sup>ˇ</sup> tui<sup>ˆ</sup> tui<sup>ˆ</sup>aeu to have the hiccups (i<sup>ˇ</sup> tui<sup>ˆ</sup> tui<sup>ˆ</sup>a  
eu - pf.)

uiñ tsahñ tsah<sup>✓</sup>-eu to dam up a small stream (either  
for fishing, or just in play) (i<sup>✓</sup> tsahñ tsah<sup>✓</sup>-eu)

uiñ yeh<sub>˩</sub> a<sub>˩</sub> ma a very long and flat leech

uiñ yoeñ<sup>✓</sup>-eu to laugh (ui<sup>✓</sup>-eu)

uiñ za a waterhen (iñ za)

uiñ zawñ a large type of lizard that lives in trees,  
often lays eggs in termite hills, sometimes goes  
into water

ui cuiñ a little

ui cui<sup>ˆ</sup> ma<sub>˩</sub> ngeuñ nmñ-a<sub>˩</sub> almost

ui cuiñ ngeuñ<sup>✓</sup>-a<sub>˩</sub>, ma<sub>˩</sub> ... just a little (Ui cui<sup>ˆ</sup>  
ngeu<sup>✓</sup>-a<sub>˩</sub> mañ ga<sup>ˆ</sup> nya. It's just a little chilly.)

ui cui<sup>ˆ</sup> teh<sub>˩</sub>-eh<sup>✓</sup> only a little

ui ui-eh<sup>✓</sup> ngoeñ<sup>✓</sup>-eu the sound of a large number of people  
sobbing and crying

ui<sub>˩</sub>-eu to gather together

- ui<sub>˩</sub>-eu, ga - 1. for a large group to suddenly gather  
(as to see a deer just brought in)
- 2. for fruit to have fallen in one place

- ui<sub>˩</sub>-eu, la<sup>ˆ</sup> - to heap up, to collect

- ui<sub>˩</sub>-eu, ta<sub>˩</sub> - for each to contribute his share to a  
joint collection

ui<sub>˩</sub> tsui<sub>˩</sub> a type of grass-like plant with long leaves  
which they cut to feed horses and cows

ui<sub>˩</sub> la<sup>ˆ</sup>ñeu to assemble (ym<sub>˩</sub> la<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)

Y

- ya<sup>˥</sup> 1. (kaw<sub>˥</sub>) a hillside field (ya<sup>˥</sup> ngeh)  
 2. the amount of seven and a half old coins, when speaking of fines
- ya<sup>˥</sup> (WM) a hundred
- ya<sup>˥</sup> bya<sub>˥</sub>-eu to mark a section of hillside to indicate that one is going to make a field there
- ya<sup>˥</sup> cm<sup>˥</sup> (cm<sup>˥</sup>) the hut in a hillside field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> cm<sup>˥</sup> k'm<sub>˥</sub> pi<sub>˥</sub> (pi<sub>˥</sub>) a small spirit hut made in the largest rice field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> cm<sup>˥</sup> tso<sup>˥</sup>-eu to construct a hut in one's field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> co<sup>˥</sup>-eu 1. to weed with a mattock while crops such as cotton, corn, etc. are coming up (not rice)  
 2. to 'scrape' a field after it has been dug, by cutting down weeds and other growth
- ya<sup>˥</sup> dah<sub>˥</sub> the lower part of the hill field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> deh-eu to break up the big clods in the field after it has been dug (du<sub>˥</sub> pu<sup>˥</sup> deh-eu)
- ya<sup>˥</sup> du<sub>˥</sub>-eu to 'dig' the field, with a mattock, in preparation for planting
- ya<sup>˥</sup> dze<sup>˥</sup> the edge of the field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> ga<sup>˥</sup> ga<sup>˥</sup>-eu to go back and forth to the field each day (without staying at night), also used of ants on the march as they travel in their work
- ya<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sub>˥</sub> g'a<sub>˥</sub>-eu for people to help in one's hill field in exchange for a pork curry feast
- ya<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sub>˥</sub> sheu<sub>˥</sub>-eu to have someone work for you, and then you will repay them later by working the same time
- ya<sup>˥</sup> g'a<sub>˥</sub> tseh<sup>˥</sup>-eu to trade work with others  
 2. when the villagers go work in the blacksmith's field one day each year
- ya<sup>˥</sup> g'm<sub>˥</sub> the top side of a hill field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> ji ji-eu to clear a field that has been burned once, by stacking up sticks etc. that have not burned, and burning the stacks

- ya<sup>˥</sup> ka ka<sup>˥</sup> g'o<sub>˥</sub> a small hawk or kite, harmless, that  
calls at rice planting time (ceh<sup>˥</sup> ka ka<sup>˥</sup> g'o<sub>˥</sub>,  
ka<sup>˥</sup> ka ka<sup>˥</sup> g'o<sub>˥</sub> - not pf.n)
- ya<sup>˥</sup> ka<sub>˥</sub> the edge of a field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> ka<sub>˥</sub> ta<sub>˥</sub>ne<sub>˥</sub>u for two fields to be joined on a common  
border
- ya<sup>˥</sup> ke<sub>˥</sub>u-e<sub>˥</sub>u to burn a field in preparation for plant-  
ing it
- ya<sup>˥</sup> ka<sup>˥</sup>ne<sub>˥</sub>u to rake a field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> km<sup>˥</sup> (km<sup>˥</sup>) a fenced in area where they grow things  
to eat
- ya<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sub>˥</sub> da<sup>˥</sup>-e<sub>˥</sub>u a final legal decision (ya<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sub>˥</sub> me<sub>˥</sub>h<sub>˥</sub>  
dza<sub>˥</sub> da<sup>˥</sup>-e<sub>˥</sub>u)
- ya<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sub>˥</sub> ja-e<sub>˥</sub>u to judge a case
- ya<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sub>˥</sub> me<sub>˥</sub>h<sub>˥</sub> dza<sub>˥</sub> da<sup>˥</sup>-e<sub>˥</sub>u (see ya<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sub>˥</sub> da<sup>˥</sup>-e<sub>˥</sub>u)
- ya<sup>˥</sup> k'ah<sub>˥</sub> k'ah<sub>˥</sub>ne<sub>˥</sub>u for several households to go togeth-  
er and build temporary houses near their fields
- ya<sup>˥</sup> k'e<sub>˥</sub>u ni g'eh-e<sub>˥</sub>u to be cheap, inexpensive
- ya<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup>-e<sub>˥</sub>u for something that should be firm to become  
loose (as a tooth)
- ya<sup>˥</sup> lo<sub>˥</sub> ya<sup>˥</sup> sho a<sub>˥</sub> nm<sup>˥</sup> the spirit that guards the things  
that have been planted in the field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> m<sup>˥</sup> dza<sub>˥</sub>-e<sub>˥</sub>u to make one's living by farming (esp.  
the hillside farms)
- ya<sup>˥</sup> m<sup>˥</sup> lah<sub>˥</sub>-e<sub>˥</sub>u to work a newly made hill field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> maw<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sup>˥</sup>ne<sub>˥</sub> daw<sup>˥</sup> ce<sub>˥</sub>u-e<sub>˥</sub>u to hang up charcoal in one's  
paddy field and village if they 'see' each other  
(as well as burial spot, some other village, etc.)
- ya<sup>˥</sup> mi<sup>˥</sup> a spirit which lives in swampy places
- ya<sup>˥</sup> mi<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sub>˥</sub> k'oe<sub>˥</sub> a pigeon (domesticated)
- ya<sup>˥</sup> mi<sup>˥</sup> neh<sub>˥</sub> gu<sub>˥</sub> la<sup>˥</sup>ne<sub>˥</sub>u to have swelling caused by  
affliction from the 'swamp' spirit
- ya<sup>˥</sup> mo<sub>˥</sub> a generic term for weeds in a field



- ya˥ mo˥ k'a˥ la˥-eu for weeds to multiply, get thick  
 ya˥ mo˥ mo˥-eu to weed a hill field (that is planted)  
 ya˥ mya˥-eu to clear a field or site with a machete  
 yaʔ na˥ a new field  
 yaʔ naʔ lah˥-eu to add a new section to a hill rice field  
 yaʔ na˥ m˥-eu to make a rice field by just cutting and burning (requires no digging)  
 ya˥ ngeh (kaw˥) a hill field (ya˥˥)  
 ya˥ ngeh eu˥ do˥ beh beh-iʔ-eu for the mother to carry the new infant for the first time to a field  
 ya˥ ngeh˥ (nggeh˥) a strip of hill field (as when they weed or hoe, do it in strips, usually)  
 ya˥ peu˥ a worn out hill field  
 ya˥ peu˥ ja˥ tsi˥ a type of wagtail  
 ya˥ sa leh˥ si˥ a type of bug that curls up into a ball when disturbed (yeh˥ sa˥ na˥ si˥)  
 ya˥ sa˥ (kaw˥) an old, abandoned hill field  
 ya˥ sa˥ bu˥ de˥ le˥ g'a a long-tailed wren-babbler  
 ya˥ sa˥ ji˥ ne˥ a red-fronted babbler  
 ya˥ sa˥ kui˥ gaw˥ a black-throated babbler  
 ya˥ sa˥ leh˥ o˥ a type of bush, like raspberry, they eat the fruit  
 yaʔ sa˥ mya˥ ne˥ a red-capped babbler  
 yaʔ sa˥ neh˥ a field spirit, sometimes for jungle spirits it is also used  
 ya˥ sa˥ sa˥ byeh˥ (kaw˥) a hill field that has been left idle for two to five years  
 ya˥ sah˥ a˥ ma the spirit in charge of a hill field  
 ya˥ saw˥ a type of grass that looks a little like thatch, which has a nice odor, and is used in some of their curries  
 ya˥ sm˥ g'o˥teu to return from working in onets field

- ya<sup>˥</sup> sm<sup>˥</sup> i<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu to go to one's field to work (ya<sup>˥</sup> sm<sup>˥</sup>  
oe-eu)
- ya<sup>˥</sup> tu<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu to cut down trees in order to make a field
- ya<sup>˥</sup> tsaw<sup>˥</sup> ha<sub>˥</sub> the Karen people
- ya (verb) must.....
- ya ah<sup>˥</sup> (ah<sup>˥</sup>) a wooden spindle the women and girls  
use in spinning cotton thread
- ya caw<sup>˥</sup> a hen that must be killed because she has  
hatched 'animal reject' chicks (je<sub>˥</sub> caw<sup>˥</sup>)
- ya ce<sub>˥</sub> meh<sub>˥</sub> heh<sup>˥</sup> a type of cricket (fairly large) that  
eats their crops
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> a chicken
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> baw du<sup>˥</sup> tsaw<sub>˥</sub>-eu a game boys play
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> beh<sub>˥</sub> heh<sup>˥</sup> chicken dung
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> ci<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu 1. to pluck chicken feathers  
2. the 'chicken feather plucking' ancestor offering
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> da<sub>˥</sub> (da<sub>˥</sub>) a spur on a cock
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> daw<sub>˥</sub> mi<sub>˥</sub> g'aw<sup>˥</sup> leh<sup>˥˥</sup>eu to pull out a chicken's  
tail feathers
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> di<sub>˥</sub> du<sup>˥</sup> the stick they use to hit the chicken  
over the head to kill it
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> dzah-eu a ceremony where they burn a small  
chicken in the field hut to help the paddy crop
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> ku<sup>˥˥</sup>-u<sup>˥</sup> lu<sub>˥</sub> the embryonic chick that dies in  
the egg before it hatches out
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> k'at lo<sup>˥</sup> (lo<sup>˥˥</sup>) a basket to carry chickens in
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sup>˥</sup> pah<sub>˥</sub> (pah<sub>˥˥</sub>) a large basket made for  
chickens to roost in, or to carry them in
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sup>˥</sup> pah<sub>˥</sub> pah<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu to make the above
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> maw<sup>˥</sup> pu<sub>˥</sub> a chicken that is boiled whole, with  
stuffing in, esp. for special ceremonies
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> shaw<sub>˥˥</sub>-eu to castrate a cock (ya poe<sup>˥</sup> shaw<sub>˥</sub>-eu)
- ya ci<sup>˥</sup> ya ce<sub>˥</sub> chicken dung (ya ci<sup>˥</sup> beh<sub>˥</sub> heh<sup>˥</sup>)

- ya ci^ ya gui^ (gui^v) a man made chicken nest
- ya ciñ ya hm (hm) a chicken feather
- ya ciñ ya kuñ (kuñ^v) a structure in which to keep  
chickens (a chicken house)
- ya ci^ ya ma (ma, maw^v) a mother hen
- ya ci^ ya pah\_ (see ya ci^ k'a^ pah\_)
- ya ciñ ya poe^v (poeñ, maw^v) a cock
- ya ciñ ya seu^v a being which kills mother hens and  
sucks the eggs (cf. pi^ seu^v) (ya seuñ)
- ya ciñ ya si a chicken with feathers sticking up all  
over
- ya ciñ ya sheh^v mites (ya sheh^v)
- ya ci^ ya shi^v shi^v-eu for chickens to die of plague
- ya ciñ ya za\_ a baby chick
- ya ci^ ya za\_ ceu\_-eu for eggs to hatch
- ya dm\_ (dm\_, la\_) a dead-fall trap (za dm\_)
- ya dm\_ dm\_ mah^v the log used in the above
- ya gui^ (gui^v) a man made chicken nest (in which they  
have put curled up shavings from bamboo strips)
- ya heh^ (B) vitamins (lit., 'strength medicine')
- ya hi\_ ya la the dung of some imaginary 'water grem-  
linsh said to live in China (use it as med.)
- ya ja\_ baw-eu to blow on a buffalo horn (do this  
when carrying a barking deer back to their village)
- ya jaw seh\_ teu\_ the boards or bamboo sections they use  
to keep track of their donations to the village fund
- ya k'añ k'aw^ zeu^v the stick driven into the ground  
above the hill field spirit hut
- ya k'aw\_ tobacco
- ya ma 1. an elephant  
2. a hen (when speaking of chickens)
- ya ma a\_ ju\_ a very large caterpillar, it goes up trees
- ya manan ma an elephant cow

- ya ma jui<sup>ˇ</sup> (jui<sup>t</sup>) an elephant tusk
- ya ma u<sub>ˇ</sub> tsoet<sub>ˇ</sub> tsoet<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to have a very bad cough (when  
used of children, usually means whooping cough)
- ya ma ya la<sub>ˇ</sub> elephant bull
- ya ma za<sub>ˇ</sub> a small hen
- ya nyi<sub>ˇ</sub> a jungle chicken
- ya nyi<sub>ˇ</sub> da<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to use a live decoy in trying to get a  
jungle chicken
- ya nyi<sub>ˇ</sub> ya ma a jungle hen
- ya pa<sup>^</sup>-eu to gently open up the way before one by  
politely putting one's hands straight ahead, then  
pushing gently back on both sides
- ya peh<sup>ˇ</sup> (see ya caw<sup>^</sup> - but this is much stronger)
- ya poe<sup>ˇ</sup> a rooster
- ya poet<sup>t</sup> doet<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a cock to crow
- ya poe<sup>ˇ</sup> ne<sup>ˇ</sup> a red (sometimes brown) rooster
- ya poe<sup>ˇ</sup> za<sub>ˇ</sub> a small rooster
- ya seh<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sup>^</sup> du<sup>ˇ</sup> a pole at one side of their uncovered  
porch, over which they hang things to dry
- ya seh<sub>ˇ</sub> cu-eu to raise a hen and rooster for the nam-  
ing ceremony (start when the mother is pregnant)
- ya seu<sup>ˇ</sup> (see ya ci<sup>^</sup> ya seu<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- ya si<sub>ˇ</sub> 1. lead  
2. bullets they buy
- ya so doe<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a cock to crow during the night, but  
at the wrong time (as when moon comes up, hears  
noises, etc.)
- ya sheh<sup>ˇ</sup> mites (ya ci<sup>^</sup> ya sheh<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- ya sheh<sup>^</sup> sheht<sup>t</sup>-eu to make the strings of colored chick-  
en feathers with a 'cotton shooter' (sa<sub>ˇ</sub> beu<sup>^</sup>)
- ya u<sup>^</sup> (si<sub>ˇ</sub>) an egg (a chicken egg)
- ya u<sup>^</sup> jo<sup>^</sup> an infertile egg (which has been set on and  
did not hatch)

- ya u^ ka-eu to lay an egg
- ya u^ k'aw\_ an egg shell
- ya u^ leu\_-eu to peel a boiled egg
- ya u^ neh tsi haw-eu to divine with an egg
- ya u^ ut̃-eu for a hen to set on eggs
- ya yeh^ a\_ ma a woman who has gone through the post-menopause ceremony
- ya yeh^ a\_ ma to carry out the post-menopause ceremony
- ya yoe\_ the leg-bone of a chicken (use it for divining regarding travel)
- ya yoe\_ ka haw-eu to divine the future by means of a chicken thigh
- ya za\_ paw\_ tsm^ tiny chicks (cannot tell sex yet)
- ya za\_ puit nm̃t̃eu to burn a chick because of some offense to some planted thing (esp. paddy)
- ya za\_ ya cit chickens which are used for their offerings to the spirits (usually they are small)
- ya\_ a wild goat
- ya\_ (CL) marshy area or place (bu\_ ya\_, lah ya\_)
- ya\_ bya\_ a type of tree dwelling bee that Akhas are very much afraid of, esp. if they say bad things about the bees. Akhas eat their honey & youngt (dza\_ bya\_)
- ya\_ caw\_ a term for Lahus (perhaps because they hear the Lahus saying 'ɣa^ chaw^-o\_̃' - 'friend' - all the time)
- ya\_ coe\_ za\_ a person who has almost nothing
- ya\_-eu 1. to sacrifice a buffalo for a person who has died  
2. (for a male) to 'put in' (seminal fluid)̃ when speaking of conception
- ya\_ t̃eu tawt̃-eu offering for the dead (first part of phrase)̃ and wrapping the body in a shroud (second part)

- ya<sub>u</sub>-eu, ya<sub>u</sub> k'eh<sup>u</sup> - to curse someone
- ya<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>u</sup> maw<sub>u</sub> coe<sup>u</sup> potato
- ya<sub>u</sub> k'eh<sup>u</sup> ya<sub>u</sub>-eu to curse someone
- ya<sub>u</sub> la<sup>u</sup>-eu to soften up when it is cooked (as corn,  
meat)
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh opium
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh a<sub>u</sub> ju<sub>u</sub> a type of caterpillar that eats the  
opium plant
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh ba<sup>u</sup>-eu to mix the opium in preparation for  
smoking it
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh da<sup>u</sup>-eu to stop the opium habit, break off
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh da<sup>u</sup> la<sup>u</sup> a metal scraper they use to prepare  
for opium smoking
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh daw<sup>u</sup>-eu to smoke opium (ya<sub>u</sub> yeh shut<sup>u</sup>-eu - not  
pf.†)
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh deu the metal tray they use to put their op-  
ium lamp on
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh dzah<sub>u</sub>-eu to crave opium, but not be able to  
smoke it (for some reason†)
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh ga<sub>u</sub>-eu to engage in opium trading
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh gaw<sup>u</sup> pu<sub>u</sub> the opium pipe
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh jui the little metal length (about six inches)  
used to put a ball of opium over the hole in the  
pipe when smoking
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh keu<sub>u</sub> dao a tool used to slit opium pods, made  
of bronze (often from old gongs†)
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh keu<sub>u</sub>-eu to harvest opium (i.e., to slit the  
pods)
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh pa<sup>u</sup> ma<sub>u</sub> all of the tools used in smoking op-  
ium (sometimes used for just the lamp)
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh pa<sub>u</sub> la<sup>u</sup>-eu to have a craving for opium (ya<sub>u</sub>  
yeh meh<sub>u</sub> la<sup>u</sup>-eu)
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh shu<sup>u</sup>-eu (see ya<sub>u</sub> yeh daw<sup>u</sup>-eu)
- ya<sub>u</sub> yeh tsi<sup>u</sup> k'm<sub>u</sub> an opium lamp

- ya, yeh ya<sup>ˋ</sup> an opium field
- ya, yeh yu<sup>ˋ</sup> dao a wide-bladed knife used in collecting  
raw opium from the pod (ya, yeh yu<sup>ˋ</sup> k'm.)
- yah<sup>ˋ</sup>teu to be careful (as not to do something wrong,  
not to get hurt, careful not to burn down the house)
- yah<sup>ˋ</sup> k'o, neh, a spirit that came from a child that  
died before being named
- yah-eu, la<sup>ˆ</sup> - to tame animals
- yah shaw<sup>ˋ</sup> law<sup>ˋ</sup>teu a type of chicken offering
- yah, ca<sup>ˆ</sup> (ca<sup>ˆ</sup>) a thong made of buffalo hide (stronger  
than cow hide, use for pulling wood)
- yaw<sup>ˋ</sup> sheep
- yaw<sup>ˋ</sup> nah 'sheep<sup>t</sup> day in the Akha cycle of days
- yaw a, to be damp, wet
- yaw aw<sup>ˋ</sup> la,teh<sup>ˋ</sup> easily (without any trouble)
- yaw aw to be short
- yaw aw, easy
- yaw aw, aw,eh<sup>ˋ</sup> easily, quickly
- yaw ba to be whitish (not as white as yaw pyu<sup>ˋ</sup>)
- yaw ba, to be thin
- yaw bah, yaw lah<sup>ˋ</sup> to be troublesome
- yaw bah, yaw ha, to be troublesome and difficult
- yaw beh the first
- yaw beu<sup>ˋ</sup> beu<sup>ˋ</sup>-eh<sup>ˋ</sup> to be awake, alert
- yaw bi to be skilled, capable of doing what is re-  
quired (yaw bi<sup>ˋ</sup> - not pf.)
- yaw bu<sup>ˋ</sup> to be clean
- yaw bu, spoiled, rotten
- yaw bu, yo<sup>ˆ</sup> yo<sup>ˆ</sup>-eh<sup>ˋ</sup> ja<sup>ˆ</sup>teu for there to be a nauseat-  
ing odor
- yaw bui bui-eu a big feast (connected with some cere-  
mony, usually)

- yaw bui de<sub>˩</sub>-i<sup>˥</sup>-eu for the feast to be finished
- yaw bya<sup>˥</sup> to be lazy about doing something, not want to do it (sometimes since one knows it is futile)
- yaw bya<sub>˩</sub> to be striped
- yaw byaw<sub>˩</sub> tasteless food
- yaw byeh<sup>˥</sup> a container that has a larger mouth than body (as a basin)
- yaw byeh<sub>˩</sub> 1. to have a bad color from sickness, as palid from the loss of blood  
2. to be weak and limp (said of people, also of a hat brim that is limp)
- yaw byeh<sup>˥</sup> to be spongy, springy (as cooked rice, springy metal, a long board bouncing up and down, etc.)
- yaw bym yaw byeh<sup>˥</sup> a person who is capable of doing even the most difficult tasks
- yaw bym yaw gah<sup>˥</sup> a person who is very clever & capable
- yaw byu<sub>˩</sub> fuzzy, bushy
- yaw byu<sub>˩</sub> yaw daw<sup>˥</sup>-eh<sup>˥</sup> unkempt, disheveled (as an old woman with uncombed hair, wearing dirty clothes)
- yaw ca<sub>˩</sub> something terrible (can refer to people, meat, etc.) (yaw ca<sub>˩</sub> yaw nui<sup>˥</sup>)
- yaw cawt to be destroyed, in a wrecked condition
- yaw caw<sup>˥</sup>; nui ma - to be discouraged
- yaw ceh<sup>˥</sup> sour
- yaw ceh the pointed end of a stick
- yaw ci<sup>˥</sup> for something (as wood, cloth, ~~wine~~ to be strong, not easily broken
- yaw co<sub>˩</sub> to be cool (as when real hot tea has cooled off enough to drink it)
- yaw cu<sup>˥</sup> a container which has a large body with a small mouth (as a gourd)
- yaw cui<sup>˥</sup> to be very hot to the touch
- yaw cuit to be few in number (of people, things, etc.)



- yaw dah<sup>ˇ</sup> tsoe<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu for there to be value or worth in it  
(ga<sup>ˇ</sup> dah<sup>ñ</sup> tsoe<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu)
- yaw dah<sub>ˇ</sub> to lack something (daw<sub>ˇ</sub> mi<sub>ˇ</sub> yaw dah<sub>ˇ</sub> - to  
lack a tail)
- yaw daw<sup>ˇ</sup> straight
- yaw daw the blunt or flat end of a stick
- yaw de<sub>ˇ</sub> a cleared off place
- yaw deh<sub>ˇ</sub> deh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu 1. to live, to be alive  
2. polite term for intercourse
- yaw deu<sup>ˇ</sup> 1. to be strong (as a person)  
2. to be strung tightly (as a crossbow, guitar)
- yaw deu to be fairly tall (often used of rice)
- yaw di to be perfectly level
- yaw di<sup>ˆ</sup> 1. a cord or thread that is twisted (cannot  
use it in weaving)  
2. an old cloth that is wrinkled
- yaw dm<sub>ˇ</sub> to be blunt, dull (as a machete, etc.)
- yaw doe<sup>ˇ</sup> 1. to be dirty, filthy, not presentable (for  
persons and places)  
2. to be lazy, not do work in the proper way
- yaw du<sub>ˇ</sub> baw-eu for there to be substance (not just a  
rumor)
- yaw du<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub><sup>ñ</sup>eh<sup>ˇ</sup> very much, thoroughly (yaw du<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub><sup>ñ</sup>  
eh<sup>ˇ</sup> si<sub>ˇ</sub> nya ma - I know completely)
- yaw du<sub>ˇ</sub> si<sub>ˇ</sub> baw-eu to know that there is substance to  
it, that it is really true
- yaw du<sub>ˇ</sub> satisfactory, done properly
- yaw dza<sub>ˇ</sub> a legacy handed down to one's children (either  
good or bad - as leprosy)
- yaw dze<sup>ˇ</sup> dze<sup>ñ</sup> a bachelor
- yaw dze<sup>ˇ</sup> dze<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sub>ˇ</sub> an older bachelor
- yaw dzeh<sub>ˇ</sub> a projection (as something projecting out  
from a wall)

- yaw dzi<sup>ˇ</sup> 1. to be very clever at something (as hunting)  
2. for two pieces of wood to be joined very well  
along the sides
- yaw dzu<sub>ˊ</sub> dzu<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu to shiver (as with cold)
- yaw dzu<sub>ˊ</sub> dzu<sub>ˊ</sub> seh<sub>ˊ</sub>-i<sub>ˊ</sub>... frightened half to death
- yaw dzu<sub>ˊ</sub> gah gah-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> to be trembling with fright
- yaw dzui<sup>t</sup> dzui<sup>t</sup>-eu to itch
- yaw-eu 1. to put a fresh animal skin on something so  
that it will dry on tightly  
2. to stick one thing onto another (as paper onto  
a mat)
- yaw ga<sup>ˆ</sup> ga<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to feel cold
- yaw gat<sup>t</sup> lm<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to warm oneself when cold, by the fire,  
or by the sun
- yaw gah<sup>ˇ</sup> to be smart, clever
- yaw gah<sup>ˇ</sup>, nui ma - to be a smart person
- yaw gm 1. together, as when lots of people go hunting  
together  
2. to be sufficient for the task (whether people,  
animals, energy, or what have you)
- yaw go<sup>ˇ</sup> high, tall
- yaw gut to be frightened
- yaw gui to be dry
- yaw g'ah<sup>ˇ</sup> to be hard
- yaw g'ah<sub>ˊ</sub> to be bent, crooked
- yaw g'ah<sub>ˊ</sub> g'ah<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu (see above)
- yaw g'eh<sup>ˇ</sup> it appears as if.... (Teu g'a<sub>ˊ</sub> neh k'oe<sub>ˊ</sub>-eu  
yaw g'eh<sup>ˇ</sup> nga. It appears that this fellow took it.)
- yaw g'eh when a person does more than others in play-  
ing, working, or whatever
- yaw g'eu g'eu-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> hanging down limply
- yaw g'eu g'eu-eh<sup>t</sup> ga g'eu-eu for something to be hung  
from the ceiling, or rafters, as pack saddles
- yaw g'o<sub>ˊ</sub> crooked, bent

yaw hai, (B) to be evil, wicked (yaw k'a,)

yaw hui, to be big, wide

yaw ja, to be cooked (rather than raw - yaw jm,)

yaw jaw pat~eu to assess each one his share in joint projects

yaw jaw pya,-eu for the whole village to be sick with some very contagious disease

yaw jaw, dirty

yaw jaw, yaw la, filthy dirty

yaw jaw, yaw pyeh^ filthy and slushy

yaw je~ to be wide

- yaw je~, nui ma - to be very patient, long suffering

yaw je, to be hanging down low

yaw jeh to be thin

- yaw jeu^, te~ sa~ - a loud sound, one that carries far

yaw jm, to be raw (as food, not cooked - yaw ja,)

yaw ju~ slick, shiny, slippery

- yaw ju~, ga~ ma - for a path to be slippery

- yaw ju~, nui ma - to be long suffering, say only what should say, and without getting angry

yaw ju, to be wrinkled

yaw ka~ to be separated (as boards starting out together, separating when they dry)

yaw ka, between, in the interval

yaw kah to be heavy

yaw kaw~ to be fast

yaw kaw^ kawt~eh~ to be lined (as a shirt)

yaw kot to be dried (sha, ji~ sha, ko^)

yaw kot ko^-eu to dry, shrivel up (as leaves of paddy)

- yaw kui<sup>ˇ</sup> for food to be tasty
- yaw k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> 1. to be wicked (yaw hai<sub>ˇ</sub> - B)  
2. to be bitter
- yaw k'a<sup>ˆ</sup> to be difficult, strong, hard
- yaw k'eh<sub>ˆ</sub> a longish item which is broken (as a plank of wood, a bone, etc.)
- yaw k'eu<sup>ˇ</sup> k'eu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> often, repeatedly (as when they set dead-fall traps, must look often)
- yaw k'o<sub>ˆ</sub> at a hooked, crooked angle
- yaw la la-eu one of the ancestor offerings
- yaw la<sub>ˆ</sub>-i<sub>ˇ</sub> said about a person who does not know how to do anything, completely incapable
- yaw lah<sup>ˇ</sup> for something to feel hot
- yaw law<sub>ˇ</sub> 1. to be clear (as the weather)  
2. to be better (as a sick person)
- yaw law<sup>ˆ</sup> 1. to pronounce well, articulate clearly  
2. a thick sheaf of something (as a wad of money)
- yaw law<sup>ˆ</sup> yaw law<sup>ˆ</sup> rooms, cells, walled off places
- yaw leh<sub>ˇ</sub> a mistake (yaw leh<sub>ˇ</sub> m<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu - to make a mistake)
- yaw leh<sub>ˇ</sub> yaw ca misdeeds, mistakes
- yaw leu<sup>ˇ</sup> for something to be curved up (elephant's tusk)<sub>ˆ</sub> raised up (one's neck)<sub>ˆ</sub> sticking up
- yaw li u<sub>ˇ</sub> du<sub>ˇ</sub> as the last possibility (i.e. all other possibilities exhausted)
- yaw lm<sup>ˇ</sup> for something to be warm, as a warm coat
- yaw lo<sup>ˆ</sup> to be full sized, satisfactory in dimensions
- yaw loe<sup>ˇ</sup> a coarse, grainy powder
- yaw loe to be big
- yaw lu lu-eh<sub>ˆ</sub> a mound, or a high spot, a lump
- yaw ma<sup>ˇ</sup> the real thing, the ideal thing (as pitch-pine that is really good)
- yaw ma<sup>ˇ</sup> yaw du<sub>ˇ</sub> (see above)

yaw ma to be a larger size (as when speak of bamboo strips of a large size)

yaw ma, ma,-eh<sup>✓</sup> very well, thoroughly

yaw mah<sup>✓</sup> to be long

yaw mah to be slow (as slow when walking, etc.)

yaw meh<sup>✓</sup> something or someone that grows very rapidly and is quite large

yaw meuə filth and trash in and around the house

yaw muâ 1. to be a small size (used of bamboo strips, mistakes, etc.)

2. to be short, fuzzy, standing on end

yaw muâ, good

yaw mui, bym<sup>✓</sup> a good (and often big) portion

yaw mui, pa,-eh<sup>✓</sup> well (as to do something well)

yaw muiə yaw ja, to be good

yaw myaə to be many in number (esp. used when too many)

yaw myaə to be slow about one's work

yaw myaə yaw mah to be slow, to do one's work listlessly

yaw mye, to have a bad color from sickness (pale), to be weak and limp (Meung Yawng dialect - see yaw byeh,)

yaw myehâ to be very weak, and thus easily broken, as a stick

yaw naâ black

yaw na, to be deep down, as a hole

yaw naə-eh<sup>✓</sup> early

yaw na,-eh<sup>✓</sup> tu<sup>✓</sup>-eu to get up before the sun comes up

- yaw naə, nui ma - a person who gets angry and does not get over it easily or quickly

yaw nah, to be soft

- yaw nah,, nui ma - to be reticent to speak, afraid to speak before a group

yaw naw^ for the growth (as weeds) to be deep, tall,  
covering other things (as the path)

- yaw nawñ, ga^ ma - for a path to be overgrown with  
weeds and shrubs

yaw ne^ red

yaw ne^ neh deh seh\_-eu sha\_ yoe\_ polite way of say-  
ing that a bone is from an animal killed by light-  
ning

yaw neu\_ to be huddled up hiding (often used of wild  
animals)

yaw nm^ a fine powder

yaw nyi^ to be small, little

yaw nym^ to be short

- yaw nym^, nui ma - to be short tempered, gets angry  
easily

yaw nyoe^ green-blue

yaw oe^ old

yaw paw\_ a very soft, often porous wood, not strong,  
also used of porous bread, cake, etc.

yaw peh^ to have a sharp flavor

yaw peh\_ to be punctured, contain a hole

yaw peu\_ rotten (wood, cloth, paper)

yaw poe\_ yaw law\_ to be very expensive, worth a great  
deal

yaw pui^ a light blue, a gray blue

yaw pya^ to be light in weight

yaw pyawñ to be twisted (as board, piece of metal,  
etc.)

yaw pyeh^ yaw leh^ to be damp, mushy (bread dough,  
rotten fruit, etc.)

yaw pyuñ white

yaw sa^ to be easy (both in sense of not difficult,  
and in sense that it is flat and thus easy to walk)

yaw sat to be rough

yaw sa<sub>˩</sub> an odor (as for a deer to get the odor of man when it is being hunted)

yaw sa<sub>˩</sub> beh<sub>˩</sub> la<sub>˩</sub>-eu for a human or animal odor to carry

yaw sa<sub>˩</sub> sa<sub>˩</sub>-eu to feel hot, to be hot (though not with a fever)

yaw sa<sub>˩</sub> yaw la<sup>˥</sup> baw-eu to have some real body, some real odor to it (as a med. which has a potent smell)

yaw sah<sup>˥</sup> 1. the owner (as the owner of a cow)  
2. the spirit in charge ("They received the spirit of rebellion up in China.ʈ")

yaw saw to be fragrant

- yaw su<sub>˩</sub>, nui ma - to be impatient, wanting to go ahead

yaw su<sub>˩</sub> to be constricted (both in the sense of an opening which is narrow, and in the amount of time to do some work)

yaw su<sub>˩</sub> yaw ti extremely narrow, crowded

yaw sui yaw daw<sup>˥</sup> straight, honest in one's dealings

yaw sha<sup>˥</sup> to smell bad (esp. used of foods)

yaw sha<sub>˩</sub> difficult, steep, hard up

yaw shaw<sup>˥</sup> 1. to be clean (physically)  
2. to be 'holy', ceremonially clean

yaw shaw 1. to be uncomplicated, not troublesome  
2. stripes running the length of the animal (or tree)

yaw sheh<sup>˥</sup> shining light

yaw sheh<sub>˩</sub> bya-eu for light to shine

yaw sheh<sup>˥</sup> yaw la<sup>˥</sup> baw-eu to have good fortune (be healthy, have good crops, big family, etc.)

yaw sheh<sub>˩</sub> yaw la<sup>˥</sup> k'a<sup>˥</sup>-eu to have prestige (little idea of wealth in this)

yaw sheut<sup>˥</sup> sheut<sup>˥</sup>-eh<sup>˥</sup> a good speed (not too fast, not too slow, used for walking, working, reading, etc.)

- yaw shi<sup>ˇ</sup> an inanimate object (rock, ax, etc.)
- yaw shui<sup>t</sup> yellow, golden, brown
- yaw shui<sub>ˊ</sub> new
- yaw tat 1. to be sharp (rocks, machete, ax, etc.)  
2. to be salty
- yaw taw a little ways off, out of the way
- yaw te<sub>ˊ</sub> at the very least (when speaking of the price one will get for rice), to be below (as when Akhas say they are below others in certain things)
- yaw teh<sub>ˊ</sub> busy
- yaw teu<sup>ˇ</sup> to be solid (as when earth is pounded down tight, packed hard)
- yaw tu<sup>ˇ</sup> thick
- yaw tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to be hot (as the atmosphere) (nui tsa<sup>ˇ</sup> tsa<sup>ˇ</sup>teu)
- yaw tsa<sub>ˊ</sub> yaw daw<sup>ˇ</sup> true and straight (as straight in onets dealings with others) (yaw sui yaw daw<sup>ˇ</sup>)
- yaw tsah<sup>ˇ</sup> to be crowded together (as plants)
- yaw tsah to be unripe (only used of fruit)
- yaw tseh<sub>ˊ</sub> to feel cool, cold
- yaw tsi<sub>ˊ</sub> to be very clean and in neat order (as onets body, one's house, etc.)
- yaw tsi<sub>ˊ</sub> tsi<sub>ˊ</sub>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> thoroughly, well
- yaw tsi<sub>ˊ</sub> tsi<sub>ˊ</sub>-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> jaw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to have clean habits
- yaw tsi<sub>ˊ</sub> yaw lui<sup>ˆ</sup> (see yaw tsi<sub>ˊ</sub>)
- yaw tsu<sup>ˇ</sup> fat
- yaw tsut to be hanging high up, taut
- yaw ya<sup>ˇ</sup> inexpensive, cheap
- yaw ya<sub>ˊ</sub> to be hard to get along with, stubborn
- yaw yah to be tame (as animals)
- yaw yeh<sup>t</sup> body dirt



- yaw yeh^ yeht<sup>h</sup>-eu for dirt to 'form' on one's body
- yaw yeh<sub>u</sub> a deserted place (neither people nor animals)
- yaw yeu<sub>u</sub> to be twisted (as wood, string)
- yaw yo^ to be curled up, rolled up
- yaw yui, te<sup>h</sup> sa<sup>h</sup> - for a sound to be continuous (as when one rings a bell and it keeps ringing)
- yaw yui yui-eu to be stingy, hold back money and goods
- yaw za<sub>u</sub> to be small (yaw nyi<sup>h</sup>)
- yaw za<sub>u</sub> an unfrequented place, a place people do not go often
- yaw zah<sup>h</sup> to be dark (not light, as at night)
- yaw zaw^ to be brittle (wood, food, etc.)
- yaw zeh to be tough (as food), rugged (walk many miles rapidly, and one's legs not hurt)
- yaw zeu baw-eu to respect, to honor someone
- yaw zi<sub>u</sub> to be firm, to be established
- yaw zi<sub>u</sub> zi<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>h</sup> dzi<sub>u</sub>-eu to ride 'firmly' (i.e. so one will not fall off)
- yaw zo<sup>h</sup> 1. to be alert, eyes wide open (as when try to rope a cow that keeps out of one's way)  
2. to be very quick in one's work
- yaw zo<sup>h</sup> yaw la^<sup>h</sup>-eh<sup>h</sup> to be quick, to move along rapidly (as in one's work)
- yaw<sub>u</sub>-eu, na<sub>u</sub> yaw<sub>u</sub> - to dye cloth some color
- yaw<sub>u</sub>-eu, tsaht<sup>h</sup> - to pull out of the way, off the path
- yaw<sub>u</sub> ga<sup>h</sup> na lu<sub>u</sub> everywhere
- yaw<sub>u</sub> ga<sup>h</sup> yaw<sub>u</sub> another place
- yaw<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub> na lu<sub>u</sub> every person
- yaw<sub>u</sub> g'a<sub>u</sub> yaw<sub>u</sub> someone else
- yaw<sub>u</sub> ha<sup>h</sup> yaw<sub>u</sub> ha each his own...
- yaw<sub>u</sub> ha... each his own

- yaw<sub>u</sub>-i<sup>u</sup>-eu, nah<sup>u</sup> ma nah<sup>u</sup> dah<sub>u</sub> - shortly past noon
- yaw<sub>u</sub> jaw<sup>u</sup> na lu<sub>u</sub> always
- yaw<sub>u</sub> je<sub>u</sub> na lu<sub>u</sub> every kind
- yaw<sub>u</sub> k'ah<sub>u</sub> yaw<sub>u</sub> mi<sup>u</sup> yaw<sub>u</sub> another country
- yaw<sub>u</sub> na lu<sub>u</sub> always
- yaw<sub>u</sub> na yaw<sub>u</sub> na-eh<sup>u</sup> always, all the time
- yaw<sub>u</sub> nah yaw<sub>u</sub> another day (perhaps the next day, or the next - any day after the present)
- yaw<sub>u</sub> ngeh<sub>u</sub> to be empty
- yaw<sub>u</sub> ngeh<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>u</sup> free, freely
- yaw<sub>u</sub> ngeh<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>t</sup> ma<sup>u</sup> di<sup>t</sup> bi<sub>u</sub>-eu to give freely (do not have to pay anything)
- yaw<sub>u</sub> ngeh<sub>u</sub> yaw<sub>u</sub> ku<sub>u</sub>-eh<sup>u</sup> to do something without getting anything for it
- yeh<sup>u</sup> (B) a soldier (sometimes used for police)
- yeh<sup>u</sup> (CL) a load of something, as water, wood, etc.
- yeh<sup>u</sup> beh<sup>u</sup> daw<sup>u</sup>-eu part of the ceremony for a post-menopause woman
- yeh<sup>u</sup> bi<sub>u</sub> a<sub>u</sub> g'o<sub>u</sub> a boy or girl who dies before getting married (said to be 'called back of God')
- yeh<sup>t</sup> dah<sup>u</sup> a type of money Akhas used to make to give to one's wife's parents after five or six children born (do not do it much now)
- yeh<sup>u</sup> dah<sup>u</sup> shaw<sub>u</sub>-eu to do the above custom
- yeh<sup>t</sup>-eu good fortune, for something to happen to one that is very good, to be in good health
- yeh<sup>u</sup> g'ah<sup>u</sup> yam<sub>u</sub> rainy season
- yeh<sup>t</sup> ja<sub>u</sub> a<sub>u</sub> ma a pale-headed woodpecker (yeh<sup>u</sup> ja<sub>u</sub>)
- yeh<sup>u</sup> ka maw<sup>t</sup> ne<sup>u</sup> 1. a bush that has red flowers, which they wear  
2. see ceh<sup>u</sup> ka maw<sup>u</sup> ne<sup>u</sup>
- yeh<sup>u</sup> ku<sub>u</sub> dza<sub>u</sub>-eu the ancestor offering when they swing on their village swing

- yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> le-eu, u<sub>ˇ</sub> yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> - for rain to fall

yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sub>ṭ</sub> the specially honored guest at a wedding  
feast, usually a woman, she also helps in parts of  
the ceremony

yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> maw<sub>ṭ</sub> zo<sub>ˇ</sub>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a boy's relatives to make an  
agreement with the girl's family that they will marry

yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> pa<sub>ˆ</sub> (B) local troops which defend their village  
(pyao<sup>ˆ</sup> ca<sup>ˇ</sup>)

yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> po<sup>ˆ</sup> g'aw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to pay back the children of a woman  
who has had the post-menopause ceremony if she  
marries after her husband dies

yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> sa<sub>ṭ</sub> na<sub>ˇ</sub> si<sub>ˇ</sub> (see ya<sub>ṭ</sub> sa leh<sub>ˇ</sub> si<sub>ˇ</sub>)

yeh<sup>ˇ</sup> yu<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to collect soldiers, as when going to  
battle

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> baw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eht to be done carelessly, without think-  
ing

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> baw<sub>ˇ</sub>-eht pa<sub>ṭ</sub> haw-eu to make a rough estimate of  
what each one's share will be

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> baw<sub>ˇ</sub> seh<sup>ˇ</sup> lu-eh<sup>ˇ</sup> to be disrespectful, insulting

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> bo<sup>ˆ</sup> (bo<sup>ˆ</sup>) a cutting board (za<sub>ˆ</sub> dza<sup>ˇ</sup> yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> bo<sub>ṭ</sub> -  
a cutting board for pig food, ya k'aw<sub>ˇ</sub> yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> bo<sup>ˆ</sup> -  
a cutting board for tobacco)

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> ceh<sub>ˇ</sub> ceh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to be careful, to think through care-  
fully

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to cut (as to saw wood, to harvest rice, etc.)

- yeh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, da<sup>ˇ</sup> kaw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to saw wood

- yeh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu, na<sub>ˇ</sub> yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> - for part of the ear to be missing

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> k'o<sub>ˆ</sub> (kaht<sup>ˇ</sup>) a sickle

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> ma (kah<sup>ṭ</sup>) a saw

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu to saw in two lengthwise

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> saw<sub>ˇ</sub> (ca<sup>ˆ</sup>) a long silver chain Akha men wear on  
the front of their jackets

yeh<sub>ˇ</sub> seh<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu to saw to death

yeh<sub>2</sub> tsehñ<sup>2</sup>-eu to saw in two, across

ym<sup>2</sup> house (nym<sup>2</sup> - pf.)

ym<sub>2</sub> la<sup>2</sup>-eu to assemble (ui<sub>2</sub> la<sup>2</sup>ñeu)

yo coe<sub>2</sub> a widower (boe<sup>2</sup> dah<sub>2</sub>)

yo dze<sup>2</sup> dze<sup>2</sup> maw<sub>2</sub> an older man who has never been  
married (yo dze<sup>2</sup> yo maw<sub>2</sub>)

yoe<sup>2</sup> dañ<sup>2</sup>-eu to allow something liquid to run down onto  
something else

- yoe<sup>2</sup>-eu, myañ bi<sup>2</sup> - for tears to run down one's face

- yoe<sup>2</sup>-eu, ngoe<sup>2</sup> - to be on the verge of tears

- yoe<sup>2</sup>-eu, u<sub>2</sub> mañ - to have diarrhea

- yoe<sup>2</sup>-eu, ui<sup>2</sup> - to laugh

- yoe<sup>2</sup>-eu, yu<sub>2</sub> - to be sleepy

yoe<sup>2</sup> ka g'eh-eu to flow down

yoe<sup>2</sup> ka<sub>2</sub>-eu to flow down and cover something over

yoe<sup>2</sup> pu<sub>2</sub>ñiñ-eu for something to roll down & into water

yoe-eu to rub several strands into one strand

- yoe-eu, deu<sup>2</sup> - to cut something at an angle (esp.  
a tree)

- yoe-eu, haw<sub>2</sub> yoe - to mix rice and curry together

- yoe-eu, teh<sub>2</sub> - to leave an angled stump (as when one  
cuts down a tree)

yoe<sub>2</sub> (CL) for long things (mattock handle, walking  
staff, etc.)

yoe<sub>2</sub> tsui<sub>2</sub> the joints (in the body)

yu<sup>2</sup> aw-eu to demote someone, as an official (yu<sup>2</sup>  
nyi<sup>2</sup>ñeu)

yuñ byawñ<sup>2</sup>-eu to stack up something that is not very  
large

yuñ cehñ haw-eu to take up and compare two things

yu<sup>2</sup> di<sup>2</sup>-eu to raise a small object

- yu<sup>˥</sup> do<sup>˥</sup>-eu    to take out  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> dza<sub>˥</sub>-eu    to take and eat  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> dzeh-eu    to throw something away  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> dzoe<sup>˥</sup>-eu    to take and join (two things) together  
 yu<sup>˥</sup>-eu    to take  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> geu<sub>˥</sub>-eu    to take and keep (for oneself)  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> g'eh-eu    to take something (from higher to lower point)  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> ka-eu    to take something down from a higher place  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> k'o<sub>˥</sub>-eu    to take back something  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> la<sup>˥</sup>-eu    (special use) when a cat catches a mouse or rat, they use this term  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> la<sub>˥</sub>-eu    to bring something (from lower to higher point)  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> nga<sub>˥</sub>-eu    to borrow something (not too large)  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> seh<sub>˥</sub>-eu    to take and kill (something not too large)  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> ta<sub>˥</sub>-eu    to put down (not too large)  
 yu<sup>˥</sup> ta<sub>˥</sub> ya<sub>˥</sub>-eu    to put down and leave (not too large)  
 yu da<sup>˥</sup> (dzm)    chopsticks (ju da<sup>˥</sup> - pf.)  
 yu da<sup>˥</sup> tam<sub>˥</sub>    a bamboo container they keep their chopsticks in (yu da<sup>˥</sup> bah<sub>˥</sub>)  
 yu ka-eu    to trickle down (as sweat trickles down one's face)  
 - yui-eu, g'a<sub>˥</sub> -    to be very sparing of using one's strength  
 - yui-eu, yaw yui -    to be stingy, to hold back money and goods  
 ya<sup>˥</sup> (CL)    a round, flattish object (haw<sub>˥</sub> tah<sub>˥</sub>, bya<sub>˥</sub> k'aw<sub>˥</sub>, paw<sub>˥</sub> coe<sup>˥</sup> paw<sub>˥</sub> ca<sub>˥</sub>, etc.)  
 ya<sup>˥</sup> di-eu    to smooth out dirt, as when smooth out a place to plant seeds, or to smooth out rice that has a mound in the middle

ya^ dzeh-eu to sweep away

ya^teu to sweep (ya^ pyaw^ ya^teu - sweep with a broom)

- ya^-eu, a^ ya^ - to make flattish cakes

ya^ pyaw^ (pyaw^) a broom

ya^ pyaw^ a^ do^ the harder stems from which they make the handles for their brooms

ya\_-eu 1. to camp overnight, to stay with someone overnight

2. to be difficult

(verb) ya\_-eu idea of leaving behind something

ya\_ nga^ ya\_ 'Oh shucks' (if something does not turn out as you expect, say this)

yaw^teu 1. to skin an animal

2. to strip bark from a tree or vine

- yaw^teu, deu^ - to skin an animal by cutting, hacking

- yaw^-eu, g'eu - to skin an animal by pulling the skin off

- yaw^teu, pya\_ - to skin an animal by hacking at the skin

yaw\_ ceh^teu to compare the height (of two people, or animals)

yaw\_-eu to stand

- yaw\_-eu, gaw\_ yaw\_ - to stand up

yaw\_ tso^ ta\_-eu to stand around doing nothing

yeh^ bo^ bo^ shuiť a lily-like flower, found in the jungle

- yeh^teu, yaw yeh^ - to have dirt on one's skin

- yeh^ la^-eu, a^ yeh^ - for a flower to blossom

yeh\_ number eight

yeh\_teu 1. for something not to ring true, to sound false

2. to be full of anything you 'drink' (liquor, med., tea, tobacco, opium)

- yeh<sub>˧</sub> hm<sup>˥</sup> a type of mushroom (has finger-like parts that look somewhat like a flower)
- yeh<sub>˧</sub> la<sup>˥˥</sup>-eu, a<sup>˥</sup> yam<sub>˧</sub> - for the time to be ripe, proper
- yeh<sub>˧</sub> ne<sup>˥</sup> a type of leech that lives in the water, often gets in their nostrils
- yeh<sub>˧</sub> nyoe<sup>˥</sup> the common type of leech that bites people most often
- yeh<sub>˧</sub> sa<sup>˥</sup> a type of leech that stays on leaves in rains and gets on their legs (it bites badly)
- yeh<sub>˧</sub> shui<sup>˥</sup> a type of leech
- yeh<sub>˧</sub> to<sup>˥</sup> a type of leech that lives in terraced fields
- yeu<sub>˧</sub> da<sub>˧</sub> the main crossbeam for the floor
- yeu<sub>˧</sub>-eu to twist
- yeu<sub>˧</sub>-eu, law<sub>˧</sub> li<sub>˧</sub> - to drive a truck
- yeu<sub>˧</sub>-eu, seu<sub>˧</sub> - to pull a tooth out
- yeu<sub>˧</sub> keu<sub>˧</sub> the poles which are laid on the main crossbeam of the floor (yeu<sub>˧</sub> da<sub>˧</sub>), on which the split bamboo is laid for the floor
- yo<sup>˥</sup>-eu to roll something up, as a mat
- yu<sub>˧</sub>-eu to lie down
- yu<sub>˧</sub>-eu, ci<sub>˧</sub> - to lay a small child down to sleep
- yu<sub>˧</sub> joe-eu to stretch out to sleep where there is no bed (as in jungle)
- yu<sub>˧</sub> k'a<sup>˥</sup>-eu to sleep
- yu<sub>˧</sub> k'œ<sub>˧</sub>-eu to 'steal sleep', that is, for a man and woman to have intercourse (usually adulterous)
- yu<sub>˧</sub> k'oe<sub>˧</sub> jaw<sup>˥</sup> k'oe<sub>˧</sub>-eu (see above)
- yu<sub>˧</sub> ma<sup>˥</sup> ma<sup>˥</sup> maw<sup>˥</sup>-eu to dream
- yu<sub>˧</sub> ma<sup>˥</sup> ma<sup>˥</sup> tseh<sup>˥</sup>-eu for a dream to come true
- yu<sub>˧</sub> noe<sub>˧</sub> beu<sup>˥</sup>-eu to be fully awake (after having been asleep)

yu, ta, -eu to sleep together (usually means sexual intercourse)

- yu, tsit-eu, tseh˘ - for everyone in the village to be asleep at night

yu, yoe˘t eu to be sleepy

yu, yoe˘ ngeu˘-eu to be sleepy and dopey

yu, za˘ 1. a sleeping place  
2. the things that have to do with sleeping (bed roll, etc.)

yu, zat bui bah, a sleeping roll

yu, za˘ nuit zat ja˘-eu to have a place to 'sleep and sitt - i.e.t a place to stay (as overnight)



z

(verb) za<sup>ˇ</sup> the place where .... (jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> za<sup>ˇ</sup> - a living place)

za<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to winnow (ceh<sup>ˇ</sup> za<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, to winnow rice)

za<sup>ˇ</sup> ma (kah<sup>ˇ</sup>) a winnower, made of bamboo

za<sup>ˇ</sup> shaw<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to winnow 'clean' (i.e.† get all the foreign matter out)

za (kah<sup>ˇ</sup>) a fishing net

za dm<sub>ˇ</sub> deu<sup>^</sup>-eu to set a dead-fall trap (ya dm<sub>ˇ</sub> deu<sup>^</sup>-eu)

za do<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to repair a fishing net

za dzeh-eu to cast a fishing net into the water

za dzm<sup>ˇ</sup> the sticks laid over a shallow hole in the making of a spring-pole snare for small animals (la<sub>ˇ</sub> peu)

za-eu to get, to accomplish, to pass a testt

- za-eu, da<sub>ˇ</sub> - to win, esp. at gambling

- za-eu, da<sup>^</sup> k'a<sup>ˇ</sup> - to find a place to stay overnight

- za-eu, m<sup>ˇ</sup> baw sha<sup>ˇ</sup> - to work and get

- za-eu, myaw<sub>ˇ</sub> - to lie and get

za k'o<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to get something back

za nah 'chicken day' in the Akha cycle of days

za seh<sub>ˇ</sub> seh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to kill a rooster for the naming ceremony

za si<sub>ˇ</sub> lead sinkers they put on the bottom of their fishing nets

za shaw<sup>ˇ</sup> the hen which is killed when an infant is named

za za dzah the top of the fishing net (where the cord is attached to hold on to)

za<sub>ˇ</sub> a child (za<sub>ˇ</sub> gu<sub>ˇ</sub>)

za<sub>ˇ</sub> baw tsi<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu for a woman to no longer be able to have children (reach menopause)

- za<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub>-eu for a child to be born (polite form)  
 za<sub>1</sub> da<sub>1</sub> a young man (impolite word)  
 za<sub>1</sub> da<sub>1</sub> da<sub>1</sub> la<sup>~</sup>-eu to become a young man (ready to be married) (impolite word)  
 za<sub>1</sub> dzaw<sup>~</sup> ga beh what a first-born child is called when it dies  
 za<sub>1</sub> dzeh-eu for there to be miscarriage after the child is fairly well developed (they say 5-9 months)  
 za<sub>1</sub>-eu to be just right, just what is needed (as med.)  
 (verb) za<sub>1</sub>-eu by accident, unintentionally  
 za<sub>1</sub> gu<sub>1</sub> a child, a young person (until married)  
 za<sub>1</sub> jaw<sup>~</sup> caw<sub>1</sub> (hm<sub>1</sub>) the placenta (polite form, the impolite is ca<sup>^</sup> beh<sup>~</sup>)  
 za<sub>1</sub> jaw<sup>~</sup> shaw le-eu for a child to be born (polite)  
 za<sub>1</sub> jaw<sup>~</sup> za<sup>~</sup> the womb  
 za<sub>1</sub> jeu<sub>1</sub>-eu to be pregnant (lit., 'swollen with child'), not too polite  
 za<sub>1</sub> k'a<sub>1</sub> a girl friend, as when a boy sleeps often with the same girl (impolite word)  
 za<sub>1</sub> k'a<sub>1</sub> heu<sub>1</sub>-eu for a boy to be physically capable of having intercourse (until such time, he cannot grow)  
 za<sub>1</sub> k'a<sup>^</sup> those who work virtually as slaves, often children of poor parents, they work for their food  
 za<sub>1</sub> lah<sup>~</sup> a follower, a student of someone else  
 za<sub>1</sub> m<sup>~</sup>-eu za<sub>1</sub> sah<sup>~</sup> a<sub>1</sub> ma the spirit that creates children, shamans go to this spirit to beg for children for childless couples  
 za<sub>1</sub> ma<sup>~</sup> a real son (not adopted, not just in name)  
 za<sub>1</sub> ma (v. & r.) what a male or female calls his sister's daughter, his spouse's sister's daughters, and his father's sister's daughters  
 za<sub>1</sub> mi<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> 1. a woman  
 2. a wife  
 za<sub>1</sub> mi<sub>1</sub> za<sub>1</sub> yo wife and children (man talking)

- za<sub>1</sub> mui<sub>1</sub> shaw<sup>~</sup>-eu a ceremony performed with the wife's relatives shortly after the wedding, in the groom's house
- za<sub>1</sub> myah<sup>~</sup> myah<sup>~</sup>eu to name a child
- za<sub>1</sub> na<sub>1</sub> a new born baby
- za<sub>1</sub> nah<sub>1</sub> a<sub>1</sub> ma ja<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub> the bamboo cot on which the mother and her new born infant must sleep for ten cycles of days
- za<sub>1</sub> nah<sub>1</sub> ci<sub>1</sub>-eu for an infant to be born (polite)
- za<sub>1</sub> ne<sup>~</sup> za<sub>1</sub> nah<sub>1</sub> a new born infant (red and soft)
- za<sub>1</sub> ngeu<sub>1</sub>-eu 'due to the child' (as when the mother cannot work in the fields etc., she says this)
- za<sub>1</sub> oe<sup>~</sup> (v. & r.) term used by male and female for their sister's son, their spouse's sister's son, and their father's sister's sons
- za<sub>1</sub> sa<sub>1</sub> the last child in a family (the youngest)
- za<sub>1</sub> si<sub>1</sub> nui gah<sup>~</sup> wisdom, smartness
- za<sub>1</sub> si<sub>1</sub> tsaw<sup>~</sup> gah<sup>~</sup> wisdom, smartness
- za<sub>1</sub> shaw<sup>~</sup> a 'purified child', what they call the last child of a woman when she has her post-menopause ceremony
- za<sub>1</sub> shaw<sup>~</sup>-eu a ceremony to 'purify' the last born child of a woman who performed her post-menopause ceremony one year earlier
- za<sub>1</sub> yo a<sub>1</sub> yui<sub>1</sub> the oldest son in the family (there may be older girls)
- za<sub>1</sub> yo kui<sub>1</sub> ma a<sub>1</sub> yui<sub>1</sub> the wife of the oldest son
- za<sub>1</sub> yo kui<sub>1</sub> ma la<sub>1</sub>-eu for a son to 'fetch a daughter-in-law' (i.e., a wife for himself, a daughter-in-law for his parents)
- za<sub>1</sub> yoe<sup>~</sup> dzeh-eu to have a miscarriage (impolite way of saying it)
- za<sub>1</sub> zi<sup>~</sup> oe<sub>1</sub> zi<sup>~</sup>-ah<sup>~</sup> keue ni to our children's and grandchildren's generation
- zah<sup>~</sup> customs, religion, way of doing things

- zah<sup>ˇ</sup> ci<sub>ˇ</sub> pi neh<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu for a person who broke the religious taboos to 'have to bear the brunt of it'  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> daw<sub>ˇ</sub> k'o<sub>ˇ</sub> daw<sub>ˇ</sub> important customs, religious rules and regulations  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> do<sub>ˇ</sub> do<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to be in a taboo relationship (as, if both have been married to same woman, if both have been parents of twins, etc.) (zah<sup>ˇ</sup> do<sub>ˇ</sub> ka<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu)  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> dzoet<sub>ˇ</sub> mi<sub>ˇ</sub> ma a man who knows the religious rituals and ceremonies thoroughly  
 - zah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, ju<sub>ˇ</sub> k'oe<sub>ˇ</sub> - for clouds or fog to make it dark  
 - zah<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu, m<sub>ˇ</sub> - for the sky to be dark, overcast  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup>-i<sup>ˇ</sup>-eu to become dark (as in the evening)  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> k'a<sub>ˇ</sub> ni g'eh-eu to be dark, no light  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> k'o<sub>ˇ</sub> a midget (different from the 'leh<sup>ˇ</sup> ti', who is one who has not developed since he or she has not had sexual intercourse as yet)  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> ma la<sub>ˇ</sub> ka<sub>ˇ</sub> extremely difficult and intricate religion (what they say of their own religion)  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> oe<sup>ˇ</sup> old customs  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> oet<sub>ˇ</sub> k'o<sub>ˇ</sub> maw<sub>ˇ</sub> old customs, old ways of doing things  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> pi k'o<sub>ˇ</sub> pi pi-eu those who go against the Akha religion in spite of the horrible things they will have to bear as a result  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> po<sup>ˆ</sup> ti<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to be fined 45 old coins when one remarries a woman one previously divorced  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> sah<sup>ˇ</sup> k'o<sub>ˇ</sub> the religion, the way of doing things (zah<sup>ˇ</sup>)  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> sha<sup>ˇ</sup> mya-eu to get married at a late age  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> sha<sup>ˇ</sup> na<sub>ˇ</sub>-eu to get married at an early age  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> taw<sub>ˇ</sub> teu to 'carry on' a religion, to follow a certain way of doing things (a culture)  
 zah<sup>ˇ</sup> tsui ni g'eh-eu to be very dark (as at night)

zah-eu to circle in flight (as a hawk)

- zah-eu, ba la la zah - for a woman not to have a menstrual period for two or three months (polite way of saying it)

zah<sub>u</sub>-eu to provide for whatever will be needed

- zah<sub>u</sub>-eu, noe<sub>u</sub> - to have no idea what to do, to be in a quandry

zah<sub>u</sub> le<sup>~</sup>-eu to be amazed

- zah<sub>u</sub>-eu, noe<sub>u</sub> - to be at one's wits end, to have no idea what to do

zaw<sup>t</sup> (verb) very..t..

zaw<sup>t</sup> kah-eu na<sup>v</sup> gaw<sup>v</sup> a horrible disease, hard to cure, such as leprosy

zaw-eu to fly

- zaw-eu, beut - to shoot and hit

- zaw-eu, naw<sub>u</sub> - to flush birds into flight by walking near them

- zaw-eu, tah<sub>u</sub> - to hit into something that obstructs one's way

- zaw-eu, toe<sub>u</sub> - to touch something and it flies off

zaw-i<sup>~</sup>-eu to hit something (as when one's toe hits a rock)

zaw jaw<sub>u</sub>teu to fly around (as in a circle)

zaw la the Akha name for September (approximately)

zaw la la-eu an ancestor offering

zaw le<sup>~</sup>-eu to hit the target (when throwing or shooting)

zaw<sub>u</sub> a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> a type of tree, use it to make cords for their snares (very strong)

zaw<sub>u</sub> kah<sup>v</sup> (kah<sup>~</sup>) the cords from thet'zaw<sub>u</sub>' tree (see above)

zeh a jungle tree, they eat the fruit

zeu<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>^</sup> (hm<sub>u</sub>) a stake driven into the ground to strengthen a pole or post

- zeu<sup>t</sup> cu-eu to adopt a child by 'buying' it (some men will trade children for opium)
- zeu<sup>v</sup> dah<sup>v</sup> dah<sup>v</sup>-eu to build a house with the posts on rocks rather than in the ground
- zeu<sup>v</sup> dzm<sup>t</sup> tseht<sup>v</sup>-eu for a person to be sterile, to have no children (zeu<sup>v</sup> za<sup>v</sup>, zeu<sup>v</sup> dzm<sup>t</sup> tseht<sup>v</sup>-eu)
- zeu<sup>t</sup> dzm<sup>t</sup> yaw meh<sup>v</sup> to have lots of children (zeu<sup>v</sup> dzm<sup>t</sup> yaw mui<sup>v</sup>.)
- zeu<sup>v</sup>-eu to buy
- zeu<sup>v</sup> ga<sup>v</sup> teu to buy for the purpose of trading it, to buy things so as to sell them
- zeu<sup>v</sup> k'at<sup>v</sup>-eu to buy at an expensive rate
- zeu<sup>v</sup> k'o<sup>v</sup> teu to buy back, redeem (something originally one's own)
- zeu<sup>v</sup> mah<sup>v</sup> a post in a house that goes all the way up to the roof joists
- zeu<sup>t</sup> ta<sup>v</sup> ta<sup>v</sup> teu to buy something in partnership with someone else (as a buffalo) (zeu<sup>v</sup> ta<sup>v</sup> teu)
- zeu<sup>v</sup> to<sup>v</sup> (to<sup>t</sup>) a post that only comes up to the floor
- zeu<sup>v</sup> za<sup>v</sup>, zeu<sup>t</sup> dzm<sup>t</sup> tseht<sup>v</sup>-eu (see, zeu<sup>v</sup> dzm<sup>v</sup> tseht<sup>v</sup>-eu)
- zeu<sup>v</sup> za<sup>v</sup>, zeu<sup>v</sup> lah a mythical lake that has lots of babies waiting in it to be born, shamans can see it
- zi<sup>v</sup> (zi<sup>v</sup>) a life span, a generation
- zi<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> law<sup>v</sup> teu for one's 'tree of life' (in the spirit world) to have fallen (the person will soon die)
- zi<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> taw<sup>t</sup>-eu a ceremony to extend the life of an old person
- zi<sup>v</sup> baw-eu to have a long life
- zi<sup>v</sup>-eu, m<sup>v</sup> - to growl (as dog, cat)
- zi<sup>v</sup> g'aw<sup>v</sup> to<sup>v</sup>-eu a type of spirit incantation a widow must have done before she remarries so her new husband will not have a shortened life
- zi<sup>v</sup> tseht<sup>v</sup>-eu to make a complete break with someone or with something one used to do

zi<sup>ˋ</sup> zeu<sup>ˋ</sup> k'o<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to 'buy back one's life span' (as, when a guest in a house where a child is born gives 25 pyas to the infant so that the guest's life span will not be shortened)

zi<sup>ˋ</sup> zi<sup>ˋ</sup> baw<sup>ˋ</sup> the sapling of a 'zaw<sup>ˋ</sup>' tree that they cut to use in the 'zi<sup>ˋ</sup> baw<sup>ˋ</sup> taw<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu' ceremony

zm<sup>ˋ</sup>neu 1. to use something (knife, custom, word, etc.)  
2. to expend money

- zm<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, tsaw<sup>ˋ</sup> gah<sup>ˋ</sup> - to use one's wisdom so as to get an advantage over someone else

zm<sup>ˋ</sup> keu<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu to mix up (as to mix up two words in speech, to use two kinds of money)

zui<sup>ˋ</sup> a type of tree (it may be Cedrela multyinga)

zui<sup>ˋ</sup> la<sup>ˋ</sup> bya<sup>ˆ</sup> la<sup>ˋ</sup> a type of carnivorous animal like the tiger, but smaller. About as big as a medium sized dog. Eats wildcats, pigs, etc. (not many)

za<sup>ˋ</sup> baw<sup>ˆ</sup> (kah<sup>ˋ</sup>, baw<sup>ˋ</sup>) 1. generic for bamboo  
2. a very good kind of bamboo

za<sup>ˋ</sup> baw<sup>ˋ</sup> a<sup>ˋ</sup> bye<sup>ˋ</sup> a bamboo shoot

za<sup>ˋ</sup> baw<sup>ˋ</sup> a<sup>ˆ</sup> ne<sup>ˋ</sup> (ne<sup>ˋ</sup>) a small bamboo strip

za<sup>ˋ</sup> baw<sup>ˋ</sup> da<sup>ˋ</sup> hi<sup>ˋ</sup> a sharp bamboo strip prepared to cut the umbilical cord at birth

za<sup>ˋ</sup> baw<sup>ˋ</sup> gaw<sup>ˋ</sup> teu<sup>ˆ</sup> a small bamboo that can be used as a straw

za<sup>ˋ</sup> baw<sup>ˋ</sup> ho pi<sup>ˋ</sup> (see sah<sup>ˋ</sup> pi<sup>ˋ</sup>)

za<sup>ˋ</sup> baw<sup>ˋ</sup> za<sup>ˋ</sup> pyeu<sup>ˋ</sup> a type of bamboo

za<sup>ˋ</sup> caw<sup>ˆ</sup> a sow that has had 'animal rejects' (je<sup>ˋ</sup> caw<sup>ˆ</sup>) and must be killed with her litter

za<sup>ˋ</sup> coe<sup>ˋ</sup> a type of bamboo, they eat the shoots

za<sup>ˋ</sup> dah<sup>ˋ</sup> ma<sup>ˋ</sup> byah<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu a sow that has never had offspring, and therefore cannot be offered for an elder when he dies

za<sup>ˋ</sup> dza<sup>ˋ</sup> k'aw<sup>ˋ</sup> law<sup>ˋ</sup> (law<sup>ˋ</sup>) a pig trough

za<sup>ˋ</sup> dzaw<sup>ˆ</sup> (si<sup>ˋ</sup>) bamboo lengths that are split for flooring

- za<sub>˧</sub> dzawŋ dzehŋ<sup>˧</sup>-eu    to split bamboo for flooring  
 za<sub>˧</sub> dzawŋ k'raw<sub>˧</sub>-eu    to lay down split bamboo for floor-  
                                  ing  
 za<sub>˧</sub><sub>˧</sub>-eu    to hide  
 - za<sub>˧</sub>-eu, ceh<sup>˧</sup> -    to run and hide  
 - za<sub>˧</sub>-eu, dzu<sup>˧</sup> -    to crouch down and hide  
 - za<sub>˧</sub><sub>˧</sub>-eu, ju<sup>˧</sup> -    to go hide (as when children are play-  
                                  ing)  
 - za<sub>˧</sub>-eu, la<sup>˧</sup> -    to hide something  
 - za<sub>˧</sub>-eu, noe<sub>˧</sub> -    to have hidden feelings, esp. used  
                                  when a boy secretly longs for a certain girl  
 - za<sub>˧</sub>-eu, sa<sub>˧</sub> nm<sup>˧</sup> -    to weave cloth  
 - za<sub>˧</sub><sub>˧</sub>-eu, sehŋ -    when weaving cloth, to pull back the  
                                  wooden frame (seh<sub>˧</sub>) which gives it a tight weave  
 za<sub>˧</sub> ga ga-eu    to pay a fine by giving one's 'main sow'  
 za<sub>˧</sub> joe<sub>˧</sub> (joe<sub>˧</sub>)    the wooden shuttle they use in weaving  
 za<sub>˧</sub> joe<sub>˧</sub> joe<sub>˧</sub><sub>˧</sub>-eu    to pass a shuttle through in the weav-  
                                  ing process  
 za<sub>˧</sub> ka    a type of bamboo, they get bad sores when cut  
                                  with it (do not eat the shoots)  
 za<sub>˧</sub> ka-i<sup>˧</sup>-eu    to fall down  
 za<sub>˧</sub> ka ka shui<sup>˧</sup>    a type of bamboo, they do not eat the  
                                  shoots  
 za<sub>˧</sub> lawŋ (law<sup>˧</sup>)    a long strip of bamboo with which to  
                                  weave a mat  
 za<sub>˧</sub> lo<sub>˧</sub> (lo<sub>˧</sub>)    the thin tan paper-like shell at the  
                                  bottom of bamboo  
 za<sub>˧</sub> lo<sub>˧</sub> g'a<sub>˧</sub> g'eu-eu    to tie the above in a field to  
                                  frighten birds away  
 za<sub>˧</sub> ma dzoe<sub>˧</sub> dzah<sup>˧</sup>    the sow that started one's 'herd'  
                                  of pigs (the 'mother of them all')  
 za<sub>˧</sub> myo    a type of bamboo, they eat the shoots  
 za<sub>˧</sub> naŋ    a type of bamboo, it smells bad



- za<sub>˧</sub> nah 'pig dayt in the Akha cycle of days  
 za<sub>˧</sub> neʔ a type of bamboo  
 za<sub>˧</sub> pa<sub>˧</sub> a castrated boar (a<sub>˧</sub> za<sub>˧</sub> za<sub>˧</sub> pa<sub>˧</sub>)  
 za<sub>˧</sub> pehʔ a very strong, scoldy term for a sow that has  
 had 'animal rejects' (see za<sub>˧</sub> caw<sup>ˆ</sup>)  
 za<sub>˧</sub> piʔ an uncastrated boar, kept for mating purposes  
 za<sub>˧</sub> pi<sub>˧</sub> haw-eu to examine the liver of a pig for the  
 signs of the future that it holds  
 zaʔ pui<sup>ˋ</sup> a type of bamboo, they eat the shoots  
 za<sub>˧</sub> seh<sub>˧</sub> pu<sub>˧</sub> any ceremony that demands having a pig  
 killed as a part of it  
 za<sub>˧</sub> si<sup>ˆ</sup> a type of wild animal with a snout like a pig,  
 paws like a dog, with a white stripe on the forehead  
 za<sub>˧</sub> shaw a type of bamboo that has stripes running down  
 it (thus the name)ʔ they eat the shoots  
 za<sub>˧</sub> ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu to be hidden  
 za<sub>˧</sub> ta<sub>˧</sub> ta<sub>˧</sub>-eu to be a steep slope, a steep mountain-  
 side  
 za<sub>˧</sub> te<sub>˧</sub> a wild pig  
 za<sub>˧</sub> te<sub>˧</sub> jui<sup>ˋ</sup> g'oe<sub>˧</sub> the solid tusk of a wild boar, which  
 brings good luck (most are hollow)  
 za<sub>˧</sub> te<sub>˧</sub> za<sub>˧</sub> g'eh<sup>ˆ</sup> a wild boar that has been defeated  
 by another wild boar, so must live alone  
 za<sub>˧</sub> te<sub>˧</sub> zaʔ ma a wild pig sow  
 zaʔ te<sub>˧</sub> za<sub>˧</sub> tahʔ a wild boar  
 za<sub>˧</sub> tuʔ a type of bamboo  
 za<sub>˧</sub> tsi<sup>ˋ</sup> lard (rendered pork fat)  
 za<sub>˧</sub> yehʔ a type of bamboo  
 zaw<sub>˧</sub> (CL) a classifier for houses  
 zeu<sup>ˆ</sup> cat the kind of cotton spinner the Shans use,  
 with a wheel  
 zeu<sup>ˆ</sup> po<sup>ˆ</sup>teu to turn an object around and around

zeut̃ pyaw̃-eu to turn some object without lifting it  
up

zi̇ dah ni to be firm, stable

zi̇-eu to be firm

- zi̇teu, nui ma - to be firm in purpose, unwavering

- zi̇teu, sã jã - said of a person who keeps his  
word, no matter what happens

zȯteu a stabbing pain (myat nui^ zȯ-eu - stabbing  
pain in one's eye)

- zȯteu, naw̃ - to step on something that causes a  
stabbing pain

- zu^eu, pyã zu^ - to shake with chills and fever

zut̃ lãteu to flutter or shake, as a tree

- zui^eu, boe zuĩt - to thatch the top ridge of a  
house

## APPENDIX A: Personal names and lineages

Personal Names: Akhas all have their patrilineal names, but with the exception of some elders, they do not use these names in daily life. They only use them for ceremonial occasions, and at death. For their daily life they use names that may have something to do with their birth (Lah<sup>ˇ</sup> tui - if the cord was wrapped around their neck at birth)ṭ or with their appearance (A<sup>ˇ</sup> shui<sup>ˇ</sup> - if their eyes are yellowish)ṭ or with some outstanding characteristic (A<sub>ˇ</sub> pyeu<sub>ˇ</sub> - 'one who changest') - although this last name is not used to the person's face.

The common first syllable in a name for a boy is usually chosen from the following: A<sup>ˇ</sup>, A<sub>ˇ</sub> (no special meaning)ṭ, Law<sub>ˇ</sub> (from Chinese)ṭ, Li (boy)ṭ and Za<sub>ˇ</sub> (child)ṭ. For girls the commonest are: A<sup>ˇ</sup>, Bu<sup>ˇ</sup> (girl), and Mi<sub>ˇ</sub> (woman, girl)ṭ.

Some typical names for males:

A <sup>ˇ</sup> bya <sub>ˇ</sub>	A <sub>ˇ</sub> boe <sub>ˇ</sub>	Law <sub>ˇ</sub> dah <sup>ˇ</sup>	Maw <sup>ˇ</sup> boe <sub>ˇ</sub>
A <sup>ˇ</sup> dah	A <sub>ˇ</sub> do <sub>ˇ</sub>	Law <sub>ˇ</sub> eh <sup>ˇ</sup>	Maw <sup>ˇ</sup> hui <sub>ˇ</sub>
A <sup>ˇ</sup> gaw	A <sub>ˇ</sub> gu <sub>ˇ</sub>	Law <sub>ˇ</sub> gah	Pi <sup>ˇ</sup> leh <sup>ˇ</sup>
A <sup>ˇ</sup> geu	A <sub>ˇ</sub> meh <sup>ˇ</sup>	Law <sub>ˇ</sub> meh <sup>ˇ</sup>	Sa <sup>ˇ</sup> hui <sub>ˇ</sub>
A <sup>ˇ</sup> hui <sub>ˇ</sub>	A <sub>ˇ</sub> sa <sup>ˇ</sup>	Law <sub>ˇ</sub> pu <sub>ˇ</sub>	Sa <sup>ˇ</sup> ngoe <sup>ˇ</sup>
A <sup>ˇ</sup> kah	A <sub>ˇ</sub> tu <sub>ˇ</sub>	Lawṭ zo <sup>ˇ</sup>	Za <sub>ˇ</sub> do <sup>ˆ</sup>
A <sup>ˇ</sup> meh <sup>ˇ</sup>	Baw do <sub>ˇ</sub>	Li ba <sub>ˇ</sub>	Za <sub>ˇ</sub> gaw <sub>ˇ</sub>
A <sup>ˇ</sup> tu	Baw joe	Li ju <sup>ˇ</sup>	Za <sub>ˇ</sub> na <sup>ˆ</sup>

Some typical names for females:

A <sup>ˇ</sup> beu	Bu <sup>ˇ</sup> pa <sub>ˇ</sub>	K'ah peh <sup>ˇ</sup>	Mi <sub>ˇ</sub> deu
A <sup>ˇ</sup> peh <sub>ˇ</sub>	Bu <sup>ˇ</sup> sah	K'ah yu	Mi <sub>ˇ</sub> do <sub>ˇ</sub>
A <sup>ˇ</sup> yeh <sub>ˇ</sub>	Bu <sup>ˇ</sup> shui <sup>ˆ</sup>	Lah paw	Mi <sub>ˇ</sub> dui <sup>ˇ</sup>
Bu <sup>ˇ</sup> aw <sub>ˇ</sub>	Bu <sup>ˇ</sup> ti <sup>ˇ</sup>	Meh <sup>ˇ</sup> mui	Mi <sub>ˇ</sub> geu <sub>ˇ</sub>
Bu <sup>ˇ</sup> cu <sup>ˇ</sup>	Bu <sup>ˇ</sup> za <sub>ˇ</sub>	Mi <sub>ˇ</sub> aw <sup>ˇ</sup>	Mi <sub>ˇ</sub> gui <sup>ˇ</sup>

Bu <sup>ˋ</sup> do <sub>ˋ</sub>	Ci <sup>ˋ</sup> nah <sub>ˋ</sub>	Mi <sub>ˋ</sub> beut	Mi <sub>ˋ</sub> pyeut
Bu <sup>ˋ</sup> ne <sup>ˋ</sup>	Gaw <sub>ˋ</sub> shm	Mi <sub>ˋ</sub> ceu	Mui sawt
Bu <sup>ˋ</sup> nya	K'ah g'aw <sup>ˆ</sup>	Mi <sub>ˋ</sub> cu <sub>ˋ</sub>	Sa <sup>ˋ</sup> km

Lineage: Each Akha learns his lineage (tsuit<sub>ˋ</sub>) early in life. By means of it he knows his proper relationship with others, and he is given superhuman power in times of need. A fairly typical lineage, or genealogy, is as follows:

M <sub>ˋ</sub> ma <sub>ˋ</sub>	Nyo <sub>ˋ</sub> za <sub>ˋ</sub> tsaw <sup>ˋ</sup>	Zui <sub>ˋ</sub> ci <sup>ˆ</sup>
M <sub>ˋ</sub> g'ah <sup>ˋ</sup>	Tsaw <sup>ˋ</sup> maw <sub>ˋ</sub> oe <sup>ˋ</sup>	Ci <sup>ˆ</sup> byat
G'ah <sup>t</sup> ne <sub>ˋ</sub>	Maw <sub>ˋ</sub> oe <sup>ˋ</sup> dzoe <sub>ˋ</sub>	Byat deh <sup>t</sup>
Ne <sub>ˋ</sub> zaw <sub>ˆ</sub>	Dzoe <sub>ˋ</sub> tah <sub>ˋ</sub> pah <sub>ˋ</sub>	Oe <sup>ˋ</sup> ci <sub>ˋ</sub>
Zaw <sub>ˆ</sub> zeut	Tah <sub>ˋ</sub> pah <sub>ˋ</sub> mah <sup>ˋ</sup>	Mah <sup>ˋ</sup> yah <sub>ˋ</sub>
Zeu <sup>ˆ</sup> to <sup>ˋ</sup>	Mah <sup>t</sup> haw <sub>ˋ</sub> tah	Pi <sup>ˋ</sup> mah <sup>ˋ</sup>
To <sup>t</sup> ma	Haw <sub>ˋ</sub> tah je <sub>ˋ</sub>	Zah <sup>ˋ</sup> dm <sup>ˋ</sup>
Ma yaw <sup>ˋ</sup>	Je <sub>ˋ</sub> le nyaw <sup>ˋ</sup>	K'ah <sub>ˋ</sub> pyeu <sup>ˋ</sup>
Yaw <sup>ˋ</sup> neh <sub>ˆ</sub>	Nyaw <sup>t</sup> ci <sup>t</sup> la <sub>ˆ</sub>	Nyo <sub>ˋ</sub> dzah <sup>t</sup>
Neh <sub>ˆ</sub> beh	La <sub>ˆ</sub> tah <sup>ˋ</sup> boe <sub>ˋ</sub>	Dzah <sup>t</sup> lo <sup>ˆ</sup>
Beh sm <sup>t</sup>	Tah <sup>t</sup> boe <sub>ˋ</sub> soe <sup>ˆ</sup>	Lo <sup>ˆ</sup> naw <sup>ˋ</sup>
Sm <sup>ˋ</sup> mi <sup>ˋ</sup> o <sup>ˋ</sup>	Boe <sub>ˋ</sub> soe <sup>ˆ</sup> leh <sup>ˆ</sup>	Naw <sup>ˋ</sup> ce
O <sup>ˋ</sup> toe <sub>ˋ</sub> loe	Leh <sup>ˆ</sup> lm bo <sup>ˋ</sup>	Ce sah <sup>t</sup>
Toe <sub>ˋ</sub> loe dzm	Bo <sup>t</sup> mah <sub>ˋ</sub> pot	Sah <sup>t</sup> hui <sub>ˋ</sub>
Dzm maw <sub>ˋ</sub> yeh <sup>ˋ</sup>	Mah <sub>ˋ</sub> po <sup>ˆ</sup> ci <sup>ˋ</sup>	Hui <sub>ˋ</sub> ga <sub>ˋ</sub>
Maw <sub>ˋ</sub> yeh <sup>t</sup> ca	Ci <sup>ˋ</sup> sha <sup>ˋ</sup> byeut	Pi <sup>ˋ</sup> sa <sup>ˋ</sup>
Ca ti <sub>ˋ</sub> si <sub>ˋ</sub>	Byeu <sup>ˆ</sup> ma dzah <sup>ˋ</sup>	Sa <sup>ˋ</sup> dui
Ti <sub>ˋ</sub> si <sub>ˋ</sub> li <sup>ˋ</sup>	Dzah <sup>ˋ</sup> jeu <sub>ˋ</sub>	G'oe <sub>ˋ</sub> cm <sub>ˋ</sub>
Li <sup>t</sup> paw <sub>ˋ</sub> beh <sup>ˆ</sup>	Jeu <sub>ˋ</sub> bya <sub>ˋ</sub>	Leh <sub>ˋ</sub> shaw <sub>ˋ</sub>
Paw <sub>ˋ</sub> beh <sup>ˆ</sup> u <sup>ˆ</sup>	Bya <sub>ˋ</sub> zeu <sup>ˋ</sup>	Shaw <sub>ˋ</sub> tsui
U <sup>ˆ</sup> nyo <sub>ˋ</sub> za <sub>ˋ</sub>	Zeu <sup>ˋ</sup> zui <sub>ˋ</sub>	Tsui dzah <sup>ˋ</sup>

(Note the mnemonic device which aids in memorizing.)

## APPENDIX B: Ancestor Offerings

Akhas in the Northern part of Kengtung State and in China have 12 ancestor offerings a year. Other Akhas say they only have 9 offerings a year, but in actual practice they do much the same thing as the ones in the north. The offerings are:

1. Ga<sup>ˋ</sup> tah<sup>ˋ</sup> pa<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, offering for the new year
2. K'm<sub>ˋ</sub> shui<sub>ˋ</sub> k'm<sub>ˋ</sub> mi<sup>ˋ</sup>, offering to help hunters
3. Nym<sup>ˋ</sup> tso<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sub>ˋ</sub> poe<sub>ˋ</sub> law<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu offering for building or repairing one's house
4. Ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> ka a<sub>ˋ</sub> poe<sub>ˋ</sub> law<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, offering for paddy planting
5. Yeh<sup>ˋ</sup> ku<sub>ˋ</sub> dza<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu, offering for the protection of the villager's health
6. Yaw la la-eu, offering for plentiful crops
7. Ya ci<sup>ˆ</sup> ci<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, chicken-plucking offering
8. Ka<sup>ˋ</sup> yeh<sup>ˆ</sup> yeh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu, offering when they drive the evil spirits out of their village
9. G'o<sup>ˆ</sup> do<sup>ˆ</sup> caw<sup>ˆ</sup> a<sub>ˋ</sub> poe<sub>ˋ</sub> law<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, offering for the new rice
10. Ceh<sup>ˋ</sup> shui<sub>ˋ</sub> ji<sup>ˋ</sup> ba<sub>ˋ</sub> ci<sub>ˋ</sub> law<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, offering for the liquor made from new rice
11. Law<sup>ˋ</sup> kah<sub>ˋ</sub> m<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, offering made when renewing the village gate
12. Mi<sup>ˋ</sup> sah<sup>ˋ</sup> cu<sub>ˋ</sub> sah<sup>ˋ</sup> law<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu, offering to the 'lords and rulers of the land and water

## APPENDIX C: Ordering of Time

The Akha week contains twelve days named for animals. These are the same names, and in the same order, as the names of years in the twelve year cycle.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. nyo <sub>˩</sub> (buffalo)                 | 7. yaw <sup>h</sup> (sheep)  |
| * 2. k'a <sub>˩</sub> la <sub>˩</sub> (tiger) | 8. myo <sub>˩</sub> (monkey) |
| 3. tah <sub>˩</sub> la <sup>h</sup> (mule)    | 9. za (chicken)              |
| * 4. lah <sub>˩</sub> (rabbit)                | * 10. kui <sub>˩</sub> (dog) |
| 5. sheh <sup>˩</sup> (a forgotten animal)     | 11. za <sub>˩</sub> (pig)    |
| 6. mah <sub>˩</sub> (horse)                   | * 12 ho (rodent)             |

Those days marked with an asterisk are days on which they must never start an ancestor offering.

On 'sheh<sup>˩</sup> nah', and 'za<sub>˩</sub> naht (numbers 5 and 11 above), they must not carry anything with the shoulder yoke or head strap inside the village gate.

For the months they use Shan namest. They give them ast (the English equivalents are approximate)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. leu <sup>h</sup> sa-m <sup>h</sup> (Jan.)     | 7. leu <sup>˩</sup> kaot (July)                                   |
| 2. leu <sup>˩</sup> si <sub>˩</sub> (Feb.)       | 8. leu <sup>˩</sup> si <sup>˩</sup> (Aug.)                        |
| 3. leu <sup>˩</sup> ha <sub>˩</sub> (March)      | 9. leu <sup>˩</sup> si <sup>˩</sup> et (Sept.)                    |
| 4. leu <sup>˩</sup> ho <sup>˩</sup> (April)      | 10. leu <sup>˩</sup> si <sup>˩</sup> saw-m <sup>˩</sup> (Oct.)    |
| 5. leu <sup>h</sup> <u>ce</u> <sup>˩</sup> (May) | 11. leu <sup>˩</sup> yi <sup>˩</sup> (Nov.)                       |
| 6. leu <sup>˩</sup> peh <sub>˩</sub> (June)      | 12. leu <sup>˩</sup> <u>ka</u> <sub>˩</sub> -m <sup>˩</sup> (Dec) |

(Note the two underlined consonants indicate they are not aspirated.)

There are also Akha names for months which the elders remember, and speak of in their proverbs:

1. tah<sup>˩</sup> la (Jan.) the month of the new year

2. jaw<sup>ˇ</sup> la - the month of weddings
3. g'eh la - the month of preparing tools for working in the fields
4. boe<sub>˘</sub> zo<sub>˘</sub> - the month of marking, clearing, and felling trees for new fields
5. g'ah<sup>ˇ</sup> la - the month of burning fields<sub>a</sub> and hunting animals
6. k'o<sub>˘</sub> shui<sub>a</sub> - the month of planting and rejoicing in the coming of the rain
7. tsa<sub>a</sub> ngaw<sub>a</sub> - the month of planted things sprouting, and greens being gathered in the jungle
8. tsaw la - the month of weeding and caring for plants
9. zaw la - a good month for selling and planting things. (They used to kill buffalos during this month.)
10. tse<sub>a</sub> la - the month when the paddy ripens and they eat the new paddy
11. shi<sub>a</sub> yeh<sup>ˆ</sup> - the month they harvest and thresh their paddy
12. nah yeh<sup>ˆ</sup> - the month when they joyfully get ready for the coming of the new year

(Note<sub>a</sub> the explanation of the significance of each month is from their proverbs.)

